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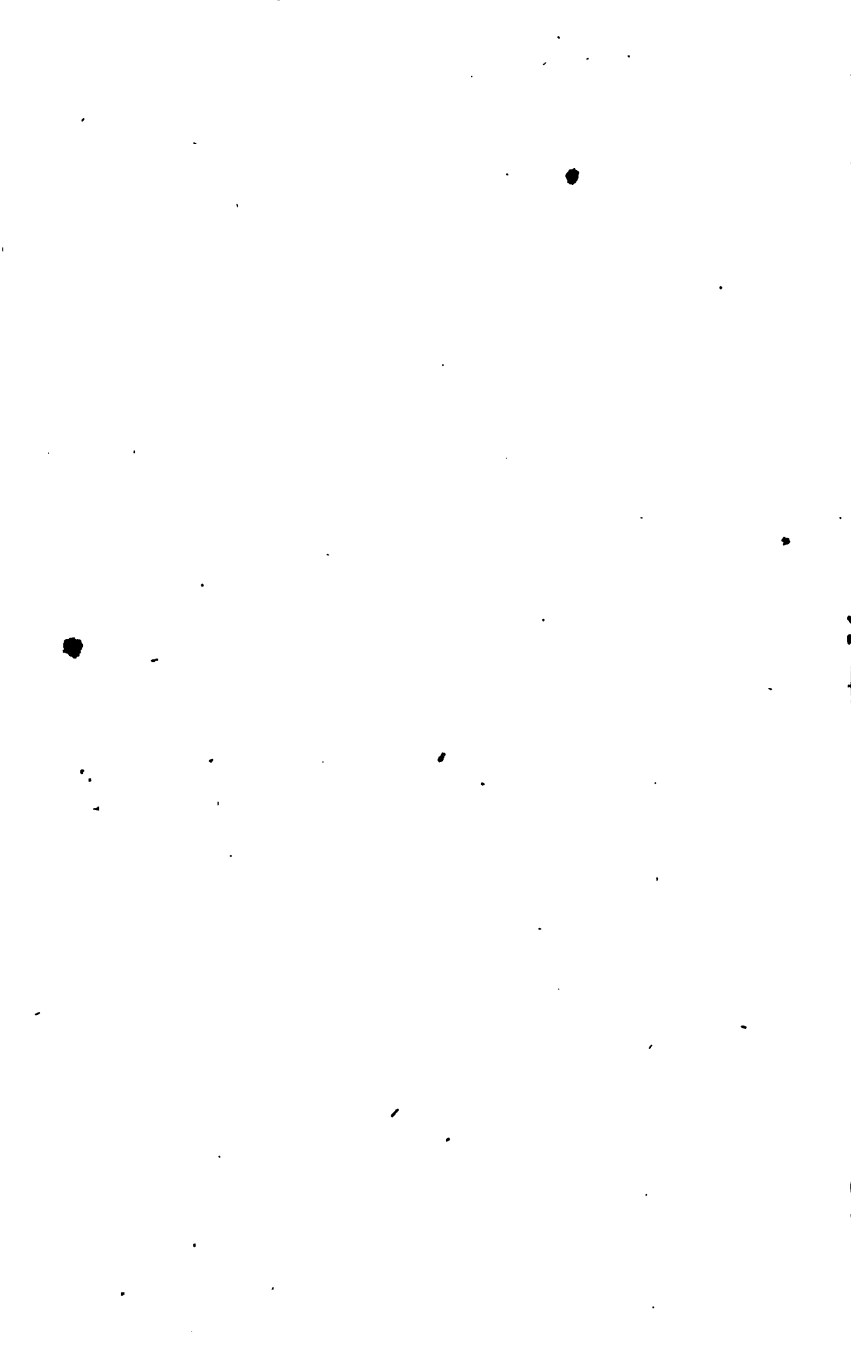
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Stereotype Edition
OF
JACOBS'
LATIN READER.

FIRST PART.

WITH
A VOCABULARY,

AND
ENGLISH NOTES.

For the Use of Schools, Academies, &c.



BOSTON:
PUBLISHED BY HILLIARD, GRAY & CO.

1833.

DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS, TO WIT:

District Clerk's Office.

BE IT REMEMBERED, That on the tenth day of November, A. D. 1830, in the fifty-fifth year of the Independence of the United States of America, HILLIARD GRAY, LITTLE, AND WILKINS, of the said district, have deposited in this office the title of a book, the right whereof they claim as proprietors, in the words following, to wit:—

“Stereotype Edition of Jacobs’ Latin Reader. First Part. With a Vocabulary, and English Notes. For the Use of Schools, Academies, &c.”

In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, entitled, “An Act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned;” and also to an act, entitled, “An Act supplementary to an act, entitled, ‘An Act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the times therein mentioned;’ and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of designing, engraving, and etching historical and other prints.”

JNO. W. DAVIS, { Clerk of the District
of Massachusetts.

EXTRACT FROM THE ADVERTISEMENT TO THE SECOND EDITION.

*In preparing the second edition of Jacobs’ Latin Reader, the work has undergone a thorough revision; notes have been added, and many words, which had been omitted in the Dictionary, are here inserted in their respective places. The editor, in publishing this work in America, was influenced by a belief, that it forms an easy introduction to the language and character of the Roman world. He selected it as the best from among many similar works, and is happy in finding his judgment confirmed by that of many instructors. * * * * The Second Part of the Latin Reader has in the mean time been published.*

Northampton, May 30, 1826.

GEORGE BANCROFT.

ADVERTISEMENT TO THE STEREOTYPE EDITION.

The following are the most important changes, which have been made in the stereotype edition:—The accents have been used in all parts of the work; the emphatic words and sentences, which, in the two former editions, were designated by spaces between the letters, are now printed in Italics, thus rendering them more distinct; the model of the Dictionary has been entirely altered, and more than 1500 words, principally proper names, passive verbs, and participles, have been inserted.

Boston, May 1, 1827.

STEREOTYPED AT THE
BOSTON TYPE AND STEREOTYPE FOUNDRY.

INTRODUCTORY LESSONS.



Exercises in the Declensions and Genders.—Agricola laboriosus. Puer stultus. Vir doctus. Filius pius. Pater bonus. Nepos parvus. Rex potens. Boreas rigidus. Alexander magnus. Fructus maturus.

Filia cara. Epirus bellicosa. Mater benigna. Facies pulchra. Spes ultima. Apis sedula. Lex divina.

Aurum pretiosum. Acre. Mare salsum. Nomen proprium. Cornu curvum. Tonitru terribile.

Pavo superbus. Sensus mirabilis. Lingua Latina. Glacies lubrica. Caput humanum. Scythia barbarus. Æneas pius. Ager fertilis. Asinus ignavus. Æstas calida.

Exercises in the Declensions, Genders, and Genitive.—Fons aquæ. Splendor lunæ. Vox lusciniæ. Pelles bestiarum. Ova gallinarum.

Ripa fluvii. Ungula equi. Aurea asini. Plantæ horti. Numerus annorum. Turris templi. Pondus auri. Syllabæ verborum.

Ratio hominis. Juba leonis. Rostrum elephantis. Æstus solis. Fides canum. Pinnæ piscium. Silvæ montium. Varietas colorum. Præmium virtutis. Gaudium juventutis. Umbra arboris. Cantus avium. Mel apium. Arena maris. Violæ veris. Pisces fluminum. Multitudo siderum.

Dies adventus. Rotæ

currûs. Copia fructuum.
 Digni manuum.

Horæ diei. Durities glaci-
 ei. Ordo dierum. Finis
 rerum.

*Dies Solis. Dies Lunæ.
 Dies Martis. Dies Mercurii.
 Dies Jovis. Dies Veneris.
 Dies Saturni.

Exercises in the Conjugations.—Vigil vocat. Ventus
 spirat. Aves volant. Mili-
 tes vulnerantur. Bonus ho-
 mo amatur. Ager aratur.

Dominus jubet. Servus
 paret. Luna lucet. Sol
 splendet. Numerus homi-
 num augetur. Vulnus dolet.
 Stella videtur.

Ignis urit. Metus angit.
 Nos bibimus. Cameli cur-
 runt. Coquus coquit. Sol
 occidit. Frumentum meti-
 tur. Gallina rapitur.

Canis custodit. Homines
 dormiunt. Equi hinnunt.
 Pueri erudiuntur. Malefici
 homines vinciuntur.

*Miscellaneous Exercises in
 the Conjugations.*—Ego eram.

Sylva stabat. Aquila vola-
 bat. Musa canebat. Nox
 erat. Fulgebat luna. Dor-
 miebas. Milites pugnabant.
 Arma sonabant. Ego videbo
 Via lædet. Deus dabit. Tu
 bibes. Uret ignis. Cres-
 cent arbores. Tempus erit
 Tempora venient. Cantabit
 viator. Bella erunt. Cane-
 mus. Pendebit uva. Rura
 manebunt. Venient juvenes.
 Vidi ego. Troja fuit. For-
 tuna dedit. Prata biberunt.
 Nocuit culpa. Cecinit avis.
 Non ego juravi. Satis lusisti.
 Veni, vidi, vici. Bellum
 fuerat. Fugerat umbra. Ve-
 nerat hostis. Pueri legerant.
 Dixeras. Cicero scripserat.
 Hannibal juraverat. Dentes
 momorderant. Ego risero.
 Venerit hora. Canes cucur-
 rerint. Fugerit ætas. Po-
 mum ceciderit. Nos ambu-
 laverimus. Milites pugnave-
 rint. Surge. Legito. Stu-
 dete. Disce, aut discede.

* The names of the days of the week, Sunday, Monday, &c.

Dicite. Equus currito. Canes latranto. Pueri scribunto. Laboret manus. Sit lux. Faveat fortuna. Sol fulgeat. Veniat tempus. Philomela cantaret. Troja staret. Pomum penderet. Luna micaret. Oculus viderit. Latraverint canes. Domus steterit. Arbores creverint. Miles pugnavisset. Lepores cucurrissent. Canes mordissent.

Vox auditur. Laudor. Vincitur hostis. Tempora mutantur. Vinum bibitur. Doceris. Carmina leguntur. Flos carpitur. Fabula narratur. Ducuntur pueri.

Aqua fundebatur. Pandebantur portæ. Saxa vollebantur. Oppidum defendebatur. Verba legebantur. Bella parabantur. Pectemur. Domus ædificabitur. Narrabuntur fabulæ. Epistola mittetur. Amabimini. Littera scribetur. Naves merse sunt. Datæ sunt leges. Sparsa erant folia. Hostes victi erant. Missi erimus. Vinum bibiturum erit. Laudator industria. Puniuntor fures. Præmia dentur. Panis ematur. Premeretur caseus. Veherer. Tegeretur caput. Victus sit miles. Hostes capti essent.



FIRST DIVISION.



1. EXERCISES IN SINGLE SENTENCES.

I. SIMPLE SENTENCES.

1. *Subject and Predicate.*

Terra est rotunda.

Vera amicitia est sempiterna.

Europa est peninsula.

Fames et sitis sunt molestæ.

Plurimæ stellæ sunt soles.

Ebrietas est vitanda.

Nemo semper felix est.

Non omnes milites sunt fortes.

Maximum animal terrestre est elephas.

2.

Elephanti semper gregatim ambulant.

Cornices ambulant; passæres et merulæ saliant; perdices currunt; plurimæ aves volant; plurimæ etiam nidificant.

Etiam infantes somniant.

Nihil in homine tam fragile est quàm memoria.

3. *Passive.*

Oves non ubique tondentur.

In Indiâ gignuntur maxima animalia.

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1

L. Metellus⁴ primus elephantos *ex* primo Punico bello⁵
duxit in triumpho.

Cantabit vacuus *coram* latrone viator.

Sidera *ab* ortu *ad* occasum commeant.

Britannia *a* Phœnicibus inventa est.

Apes *sine* rege esse non possunt.

Infans nihil *sine* alienâ ope potest.

Dulce est *pro* patriâ mori⁶.

Venenum aliquando *pro* remedio fuit⁷.

6. Accusative.

Crocodilus *ova* parit.

Elephantus odit *murem* et *suum*.

Cameli diu *sitim* tolerant.

Accipitres non edunt *corda* avium.

Lanæ nigræ *nullum colorem* bibunt.

Senes minimè sentiunt *morbos contagiosos*.

Cervi *cornua sua* quotannis amittunt.

Ceres *frumentum* invēnit; Bacchus *vinum*; Mercurius
litteras.

Canes soli *dominos suos* bene novêre⁸; soli *nomina sua*
 agnoscunt.

Culices *acida*⁹ petunt; ad *dulcia*⁹ non advolant.

Hystrix *aculeos* longè jaculatur.

Crocodilus *dies* in terrâ agit, *noctes* in aquâ.

⁴ The first names of the Romans were distinguished by single letters; L. is Lucius, T. Titus, M. Marcus, C. Caius, P. Publius. ⁵ The Romans had three wars with the Carthaginians. ⁶ The infinitive *mori* is the subject of the sentence. ⁷ *esset* may here be translated, to serve.

⁸ for *noverunt*, from *nosco, novi, novisse*, a preterite with the signification of a present. ⁹ The neuter plural of adjectives has the force of a substantive.

7. *Genitive.*

Infinita est multitudo morborum.

Litterarum usus est antiquissimus.

Asia et Africa greges ferorum asinorum alit.

Magna est linguarum inter homines varietas.

Innumerabilia sunt mortis signa, salutis paucissima.

Cyrus omnium in exercitu suo militum nomina tenebat.

Canis vestigia ferarum diligentissimè scrutatur et persequitur.

Nemo non benignus est sui iudex.

Leonum animi index cauda¹⁰.

Stultissima animalium sunt lanata.

Velocissimum omnium animalium est delphinus.

Semper fragilitatis humanæ sis memor.

Elephanti frigoris impatientes sunt.

In omni officio maxim¹¹ æstimatur dantis voluntas.

M. Antonius primus Romæ¹² leones ad currum junxit.

Hortensius orator primus pavonem cibi causâ Romæ occidit.

Pergæni quotannis publicum spectaculum gallorum pugnantium edebatur.

8. *Dative.*

Natura animalibus varia tegumenta tribuit, testas, coria, spinas, villos, setas, pennas, squamam.

Homini soli avaritia et ambitio data est.

Inter omnes bestias simia homini simillima est.

Leoni vis summa est¹³ in pectore.

Antiquissimis hominibus specus erant¹³ pro domibus.

Nulli animali memoria major est¹³ quàm cani.

¹⁰ Connect *cauda (est) index animi leonem*. ¹¹ The genitive of valuing. ¹² Names of towns, those of the third declension or plural number excepted, are put in the genitive, in answer to the question *where*? ¹³ *esse* with the dative denotes a possession, and can be translated by *have*. Gram. Rule XVII. I

Gallinacei *leonibus* terrori sunt¹⁴.

Homini plurima ex homine fiunt mala.

Homo furiosus ne *liberis* quidem¹⁵ *suus* parcat.

9. Ablative.

Apri in morbis sibi medentur *hederâ*.

Pyrrhus rex *tactu* pollicis in dextro pede lienosis medebatur.

Oleo insecta exanimantur.

Feræ domantur *fame* atque *verberibus*.

Anacreon poëta *acino* uvæ passæ extinctus est.

Crocodilus *pelle durissimâ* contra omnes ictus munitur.

In Africâ elephantī capiuntur *foveis*.

Elephantī spirant, bibunt, odorantur *proboscide*.

Populī quidam *locustis* vescuntur.

Dentes *usu* atteruntur, sed *igne* non cremantur.

Mures Alpini *binis pedibus* gradiuntur, *prioribusque*, ut *manibus*, utuntur.

Leænæ *jubâ* carent¹⁶.

Leones faciliè per triduum *cibo* carent¹⁶.

Elephantī maximè *annibus* gaudent.

Apes *tinnitu* æris gaudent *eoque* convocantur.

Quibusdam in locis anseres bis *anno*¹⁷ velluntur.

Color lusciniarum *autumno* mutatur.

Hieme ursi in antris dormiunt.

Nemo mortalium *omnibus horis* sapit.

Primôres dentes *septimo mense* gignuntur; *septimo* iidem decidunt *anno*.

¹⁴ *esse*, serve terrori *esse*, to be a terror to. ¹⁵ *ne quidem*, (always separated by the word on which the emphasis lies) *not even*. ¹⁶ *carere* governs the ablative of the thing, which is wanted, or is not possessed. ¹⁷ The ablative in answer to the question *when*?

Antipāter Sidonius, poëta, quotannis, *die natali suo*, febre corripiebatur.

Reperiuntur interdum cervi *candido colore*¹⁸.

Hippopotāmus in Nilo habitat, magna bellua, *ungulis binis, dorso, jubā, hinnitu*, ut equus; *rostro resimo, caudā et dentibus*, ut aper.

Halcyon paulo amplior *passere*¹⁹, *colore cyaneo, collo gracili et procēro*. Genus quoddam earum *magnitudine distinguitur et cantu*.

Isocrātes orātor unam orationem *viginti talentis* vendidit.

Luscinia candida *sex sestertiis* Romæ venit²⁰.

10. Infinitive.

*Errare*²¹ est humanum.

Turpe est beneficium *repetere*²².

Beneficiis gratiam non *referre*²³ etiam turpius est.

Parentes suos non *amare* est impium.

Equo *vehi*²⁴ Belleröphon invēnit; ex equo *pugnare* Thessāli.

Aurum vestibus *intexere* invēnit rex Attālus.

Non omnes homines æquo amore *complexi* possumus.

Illecēbras voluptatis *visitare* debemus.

Romæ elephantes per funes *incedere* docebantur.

¹⁸ The ablative with an adjective of praise or dispraise, as it is called; or rather an adjective expressing a quality or characteristic. ¹⁹ The comparative degree governs the ablative, when the word showing the comparison (*quā*) is omitted. ²⁰ from *veneo*, to be for sale, to be sold. ²¹ The infinitive supplies the place of the nominative as subject to the proposition. ²² *repetere* with its accusative (*beneficium*) forms the subject of the sentence. ²³ Connect *non referre gratiam*. ²⁴ *vehi* stands as an accusative, governed by *invēnit*.

11. *Gerund.*

Plurimæ sunt illecebræ *peccandi*.

Artem *scribendi* Phœnices, artem acu *pingendi* Phryges invenerunt.

Cupiditas *vivendi* nunquam immensa esse debet.

Honestissima est contentio beneficiis beneficia *vincendi*.

Parsimonia est scientia *vitandi* sumtus supervacuos, et re familiari rectè *utendi*.

Etiam post malam messem *serendum* est²⁵.

Omnibus aliquando *moriendum* est.

Semper *pugnandum* est contra cupiditates et lubidinem.

Simiæ catulos sæpe *complectendo* necant.

Amicus amicum semper aliquâ re juvabit, aut re, aut consilio, aut *consolando* certè.

Beneficia *exprobrando* corrumpimus.

II. COMPOUND SENTENCES.

1. *Comparison.*

Canes Indici grandiores sunt *quàm* cæteri.

Nullum malum est vehementius et importunius *quàm* invidia.

Præstat mori *quàm* servire.

Interdum ferarum animos mitiores invenimus *quàm* hominum¹.

Latro feræ est similior *quàm* homini.

* * * * *

²⁵ The nominative of the gerund, as *serendum est*, expresses an obligation or necessity. ¹ Supply *animos*.

Contracted form of comparison.

Nihil est *clementiâ*² divinius.

Aurum gravius est *argento*.

Adâmas durior est *ferro* ; ferrum durius *ceteris metallis*.

Luna terræ propior est *Sole*.

* * * *

2. *Apposition.*

Plurimi Scythæ, *bellicosissimi homines*, lacte vescuntur.

Dolphinus, *animal homini amicum*, cantu gaudet.

Carthāgo atque Corinthus, *opulentissimæ urbes*, eodem anno a Romanis *eversæ* sunt.

Quàm brevi tempore populi Romani, omnium gentium *victoris*, libertas *fracta* est !

* * * *

3. *Relative Pronoun.*

Non omnis ager, *qui* seritur, fert fruges.

Psittacus, *quem* India mittit, reddit verba, *quæ* accēpit.

Achilles, *cujus* res gestas Homēri carmina celebrant, ad Hellespontum sepultus est.

Myrmecides quidam quadrigam *fecit* ex ebore, *quam* musca alis integebat.

Qui bonis non rectè utitur, ei bona mala fiunt.

Beneficium reddit³, *qui* ejus bene memor est.

Grues in itineribus ducem, *quem* sequantur, eligunt.

² The ablative *clementiâ* is put after the comparative, when *quàm* the sign of comparison, is omitted. ³ Supply *is*.

4. *Conjunctions.*

Platœa, *cùm* devoratis se implevit conchis, testas evomit.
Ceres frumenta invenit, *cùm* antea homines glandibus
vescerentur.

Nave primus in Græciam Danæus advenit, *cùm* antea
ratibus navigaretur.

Alexander, rex Macedoniæ, *cùm* Thebas cepisset, Pin-
dãri vatis familiæ *pepercit*.

Quoties litteras tuas lego, omnem mihi præteritorum
temporum memoriam in mentem revoco.

Si divitiæ felicitatem præstant, avaritia prima virtus est.
Magna⁴ debemus suscipere, *dum* vires suppētunt.

Cervi *quamdiu* cornibus carent, noctū ad pabula proce-
dunt.

Quidam crocodilum, *quamdiu* vivat, crescere existimant;
vivit autem multos annos.

5.

Tanta est in Indiâ ubertas soli, *ut* sub unâ ficu turmæ
equitum condantur.

Ursi per hiemem tam gravi somno premuntur, *ut* ne vul-
neribus quidem excitentur.

Delphini tantâ interdum vi e mari exsiliunt, *ut* vela na-
vium transvolent.

In Indiâ serpentes ad tantam magnitudinem adolescent,
ut integros hauriant cervos taurosque.

Fac, *ut* homines animum tuum pluris⁵ faciant, quàm om-
nia, quæ illis tribuere possis.

Alexander edixit, *ne* quis⁶ ipsum præter Apellem pin-
geret.

Pythagoræis interdictum fuit, *ne* fabis vescerentur.

⁴ *magna*, great things. ⁵ the genitive of valuing. ⁶ *quis* for aliquis
—*ne quis*, that no one.

Oculi palpebris sunt muniti, *ne* quid⁷ incidat.

Nihil ferè tam reconditum est, *quin* quærendo inveniri possit.

Nunquam tam mane egredior, neque tam vesperi domum revertor, *quin* te in fundo conspicer fodere, aut arare, aut aliquid facere.

Xerxes non dubitabat, *quin*⁸ copiis suis Græcos faciliè superaturus esset.

6. Accusative with the infinitive.

Aristoteles tradit, in Latmo, Cariæ monte, *hospites a scorpionibus non lædi, indigēnas interīmi.*

M. Varro narrat, a cuniculis *suffossum* in Hispaniâ *oppidum*, a talpis in Thessaliâ; ab ranis *incolas* urbis in Galliâ *pulsos*, ab locustis in Africâ; ex Gyāro insulâ *incōlas* a muribus *fugatos*, in Italiâ *Amyclas* a serpentibus *deletas esse.*

Legimus, *canem* adversus latrones pro domino *pugnāsse, confectumque* plagis a corpore interemti non *recessisse.*

Observatum est, *pestilentiam* semper a meridianis partibus ad occidentem *ire.*

Homerus *Pygmæos*, populum ad Oceānum, a gruibus *infestari* prodidit; Aristotēles *eodem* in cavernis *vivere* narrat.

Posterī aliquando querentur, nostrā culpā *mores eversos esse,*

Virgilius per testamentum *jusserat carmina sua cremari; id Augustus fieri vetuit.*

Sertorius cervam alebat candidam, *quam* Hispaniæ gentes *fatidicam esse* credebant.

Illustre est inter philosophos nomen Anaxagoræ, *quem* veteres nunquam in vitā *risisse* ferunt.

⁷ for *aliquid*, that nothing. ⁸ that.

7. *Interrogatives.*

Quæritur, unus *ne* sit mundus, *an* plures.

Disputabant veteres philosophi, casu *ne* factus sit mundus, *an* mente divinâ.

Augustus cum amicis suis consultabat, *utrûm* imperium servaret, *an* deponeret.

Perperam quæritur⁹, *num* in amici gratiam jus violari possit.

Ciconiæ *quonam* e loco veniant, aut in *quas* se regiones conferant, incompertum est.

Quis numerare potest, *quoties* per totam vitam lacrymas fuderit¹⁰?

8. *Participles.*

Exempla fortunæ *variantis* sunt innumera.

Galli diem *venientem* cantu nuntiant.

Cecrops urbem a se *conditam* appellabat Cecropiam.

Augustus primus Romæ tigrin ostendit *mansuefactam*.

Gymnosophistæ in Indiâ toto die *ferventibus* arenis insistent, Solem *intuentes*.

Epimenides puer, æstu et itinere *fessus*, septem et quinquaginta annos in specu dormivisse dicitur.

Julius Cæsar simul dictare, et *legentem* audire solebat.

Leo *prostratis*¹¹ parcit.

Aves aduncos ungues *habentes* carne vescuntur, nec unquam congregantur.

Canis venaticus venatorem *comitantem* loro ad ferarum lustra trahit.

Beneficium non in eo consistit, quod datur, sed in ipso *dantis*¹² animo.

⁹ the question is unjustly asked, it is wrong to ask. ¹⁰ *fundo*.
¹¹ *prosterno*. ¹² i. e. *ejus qui dat*.

Struthiocamēli Africi altitudinem equitis equo *insidentis* excedunt.

Interdum dēlphini conspecti sunt, *defunctum* dēlphinum *portantes*, et quasi funus *agentes*.

Multa, quæ de infantibus ferarum lacte *nutritis* produuntur, fabulosa videntur.

Homo quidam, lapide *ictus*, oblitus est¹³ litteras; alius, ex præalto tecto *lapsus*¹⁴, matris et affinium nomina dicere non potuit.

L. Siccus Dentatus, centies vices *præliatus*, quadraginta quinque cicatrices adverso corpore habebat, nullam in tergo.

Leones *satiati* innoxii sunt.

Elephantes nemini nocent, nisi *laccessiti*.

Elephantes amnem *transituri*¹⁵ minimos præmittunt.

Pavo *laudatus gemmatam* pandit caudam.

Gallus, ab adversario *victus*, occultatur¹⁶ *silens* et servitium patitur.

Leo *vulneratus* percussorem intelligit, et in quantâlibet multitudine appetit.

Olōres iter *facientes* colla imponunt *præcedentibus*; *fessos* duces ad terga recipiunt.

Testudines in mari *degentes* conchyliis vivunt; in terram *egressæ*¹⁷, herbis.

Sarmætæ, longinqua itinera *facturi*, inediâ pridie præparant equos, potum exiguum *impertientes*; atque ita longissimam viam continuo cursu conficiunt.

Elephanti, equitatu *circumventi*, infirmos aut *fessos vulneratosque* in medium agmen recipiunt.

Multos *morientes* cura sepulturæ angit.

¹³ *obliviscor*. ¹⁴ *labor*. ¹⁵ The future active participle is used of an action, which a man is about to do. ¹⁶ hides himself. ¹⁷ *egredior*.

Danius, ex Ægypto in Græciam *adventus*¹⁸, rex Argivorum factus est.

Alexander Bucephälo, equo *defuncto* duxit exequias, urbemque Bucephälon *appellatum* ejus tumulo circumdedit.

P. Catienus Plotinus patronum¹⁹ adeò dilexit, ut, hæres omnibus ejus bonis *institutus*²⁰, in rogum ejus se conjiceret et concremaretur.

Erinacei *volutati* super poma, humi *jacentia*, illa spinia *affixa* in cævas arbores portant.

Beneficia non in vulgus *effundenda* sunt.

Nullius puto beneficium *expetendum* esse, cujus vile judicium est.

Indicum mare testudines tantæ magnitudinis²¹ alit, ut singulæ tugurio *tegendo*²² sufficiant.

Leones, senes *facti*, appetunt homines, quoniam ad *persequendas*²³ feras vires non suppetunt. Struthiocameis ungulæ sunt cervinis similes, *comprehendendis* lapidibus utiles, quos in fugâ contra *sequentes* jaculantur.

9. Ablative absolute.

Senescente Lumâ, ostrea tabescere dicuntur, *crescente* eâdem, gliscunt. Cæpe contrâ, *Lumâ deficiente*, revirescere, *adolescente*, inarescere dicitur.

Geryõne interemto Hercules in Italiam venit.

Sabinis debellatis, Tarquinius triumphans Romam rediit.

Jasõne Lycio interfecto, canis, quem habebat, cibum capere noluit, inediâque confectus est.

¹⁸ *advchor.* ¹⁹ Supply *suum*, which is never expressed, where no obscurity follows from the omission. ²⁰ although appointed heir, &c. ²¹ genitive of quality (praise or dispraise.) ²² to cover. ²³ The future passive participle can often be expressed by a substantive in English; for the *pursuit of*, or *to pursue*.

Regis Lysimæchi canis, *domino accensæ pyræ imposito*, in flammæ se coniecit.

Nicomède rege interfecto, equus ejus vitam finivit inediâ.

Chilo, unus e septem sapientibus, *filiæ victore Olympiæ*²⁴, præ gaudio exspiravit.

Apes, *aculeo amisso*, statim emori existimantur. Eodem, *rege interfecto* aut morbo *consumto*, fame luctuque moriuntur.

Pavo, *caudâ amissâ*, pudibundus ac mœrens quærit latibram.

Erinacei, ubi sensere venantem, *contracto ore pedibusque*, convolvuntur²⁵ in formam pilæ, ne²⁶ quid comprehendi possit præter aculeos.

²⁴ at Olympia, where solemn games were celebrated. ²⁵ roll themselves together. ²⁶ that nothing, *quid* for *aliquid*.

II. FABLES FROM ÆSOP.

1. *Accipiter et Columbæ.*

Columbæ milvii metu accipitrem rogaverunt, ut eas defenderet. Ille annuit. At in columbare receptus, uno die majorem stragem edidit¹, quàm milvius longo tempore potuisset edere.

Fabula docet, malorum patrocinium vitandum esse.

2. *Mus et Milvius.*

Milvius laqueis irretitus musculum exoravit, ut eum corrosis plagis liberaret². Quo facto³, milvius liberatus murem arripuit et devoravit.

Hæc fabula ostendit, quam gratiam mali pro beneficiis reddere soleant

3. *Hædus et Lupus.*

Hædus, stans in tecto domûs, lupo prætereunti⁴ maledixit. Cui lupo, *non tu*, inquit, *sed tectum mihi maledicit.*

Sæpe locus et tempus homines timidos audaces reddit.

¹ *edo.* ² Two propositions are contained in the words *corrosis plagis liberaret*, that he would gnaw the net and free him. A proposition is often thus convened in an ablative absolute. ³ The relative pronoun is used in the beginning of a sentence instead of the demonstrative pronoun. By this means two sentences come into closer connection. ⁴ *prætereo.*

4. *Grus et Pavo.*

Pavo, coram grue pennas suas explicans, *quanta est, inquit, formositas mea et tua deformitas ! At grus evölans, et quanta est, inquit, levitas mea et tua tarditas !*

Monet hæc fabula, ne ob aliquod bonum, quod nobis natura tribuit, alios contemnamus, quibus natura alia et fortasse majora dedit.

5. *Pavo.*

Pavo graviter conquerebatur apud Junonem, dominam suam⁵, quòd vocis suavitas sibi negata esset, dum lusciniæ, avis tam parum decora, cantu excellat. Cui Juno, et merito, inquit; *non enim omnia bona in unum conferri oportuit.*

6. *Anseres et Grues.*

In eodem quondam prato pascebantur anseres et grues. Adveniente domino prati, grues facillè avolabant; sed anseres, impediti corporis gravitate, deprehensi et miactati sunt.

Sic sæpe pauperes, cum potentioribus in eodem crimine deprehensi, soli dant pœnam, dum illi salvi evadunt.

7. *Capra et Lupus.*

Lupus capram in altâ rupe stantem conspicatus, *cur non, inquit, relinquis nuda illa et sterilia loca, et huc descendis in herbidos campos, qui tibi latum pabulum offêrunt ?* Cui respondit capra : *mihi non est in animo, dulcia tuis⁶ præponere.*

⁵ To most of the gods certain beasts were consecrated ; to Juno the peacock, to Jupiter the eagle, to Mars the wolf, &c. In the following words observe the subjunctive mode in the *oratio obliqua*. ⁶ Neuter adjectives, when used as substantives, usually stand in the plural.

8. *Venter et Membra.*

Membra quondam dicebant ventri: num⁷ te semper ministerio nostro alemus, dum ipse summo otio fruieris? Non faciemus. Dum igitur ventri cibum subducant, corpus debilitatur, et membra serò invidiæ suæ pœnituit⁸.

9. *Canis et Boves.*

Canis jacebat in præsepi bovesque latrando a pabulo arcebat. Cui unus boum, quanta ista, inquit, invidia est, quòd non pateris, ut eo cibo vescamur, quem tu ipse capere nec velis nec possis⁹!

Hæc fabula invidiæ indolem declârat.

10. *Vulpes et Leo.*

Vulpes, quæ nunquam leonem viderat, quum ei forte occurrisset, ita est perterrita, ut pæne moreretur¹⁰ formidine. Eundem conspicata iterum, timuit quidem, sed nequaquam, ut antea. Tertio illi obviâ facta, ausa est¹¹ etiam propiùs accedere, eumque alloqui.

11. *Cancrì.*

Cancer dicebat filio: mi fili, ne sic obliquis semper gressibus incede, sed rectâ viâ¹² perge. Cui ille, mi pater, respondit, libenter tuis præceptis obséquar, si te priùs idem facientem¹³ videro.

Docet hæc fabula, adolescentiam nullâ re magis, quàm exemplis, instrui.

⁷ num nos. ⁸ membra is in the accusative. *Pœnitet me alicujus rei.* I repent of something. ⁹ qui, quæ, quod, is followed by the subjunctive, whenever it relates to the indefinite object, (expressed by *talis*, is.) ¹⁰ morior. ¹¹ audeo. ¹² straight forward. ¹³ After *video* and *audio* a participle is used as the infinitive.

12. *Bovæ.*

In eodem prato pascebantur tres boves in maximâ concordîâ, et sic ab omni ferarum incursione tuti erant. Sed dissidio inter illos orto¹⁴, singuli a feris petiti et laniati sunt.

Fabula docet, quantum boni sit in concordîâ.

13. *Asinus.*

Asinus, pelle leonis indutus, territabat homines et bestias, tanquam leo esset. Sed fortè, dum se celerius movet, aures eminebant; unde agnitus¹⁵ in pistrinum abductus est, ubi pœnas petulantiae dedit.

Hæc fabula stolidos notat, qui immeritis honoribus superbiunt.

14. *Mulier et Gallina.*

Mulier quædam habebat gallinam, quæ ei quotidie ovum pariebat aureum. Hinc suspicari cœpit, illam auri massam intus celare, et gallinam occidit. Sed nihil in eâ repêrit, nisi quod in aliis gallinis reperiri solet. Itaque dum majoribus divitiis inhiabat, etiam minores perdidit.

15. *Viatores et Asinus.*

Duo qui unâ iter faciebant, asinum oberrantem in solitudine conspicati, accurrunt læti, et uterque eum sibi vindicare cœpit, quòd eum prior conspexisset. Dum verò contendunt et rixantur, nec a verberibus abstinent, asinus aufûgit, et neuter eo potitur¹⁶.

16. *Corvus et Lupi.*

Corvus partem prædæ petebat a lupis, quòd eos totum diem comitatus esset. Cui illi, *non tu nos*, inquirunt, *sed*

¹⁴ *orior.* ¹⁵ *agnosco.* ¹⁶ *potior* with the ablative.

grædam sectatus es, idque eo animo, ut ne nostris quidem corporibus parceres, si examinarentur.

Meritò in actionibus non spectatur, quid fiat, sed quo animo fiat.

17. *Pastores et Lupus.*

Pastores cæsa¹⁷ ove convivium celebrabant. Quod quum lupus cerneret, *ego, inquit, si agnum rapuissem, quantus tumultus fieret! At isti impune ovem comédunt! Tum unus illorum, nos enim, inquit, nostrâ, non aliendâ ove epulamus*¹⁸.

18. *Carbonarius et Fullo.*

Carbonarius, qui spatiosam habebat domum, invitavit fullonem, ut ad se commigraret. Ille respondit: *quænam inter nos esse possit societas? quum tu vestes, quas ego nitidas reddidissem, fuligine et maculis inquinaturus esses.*

Hæc fabula docet, dissimilia non debere conjungi.

19. *Tubīcen.*

Tubīcen ab hostibus captus, *ne me, inquit, interficite; nam inermis sum, neque quidquam habeo præter hanc tubam. At hostes, propter hoc ipsum*¹⁹, *inquiunt, te interimemus, quòd, quum ipse pugnandi sis imperitus, alios ad pugnam incitare soles.*

Fabula docet, non solum maleficos esse puniendos, sed etiam eos, qui alios ad malè faciendum irritent²⁰.

20. *Accipitres et Columbæ.*

Accipitres quondam acerrimè inter se belligerabantur. Hos columbæ in gratiam reducere conatæ effecerunt, ut

¹⁷ *cado*. ¹⁸ *epulor* with the ablative, like *potior* and *vescor*.

¹⁹ *propter hoc ipsum*, for this very reason. ²⁰ See Fable 9, Note 9.

illi pacem inter se facerent. Quâ firmatâ, accipitres vim suam in ipsas columbas converterunt.

Hæc fabula docet, potentiorum discordias imbecillioribus sæpe prodesse²¹.

21. *Mulier et Gallina.*

Mulier vidua gallinam habebat, quæ ei quotidie unum ovum pariebat. Illa existimabat, si gallinam diligentius saginaret, fore, ut illa bina aut terna ova quotidie pareret. Quum autem cibo superfluo gallina pinguis esset facta, planè ova parere desiit²².

Hæc fabula docet, avaritiam sæpe damnosam esse.

22. *Vulpes et Uva.*

Vulpes, uvam in vite conspicata, ad illam subsiliit omnium virium suarum contentione, si eam fortè attingere posset. Tandem defatigata inani labore, discedens dixit; *at nunc etiam acerbæ sunt, nec eas in viâ repertas*²³ *tollerem.*

Hæc fabula docet, multos ea contemnere, quæ²⁴ se assequi posse despèrent.

23. *Vulpes et Leæna.*

Vulpes leænæ exprobrabat, quod nonnisi unum catulum pareret. Huic dicitur respondisse, *unum, sed leonem.*

Hæc fabula, non copiam, sed bonitatem rerum æstimandam esse, docet.

24. *Mures.*

Mures aliquando habuerunt consilium, quomodo sibi a fele caverent. Multis aliis propositis, omnibus placuit, ut ei tintinnabulum annecteretur; sic enim ipsos, sonitu ad-

²¹ *prosum.* ²² *desino.* ²³ *reperio.* ²⁴ *quæ* is the accusative after *assequi*.

monitos, eam fugere²⁵ posse. Sed quum jam inter mures quæreretur, qui feli tintinnabulum annecteret, nemo repertus est.

Fabula docet, in suadendo plurimos esse audaces, sed in ipso periculo timidos.

25. *Canis mordax.*

Canis mordāci paterfamilias jussit tintinnabulum ex ære appendi, ut omnes eum cavere possent. Ille verò æris tinnitū gaudebat, et, quasi virtutis suæ præmium esset, alios canes præ se contemnere cœpit. Cui unus senior, *O te stolidum*, inquit, *qui ignorare videris, isto tinnitū pravitatem morum tuorum indicari!*

Hæc fabula scripta est in eos, qui sibi insignibus flagitiorum suorum placent²⁶.

26. *Canis et Lupus.*

Lupus canem videns bene saginatum, *quanta est*, inquit, *felicitas tua! Tu, ut videtur, lautè vivis, at ego fame enēcor*. Tum canis, *licet*, inquit, *mecum in urbem venias²⁷ et eādem felicitate fruaris*. Lupus conditionem accepit. Dum unā eunt, animadvertit lupus in collo canis attritos pilos. *Quid hoc est?* inquit. *Num jugum sustines? cervix enim tua tota est glabra*. *Nihil est*, canis respondit. *Sed interdiu me allicant, ut noctu sim vigilantior; atque hæc sunt vestigia collaris, quod cervīci circumdāri solet*. Tum lupus, *vale*, inquit, *amice! nihil moror felicitatem servitute emtam²⁸!*

Hæc fabula docet, liberis nullum commodum tanti²⁹ esse, quod³⁰ servitutis calamitatem compensare possit.

²⁵ *fugere*, an active verb. ²⁶ *qui sibi placent*, i. e. *qui superbiunt*.

²⁷ *licet venias*, you may can come. ²⁸ *emo*. ²⁹ Genitive of *valu* ing. ³⁰ *quod* for *ut id*.

27. *Lupus et Grus.*

In faucibus lupi os inhæserat. Mercede igitur conducit gruem, qui³¹ illud extrahat. Hoc grus longitudine colli facillè effecit. Quum autem mercedem postulet, subridens lupus et dentibus infrendens, *nunc tibi*, inquit, *parva merces videtur, quòd caput incolume ex lupi faucibus extraxisti?*

28. *Agricola et Anguis.*

Agricola anguem repërit, frigore pæne extinctum. Misericordiâ motus, eum fovit sinu et subter alas recondidit. Mox anguis recreatus vires recepit, et agricolæ, pro beneficio, letale vulnus infixit.

Hæc fabula docet, qualem mercedem mali pro beneficiis reddere soleant.

29. *Asinus et Equus.*

Asinus equum beatum prædicabat, qui³² tam copiosè pasceretur, quum sibi post molestissimos labores ne paleæ quidem satis præberentur. Fortè autem bello exorto, equus in prælium agitur, et circumventus ab hostibus, post incredibiles labores tandem, multis vulneribus confossus³³, collabitur. Hæc omnia asinus conspicatus, *O me stolidum*³⁴, inquit, *qui beatitudinem ex præsentis temporis fortunâ aestimaverim!*

30. *Agricolæ et Filii.*

Agricola senex, quum mortem sibi appropinquare sentiret, filios convocavit, quos, ut fieri solet, interdum discor-

³¹ *ut is.* ³² The relative pronoun often includes the designation of a cause, and may be translated by, because he, when he, and the like. ³³ *confodio.* ³⁴ The accusative is used in exclamations, with or without an interjection.

dare noverat, et fascem virgularum afferri jubet. Quibus allatis³⁵, filios hortatur, ut hunc fascem frangerent. Quod quum³⁶ facere non possent, distribuit singulas virgas, iisque celeriter fractis, docuit illos, quàm firma res esset concordia, quàmque imbecillis discordia.

31. *Equus et Asinus.*

Asinus, onustus sarcinis equum rogavit, ut aliquâ parte oneris se levaret, si se vivum videre vellet. Sed ille asini preces repudiavit. Paulò pòst igitur asinus labore consumtus in viâ corruit et efflavit animam. Tum agitator omnes sarcinas, quas asinus portaverat, atque insuper etiam pellem asino detractam, in equum inposuit. Ibi ille serò priorem superbiâ deplorans, *O me miserum*, inquit, *qui parvulum onus in me recipere noluerim, quum nunc cogar tantas sarcinas ferre, unâ cum pelle comitis mei, cujus preces tam superbè contemseram.*

32. *Mulier et Ancillæ.*

Mulier vidua, quæ texendo vitam sustentabat, solebat ancillas suas de nocte³⁷ excitare ad opus, quum primum galli cantum audivisset. At illæ, diuturno labore fatigatæ, statuerunt gallum interficere. Quo facto, deteriore conditione quàm priùs esse cœperunt. Nam domina, de horâ noctis incerta³⁸, nunc famulas sæpe jam primâ nocte excitabat.

33. *Testudo et Aquila.*

Testudo aquilam magnopere orabat, ut sese volare doceret³⁹. Aquila ei ostendebat quidem, eam rem petere natu-

³⁵ See note 3, to Fable 2. ³⁶ *quod quum* for *quum hoc*. ³⁷ during the night. ³⁸ *incerta* is to be connected with *domina*. ³⁹ Verbs of asking and teaching take two accusatives.

ræ suæ contrariam ; sed illa nihilo minùs instabat, et obsecrabat aquilam, ut se volucrem facere vellet. Itaque ungulis arreptam⁴⁰ aquila sustulit⁴¹ in sublime, et demisit illam, ut per aërem ferretur. Tum in saxa incidens comminuta interiit.

Hæc fabula docet, multos cupiditatibus suis occæcatos, consilia prudentiorum respuere, et in exitium ruere stultitiâ suâ.

34. *Luscinia et Accipiter.*

Accipiter esuriens rapuit lusciniâ. Quæ quum inteligeret, sibi mortem impendêre, ad preces conversa orat accipitrem, *ne se perdat sine causâ. Se enim avidissimum ventrem illius non posse explere, et suadêre adeò, ut grandiores aliquas volucres venetur*⁴². Cui accipiter, *insanirem, inquit, si partam*⁴³ *prædam amittere, et incerta pro certis sectari vellem.*

35. *Senex et Mors.*

Senex in silvâ ligna ceciderat⁴⁴, iisque sublatis⁴⁵ domum redire cœpit. Quum aliquantùm viæ progressus esset, et onere et viâ defatigatus, fascem deposuit, et secum ætatis et inopiæ mala contemplatus, Mortem clarâ voce invocavit, quæ⁴⁶ ipsum ab omnibus his malis liberet. Tum Mors, senis precibus auditis, subitò adstitit, et, quid vellet, percunctatur. At Senex, quem jam votorum suorum pœnitebat⁴⁷, *nihil, inquit, sed requiro*⁴⁸, *qui onus paululùm allevet, dum ego rursus subeo.*

40 *arripio.* 41 *tollo.* 42 *venor.* 43 *pario.* 44 *cædo.* 45 *tollo.*

46 *quæ* for *ut ea.* 47 *pœnitet* with the accusative of the person and the genitive of the thing. 48 *aliquem*, which is commonly omitted before the relative pronoun.

36. *Inimici.*

In eâdem navi vehebantur duo, qui inter se capitalia odia exercebant. Unus eorum in prorâ, alter in puppi residebat. Ortâ tempestate ingenti, quum omnes de vitâ desperarent, interrogat is, qui in puppi sedebat, gubernatorem, *utram partem navis prius submersum iri existimaret.* Cui gubernator, *proram,* respondit. Tum ille, *jam mors mihi non molesta est, quum inimici mei mortem adspecturus sim.*

37. *Hinnuleus et Cervus.*

Hinnuleus quondam patrem suum his verbis interrogasse dicitur: *Mi pater, quum multò sis major canibus et tam ardua cornua habeas, quibus a te vim propulsare possis, quâ⁴⁹ fit, ut canes tantopere metuas?* Ibi cervus ridens, *mi nate,* inquit, *vera memoras; mihi tamen, nescio quo pacto, semper accidit, ut auditâ canum voce, in fugam statim convertar.*

Hæc fabula docet, naturâ formidolosos⁵⁰ nullis rationibus fortes reddi posse.

38. *Hædus et Lupus.*

Quum hædus evasisset lupum et confugisset in caulam ovium, *quid tu, stulte,* inquit ille, *hîc te salvum futurum speras, ubi quotidie pecudes rapi et diis mactari videas?* *Non curo,* inquit hædus; *nam si moriendum sit, quanto præclarius mihi erit, meo cruore aspergi aras deorum immortalium, quàm irrigari siccas lupi fauces.*

Hæc fabula docet, bonos mortem, quæ omnibus imminet, non timere, si cum honestate et laude conjuncta sit.

⁴⁹ i. e. *quomodo*, how. ⁵⁰ those timid by nature.

39. *Corvus et Vulpes.*

Corvus alicunde caseum rapuerat, et cum illo in altam arborem subvolârat. Vulpecula, illum caseum appetens, corvum blandis verbis adoritur; quumque primùm formam ejus pennarumque nitorem laudâsset, *pol*, inquit, *te avium regem esse dicerem, si cantus pulchritudini tuæ responderet.* Tum ille, laudibus vulpis inflatus, etiam cantu se valere demonstrare voluit. Ita verò e rostro aperto caseus delapsus est, quem vulpes arreptum⁵¹ devoravit.

Hæc fabula docet, vitandas esse adulatorum voces, qui blanditiis suis nobis insidiantur.

40. *Leo.*

Societatem junxerant Leo, Juvenca, Capra, Ovis. Prædâ autem, quam ceperant, in quatuor partes æquales divisâ⁵², leo, prima, ait, mea est; debetur enim hæc præstantiæ meæ. Tollam et secundam, quam meretur robur meum. Tertiam vindicat sibi egregius labor meus. Quartam qui sibi arrogare voluerit, is sciat, se habiturum me inimicum sibi. Quid facerent imbecilles bestię, aut quæ sibi leonem infestum habere vellet?

41. *Mus et Rusticus.*

-Mus a Rustico in caricarum acervo deprehensus tam acri morsu ejus digitos vulneravit, ut ille eum dimitteret, dicens: *nihil, mehercule, tam pusillum est, quod de salute desperare debeat, modò se defendere et vim depulsare velit.*

42. *Vultur et Aviculæ.*

Vultur aliquando aviculas invitavit ad convivium, quod illis daturus esset die natali suo. Quæ, quum ad tempus

⁵¹ *arripio.* ⁵² ablative absolute.

adessent, eas carpere et occidere, epulasque sibi de invitatis instruere cœpit.

43. *Ranæ.*

Ranæ lætabantur, quum nuntiatum esset, Solem uxorem duxisse. Sed una cæteris prudentior, *O vos stolidos, inquit; nonne meministis, quantopere nos saepe unius Solis astus excruciet? Quid igitur fiet, quum liberos etiam procreaverit?*

44. *Ranæ et Jupiter.*

Ranæ aliquando regem sibi a Jove petivisse dicuntur. Quarum ille precibus exoratus trabem ingentem in lacum deiecit. Ranæ sonitu perterritæ primùm refugere⁵³, deinde verò, trabem in aquâ natantem conspiciatæ, magno cum contemtu in eâ consederunt, aliumque sibi novis clamoribus regem expetiverunt. Tum Jupiter, earum stultitiam puniturus, hydrum illis misit, a quo quum plurimæ captæ perirent, serò eas stolidarum precum pœnituit.

45. *Lupi et Pastores.*

Quum Philippus, rex Macedoniæ, cum Atheniensibus fœdus initurus esset, eâ conditione, ut oratores suos ipsi traderent, Demosthenes⁵⁴ populo narravit fabulam, quâ⁵⁵ iis callidum regis consilium ante oculos poneret. Dixit enim, lupos quondam cum pastoribus pactos esse, se nunquam in posterum greges esse impugnatuos, si canes ipsi dederentur. Placuisse stultis pastoribus conditionem; sed

⁵³ The infinitive instead of the finite verb; in cases of this kind *cæpit* for the singular, and *cæperunt* for the plural, can sometimes be understood. ⁵⁴ The greatest orator of those times, and most earnestly opposed to the Macedonian king. ⁵⁵ *quâ* here implies a design, and therefore is followed by the subjunctive.

quum lupi caulas excubiis nudatas vidiſſent, eos impetu facto omnem gregem dilaniâſſe.

46. *Puer mendax.*

Puer, oves pascens, crebrò per luſum magnis clamoribus opem rſticatorum imploraverat, lupos gregem ſuum aggreſſos eſſe fingens. Sæpe autem fruſtratus eos, qui auxilium laturi advenerant, tandem lupo revêrà irruente multis cum lacrymis vicinos orare cœpit, *ut ſibi et gregi ſubvenirent.* At illi, eum pariter ut antea ludere exiſtimantes, preces ejus et lacrymas neglexerunt, ita ut lopus liberè in oves graſſaretur plurimaſque earum dilaniaret.

47. *Corvus.*

Corvus, qui caſeum fortè reſererat, gaudium altâ voce ſignificavit. Quo ſono allecti⁵⁶ plures corvi famelici advolaverunt, impetuque in illum facto, opſimam ei dapem eripuerunt.

48. *Cornix et Columba.*

Cornix columbæ gratulabatur fœcunditatem, quòd ſingulis menſibus pullos excluderet. At illa: *ne mei,* inquit, *doloris cauſam commemoras.* Nam quos pullos edũco, eos⁵⁷ dominus raptos aut ipſe comēdit, aut aliis comedendos vendit. *Ita mihi-mea fœcunditas novum ſemper luctum parit.*

49. *Leo, Aſinus et Vulpis.*

Vulpis, aſinus et leo venatum iverant. Amplâ prædâ factâ, leo aſinum illam partiſi jubet. Qui quum ſingulas partes poneret æquales, leo eum correptum dila-

⁵⁶ *allicio.* ⁵⁷ The Romans uſually put the ſentence beginning with the relative pronoun before that which begins with a demonſtrative pronoun.

niavit, et vulpeculæ partiendi negotium tribuit. Illa astutior leoni partem maximam apposuit, sibi vix minimam reservans particulam. Tum leo subridens ejus prudentiam laudare, et unde hoc didicerit interrogare, cœpit. Et vulpes, *Hujus*⁵⁸ me, inquit, *calamitas docuit, quid minores potentioribus debeant.*

50. *Musca.*

Effusa mellis copia est: Muscæ advolant:
Pascuntur. At mox impeditis cruribus
Revolare nequeunt. Heu miseram, inquiunt, vicem!
Cibus iste blandus, qui pellexit⁵⁹ suaviter,
Nunc fraudulentus quàm crudeliter necat!
Perfida voluptas fabulâ hâc depingitur.

51. *Cancer.*

Mare cancer olim deseruit, in litore
Pascendi cupidus. Vulpes hunc simul adspicit
Jejûna, simul accurrit, et prædam capit.
Næ, dixit ille, jure plector, qui, *salo*
Quum fuerim natus, voluerim *solo*⁶⁰ ingredi!
Suus unicuique præfinitus est locus,
Quem præterire sine periculo non licet.

52. *Culex et Taurus.*

In cornu tauri parvulus quondam culex
Consedit; seque dixit⁶¹, mole si suâ
Eum gravaret, avolaturum illico.
At ille: nec te consistentem senseram.

⁵⁸ *Hujus*, pointing to the ass. ⁵⁹ *pellicio*. ⁶⁰ Observe the play on the words *salo* and *solo*. ⁶¹ i. e. *et dixit, se avolaturum*.

III. MYTHOLOGY.

1. Cadmus, Agenōris filius, quòd dracōnem, Martis filium, fontis cujusdam in Bœotiâ custodem, occiderat, omnem suam prolem interemtam vidit, et ipse cum Harmoniâ, uxore suâ, in Illyriam fugit, ubi ambo in dracones conversi sunt.

2. Amycus, Neptuni filius, rex Bebryciæ, omnes, qui in ejus regna venissent, cogebat cæstibus secum contendere, et victos occidebat. Hic quum Argonautas ad certamen provocâsset, Pollux cum eo contendit et eum interfecit.

3. Otos et Ephialtes, Aloëi filii, mirâ magnitudine fuisse dicuntur. Nam singulis mensibus novem digitis crescebant. Itaque quum essent annorum novem¹ in cœlum ascendere sunt conati. Huc sibi aditum sic faciebant, ut montem Ossam super Pelion ponerent, aliosque præterea montes exstruerent. Sed Apollinis sagittis interemti sunt.

4. Dædalus, Euphēmi filius, artifex peritissimus, ob cædem Athenis² commissam, in Cretam abiit ad regem Minoem. Ibi labyrinthum exstruxit. A Minoë aliquando in custodiam conjectus, sibi et Icæro filio alas cerâ aptavit, et cum eo avolavit. Dum Icarus altiùs evolabat, cerâ solis calore calefactâ, in mare decidit, quod ex eo Icarium pelagus est appellatum. Dædalus autem in Siciliam pervenit.

5. Æsculapius, Apollinis filius, medicus præstantissimus, Hippolyto, Thesei filio, vitam reddidisse dicitur. Ob id facinus Jupiter eum fulmine percussit³. Tum Apollo,

¹ The genitive of quality. ² *Athenæ -arum*. ³ *percutio*.

quòd filii mortem in Jove ulcisci non poterat, Cyclôpes, qui fulmina fecerant, interemit. Ob hoc factum, Apollinem Jupiter Admêto, regi Thessaliæ, in servitutem dedit.

6. Alcestim, Pelix filiam, quum multi in matrimonium peterent, Pelias promisit, se filiam ei esse daturum, qui feras curru junxisset. Admetus, qui eam perditè amabat, Apollinem rogavit, ut se in hoc negotio adjuvaret. Is quum ab Admeto, dum ei serviebat, liberaliter esset tractatus, aprum ei et leonem curru junxit, quibus ille Alcestim avexit. Idem gravi morbo implicitus⁴ munus ab Apolline accepit, ut præsens periculum effugeret, si quis sponte pro eo moreretur⁵. Jam quum neque pater, neque mater Admeti pro eo mori voluissent, uxor se Alcestis morti obtulit, quam Hercules, fortè adveniens, Orci⁶ manibus eripuit et Admeto reddidit.

7. Cassiôpe filix suæ Andromêdæ formam Nereïdum formæ anteposuit. Ob hoc crimen illæ a Neptuno postulaverunt, ut Andromeda ceto immani, quod oras populabatur, objiceretur. Quæ quum ad saxum alligata esset, Perseus ex Libyâ, ubi Medusam occiderat, advolavit, et, belluâ devictâ et interemtâ, Andromedam liberavit.

8. Quam quum abducere vellet victor, Agênor, cui antea desponsata fuerat, Persëo insidias struxit, ut eum interficeret, sponsamque eriperet. Ille, recognitâ, caput Medusæ insidiantibus ostendit, quo viso, omnes in saxa mutati sunt. Perseus autem cum Andromedâ in patriam rediit.

9. Ceyx, Hespëri filius, quum in naufragio periisset, Alcyône, conjugis morte auditâ, se in mare præcipitavit. Tum deorum misericordiâ ambo in aves sunt mutati, quæ Alcyones appellantur. Hæ aves pariunt hiberno tempore.

⁴ *implico*. ⁵ *morior*. ⁶ *Orcus* is commonly put for the lower world itself; it here means the god, who conducts men to the lower world.

Per illos dies mare tranquillum esse dicitur; unde nautæ tranquillos et serenos dies Alcyonios appellare solent.

10. Tântälus, Jovis filius, tam carus fuit Diis, ut Jupiter ei consilia sua concrederet eumque ad epulas Deorum admitteret. At ille, quæ apud Jovem audiverat, cum mortalibus communicabat. Ob id crimen dicitur apud inferos in aquâ collocatus esse, semperque sitire. Nam, quoties haustum aquæ sumturus est, aqua recedit. Tum etiam poma ei super caput pendent; sed, quoties ea decerpere conatur, rami vento moti⁷ recedunt. Alii saxum ejus capiti impendêre dicunt, cujus ruinam timens perpetuo metu cruciatur.

11. In nuptiis Pelei et Thetidis omnes Dii invitati erant præter Discordiam. Hæc irâ commota malum misit in medium, cui inscripta erant verba: *Pulcherrima me habeto*. Tum Juno, Venus et Minerva illud simul appetebant; magnâque inter eas discordiâ exortâ, Jupiter Mercurio imperat, ut Deas ad Paridem, Priami filium, duceret, qui in monte Idâ greges pascebat; hunc earum litem diremturum⁸ esse. Huic Juno, si se pulcherrimam judicâset, omnium terrarum regnum est pollicita⁹; Minerva ei splendidam inter homines famam promisit; Venus autem Helënam, Lædæ et Jovis filiam, se ei in conjugium dare spondit¹⁰. Paris, hoc dono prioribus anteposito, Venerem pulcherrimam esse judicavit. Postea, Veneris hortatu, Lacedæmōnem profectus Helenam conjugii suo Menelâo eripuit. Hinc bellum Trojanum originem cepit, ad quod tota ferè Græcia, duce Agamemnone, Menelai fratre, profecta est.

12. Thetis, Pelei conjux, quum sciret, Achillem filium suum citò peritulum esse¹¹, si Græcorum exercitum ad

⁷ moveo. ⁸ dirimo. The infinitive depends on dixit, of which the idea is contained in imperat. ⁹ polliceor. ¹⁰ spondeo. ¹¹ pereor.

Trojam sequeretur, eum misit in insulam Scyron regique Lycomedi commendavit. Ille eum muliebri habitu inter filias suas servabat. Græci autem quum audivissent, eum ibi occultari, unus eorum Ulysses, rex Ithacæ, in regio vestibulo munera feminea in calathiscis ponebat, simulque clypeum et hastam, mulieresque advocari jussit. Quæ dum omnia contemplabantur, subito tubicen cecinit¹²; quo sono audito, Achilles arma arripuit. Unde¹³ eum virum esse intellectum est.

13. Quum totus Græcorum exercitus Aulide convenisset, adversa tempestas eos ob iram Dianæ retinebat. Agamemnon enim, dux illius expeditionis, cervam Deæ sacræ vulneraverat, superbiùsque¹⁴ in Dianam loquutus erat. Is quum haruspices convocasset, responderunt, iram Deæ expiari non posse, nisi filiam suam Iphigeniam ei immolasset. Hanc ob causam Ulysses Argos profectus, mentitur, Agamemnonem filiam Achilli in matrimonium promississe. Sic eam Aulidem abduxit. Ubi quum pater eam immolare vellet, Diana, virginem miserata, cervam ei supposuit. Iphigeniam ipsam per nubes in terram Tauricam detulit, ibique templi sui sacerdotem fecit.

14. Trojâ eversâ, quum Græci domum redire vellent, ex Achillis tumultu vox dicitur fuisse audita, quæ Græcos monebat, ne fortissimum virum sine honore relinquerent. Quare Græci Polyxenam, Priami filiam, quæ virgo fuit formosissima, ad sepulcrum ejus immolaverunt.

15. Prometheus, Japeti filius, primus homines ex luto finxit, iisque ignem e cœlo in ferulâ attulit, monstravitque, quomodo cinere obrutum servarent. Ob hanc rem Vulcanus eum in monte Caucaso Jovis jussu clavis ferreis alliga-

¹² *cano.* ¹³ *unde* in the beginning of a sentence for *et inde.* ¹⁴ *superbiùs, quàm par est.* This elliptical comparative is to be regarded as a positive of increased force.

vit ad saxum, et aquilam ei apposuit, quæ¹⁵ cor exederet. Quantum verò interdiu exederat, tantum nocte crescebat. Hanc aquilam insequenti tempore Hercules transfixit sagittis, Promætheumque liberavit.

16. Pluto, inferorum Deus, a Jove fratre petebat, ut sibi Proserpinam, Jovis et Cereris filiam, in matrimonium daret. Jupiter negavit¹⁶ quidem, Cererem passuram esse, ut filia in tenebris Tartari moraretur; sed fratri permisit, ut eam, si posset, raperet. Quare Proserpinam, in nemore Ennæ in Siciliâ flores legentem, Pluto quadrigis ex terræ hiatu proveniens rapuit.

17. Ceres quum nesciret, ubi filia esset, eam per totum orbem terrarum quæsivit. In quo itinere ad Celeum venit, regem Eleusiniarum, cujus uxor Metanira puerum Triptolemum pepererat, rogavitque, ut se tanquam nutricem in domum reciperent. Quo facto, quum Ceres alumnum suum immortalem reddere vellet, eum interdiu lacte divino alebat, noctu clam igne obruebat. Itaque mirum in modum crescebat. Quod quum mirarentur parentes, eam observaverunt. Qui quum viderent, Cererem puerum in ignem mittere, pater exclamavit. Tum Dea Celeum exanimavit; Triptolemo autem currum draconibus junctum tribuit, frugesque mandavit, quas¹⁷ per orbem terrarum vectus¹⁸ disseminaret.

18. Althæa, Thestii filia, ex Cæneo peperit Meleagrum. Ei Parcæ ardentem titionem dederunt, præfantes, Meleagrum tam diu victurum¹⁹, quam diu is titio foret incolumis. Hunc itaque Althæa diligenter in arcâ clausum servavit. Interim Diana, Cæneo irata, quia ei sacra annua non fecerat, aprum mirâ magnitudine misit, qui agrum

¹⁵ *quæ* with the idea of design. Hence the subjunctive follows.
¹⁶ i. e. *dixit*, *Cererem non esse passuram*. ¹⁷ See Note 15. ¹⁸ *vahæ*.
¹⁹ Supply *esse*.

Calydonium vastaret. Quem Meleāger cum juvenibus ex omni Græciā delectis²⁰ interfecit, pellemque ejus Atalan-tæ donavit. Cui quum Althææ fratres eam eripere vel- lent, illa Meleāgri auxilium imploravit, qui avunculos occi- dit. Tum Althæa, gravi irâ in filium commota, titionem illum fatalem in ignem conjecit. Sic Meleāger periit. At sorores ejus, dum fratrem insolabiliter lugent, in aves mu- tâtæ sunt.

19. Europam, Agenoris filiam, Sidoniam, Jupiter in- taurum mutatus Sidône Cretam transvexit²¹, et ex eâ pro- creavit Minōem, Sarpedōnem et Rhadamanthum. Hanc ut reducerent Agēnor filios suos misit, conditione additâ, ut nec ipsi redirent, nisi sororem invenissent. Horum unus, Cadmus nomine, quum erraret, Delphos venit, ibique responsum accepit, bovem præcedentem sequeretur; ubi ille decubisset²², ibi urbem conderet. Quod quum faceret, in Bœotiam venit. Ibi aquam quærens ad fontem Castali- um draconem invenit, Martis filium, qui aquam custodiebat. Hunc Cadmus interfecit, dentesque ejus sparsit et aravit. Unde Sparti enati sunt. Pugnâ inter illos exortâ, quinque superfuerunt, ex quibus quinque nobiles Thebanorum stirpes originem duxerunt.

20. Quum Bacchus, Jovis ex Semële filius, exercitum in Indiam duceret, Silēnus ab agmine aberravit. Quem Midas, rex Mygdoniæ, hospitio liberaliter accepit, eique ducem dedit, qui eum ad Bacchum reduceret. Ob hoc beneficium Bacchus Midæ optionem dedit, ut, quicquid vellet, a se peteret. Ille petiit, ut quidquid tetigisset²³ au- rum fieret. Quod quum impetrâset, quidquid tetigerat aurum fiebat. Primò gavisus est²⁴ hâc virtute suâ; mox intellexit, nihil ipsi hoc munere perniciosius esse. Nam

²⁰ deligo. ²¹ transvehō. ²² decumbo. ²³ tango. ²⁴ gaudeo.

etiam cibus et potio in aurum mutabatur. Quum jam fame cruciaretur, petit a Baccho, ut donum suum revocaret. Quem²⁵ Bacchus jussit in flumine Pactolo se abluere, quumque aquam tetigisset, facta est colore²⁶ aureo.

21. Schœneus Atalantam filiam formosissimam dicitur habuisse, quæ cursu viros superabat. Hæc quum a pluribus in conjugium peteretur, pater ejus conditionem proposuit, ut, qui eam ducere vellet, prius cursu cum eâ contenderet; si victus esset, occideretur. Multos quum superasset et interfecisset, tandem ab Hippomœne victa est. Hic enim a Venere tria mala aurea acceperat. Dum currebant, horum²⁷ unum post alterum projecit, iisque Atalantæ cursum tardavit. Nam dum mala colligit, Hippomenes ad metam pervēnit. Huic itaque Schœneus filiam uxorem dedit. Quam quum in patriam duceret, oblitus²⁸ Veneris beneficio se vicisse, grates ei non egit. Hanc ob causam Hippomœnes mutatus est in leonem, Atalanta in lænam.

22. Nisus, rex Megarensium, in capite crinem purpureum habuisse dicitur, eique prædictum fuit, tam diu eum regnaturum, quàm diu eum crinem custodisset. Hunc Minos, rex Cretensium, bello aggressus est. Qui quum urbem Megaram oppugnaret, Scylla, Nisi filia, amore ejus correpta²⁹ est, et, ut ei victoriam pararet, patri dormienti fatalem crinem præcidit. Ita Nisus a Minœ victus et occisus est. Quum autem Minos in Cretam rediret, Scylla eum rogavit, ut eam secum aveheret. Sed ille negavit³⁰,

²⁵ i. e. *eum itaque*. The relative *qui, quæ, quod* often stands in the beginning of a sentence in such a manner, that it must be explained by *hic, hæc, hoc, or is, ea, id* and a conjunction (as *et, vero, igitur, tamen, &c.*) See note to second Fable. ²⁶ Ablative of quality. ²⁷ supply *malorum*. ²⁸ *obliviscor*. ²⁹ *corripio*. ³⁰ i. e. *dixit, Cretam non esse recepturam, &c.*

Cretam tantum scelus³¹ esse recepturam. Tum illa se in mare præcipitat, navemque persequitur³². Nisus in aquilam marinam conversus est, Scylla in piscem, quem Cirim vocant. Hodieque, si quando illa avis hunc piscem conspexerit, mittit se in aquam raptumque unguibus dilaniat.

23. Amphion, Jovis et Antiöpes filius, qui Thebas muris cinxit, Niöben, Taptali filiam, in matrimonium duxit. Ex quâ procreavit filios septem, totidemque filias. Quem partum Niobe Latonæ liberis anteposuit, superbiùsque loquuta est in Apollinem et Dianam. Ob id Apollo filios ejus venantes sagittis interfecit, Diana autem filias. Niobe, liberis orbata, in saxum mutata esse dicitur, ejusque lacrymæ hodieque manare narrantur. Amphion autem, quum templum Apollinis expugnare vellet, ab Apolline sagittis est interfectus.

24. Phineus, Agenöris filius, ab Apolline futurarum rerum scientiam acceperat. Quum verò hominibus deorum consilia enuntiaret, Jupiter eum excæcavit, et immisit ei Harpyias, quæ Jovis canes esse dicuntur, ut cibum ab ore ei auferrent. Ad quem quum Argonautæ venissent, ut eum iter rogarent, dixit, se illis iter demonstraturum esse, si eum pœnâ liberarent. Tum Zetes et Caläis, Aquilönis filii, qui pennas in capite et in pedibus habuisse dicuntur, Harpyias fugaverunt in insulas Strophädas, et Phineum pœnâ liberârunt.

³¹ the thing for the person ; *scelus* for *mulierem tam scelestam*.
³² in a narration the present often takes the place of the perfect.

IV ANECDOTES OF EMINENT PERSONS.

1. Thales interrogatus, an facta hominum deos laterent¹, respondit, ne cogitata quidem².

2. Solon, qui Atheniensibus leges scripsit, dicebat, neminem, dum viveret³, beatum haberi posse, quòd omnes ad ultimum usque diem ancipiti⁴ fortunæ obnoxii essent.

3. Pythagoræ philosophi tanta fuit apud discipulos suos auctoritas, ut, quæ⁵ ab eo audivissent, ea in dubitationem adducere non auderent. Rogati autem, ut causam redderent eorum, quæ dixissent, respondebant, *Ipsam dixisse*. *Ipsæ* autem erat *Pythagoras*.

4. Bias unus ex septem Sapientibus, quum patriam Prienen ab hostibus expugnatam et eversam fugeret, interrogatus, cur nihil ex bonis suis secum ferret, *ego verò*, respondit, *bona mea mecum porto omnia*.

5. Democritus, cui pater ingentes divitias reliquerat, omne ferè patrimonium suum civibus donavit, ne domesticarum rerum curâ a philosophiæ studio avocaretur.

6. Etiam Crates Thebanus bona sua inter Thebanos divisit, nihil sibi servans præter peram et baculum. Hæc enim Cynicorum instrumenta erant. A quo consilio quum amici et propinqui eum avocare studerent, eos correpto baculo fugavit, nihil pulchrius esse arbitratus, quàm ab omnibus curis vacuum uni philosophiæ operam dare.

¹ *latere aliquem*. ² supply *eos latent*. ³ in sentences dependent on other sentences the subjunctive is used, when the thoughts or words of others are cited. ⁴ *anceps*. ⁵ connect *ea quæ*.

7. Anaxagōras quum a longinquâ peregrinatione, scientiæ augendæ causâ susceptâ, in patriam rediisset⁶, agrosque suos neglectos⁷ et desertos videret, *non essem*, inquit, *salvus, nisi ista perüssent*⁸.

8. Carneādes usque ad extremam senectam nunquam cessavit a philosophiæ studio. Sæpe ei accidit, ut, quum cibi capiendi causâ accubisset⁹, cogitationibus inhærens, manum ad cibos appositos porrigere oblivisceretur.

9. Idem, adversus Zenōnem Stoicum scripturus, caput hellebōro purgabat, ne corrupti humores sollertiam et acumen mentis impedirent.

10. Anaxagoras philosophus, morte filii auditâ, vultu nihil immutato dixit: *Sciebam me mortalem genuisse*¹⁰.

11. Archytas Tarentinus, quum ab itinere reversus, agros suos villici socordiâ neglectos videret, *graviter te castigarem*, inquit, *nisi iratus essem*.

12. Plato quoque quum in servum vehementiùs exarsisset¹¹, veritus ne vindictæ modum exerceret, Speusippo adstanti mandavit, ut de illius pœnâ statueret.

13. Idem, discendi cupiditate ductus, Ægyptum peragravit, et a sacerdotibus illius regionis Geometriam et Astronomiam didicit¹². Idem in Italiam trajecit, ut ibi Pythagoræ philosophiam et instituta disceret.

14. Athenienses Socrātem damnaverunt, quòd novos deos introducere videbatur. Protagōram quoque philosophum, qui ausus fuerat¹³ scribere, *se ignorare an dii essent*, Athenienses ex urbe pepulerunt¹⁴.

15. Xanthippe, Socratis uxor, morosa admodum fuisse fertur. Quam ejus indolem quum perspexisset Alcibiades, Socratem interrogavit, quid esset, quòd¹⁵ mulierem tam acerbam et jurgiosam non exigeret domo. Tum ille, *quo-*

6 *redeo*. 7 *negligo*. 8 *pereo*. 9 *accumbo*. 10 *gigno*. 11 *exar-*
deo. 12 *disco*. 13 *audeo*. 14 *pello*. 15 *quid est quod, why?*

niam, inquit, dum illam domi perpetior, insuesco, ut ceterorum quoque foris petulantiam et injurias facilius feram.

16. Xenocrātes philosophus quum maledicorum quorundam sermoni interesset¹⁶, neque quidquam ipse loqueretur, interrogatus, *cur solus taceret*, respondit : *quia dixisse me aliquando pœnituit, tacuisse nunquam*.

17. Hegesias philosophus in disputationibus suis mala et cruciatus vitæ tam vividis coloribus repræsentabat, ut multi, qui eum audiverant, sponte se occiderent. Quare a Ptolemæo rege ulteriùs his de rebus disserere est prohibitus¹⁷.

18. Gorgiæ Leontino, qui eloquentiâ et eruditione omnes suæ ætatis homines superare existimabatur, universa Græcia in templo Apollinis Delphici statuam auream collocavit.

19. Idem quum annum centesimum septimum ageret, interrogatus, *quapropter tam diu vellet in vitâ remanere?* respondit : *quia nihil habeo, quod¹⁸ senectutem meam accûsem*.

20. Illustrissimi sæpe viri humili loco nati fuerunt. Socrates, quem Oraculum Apollinis sapientissimum omnium hominum judicavit, obstetricis filius fuit. Euripides, poëta tragicus, matrem habuit, quæ olera venditabat ; et Demosthēnis, oratoris eloquentissimi, patrem cultellos vendidisse narrant.

21. Homerus, princeps poëtarum Græcorum, dolore absumtus esse¹⁹ creditur, quòd quæstionem a piscatoribus ipsi propositam²⁰ solvere non posset.

22. Simonides, poëta præstantissimus, gloriatur in quodam poëmate, se octoginta annos natum in certamen musicum descendisse, et victoriam inde retulisse. Idem

¹⁶ intersum. ¹⁷ prohibeo. ¹⁸ nihil habeo quod. I have no reason, why ¹⁹ absumo. ²⁰ propono.

aliquamdiu vixit apud Hipparchum, Pisistrāti filium, Athenarum tyrannum. Inde Syracusas se contulit ad Hierōnem regem, cum quo familiariter vixisse dicitur. Primus carmina statuto pretio scripsit; quare eum Musam venalem reddidisse dicunt.

23. Quum Æschylus Atheniensis, qui parens tragœdiæ dicitur, in Siciliâ versaretur ibique in loco aprico sederet, aquila testudinem glabrâ ejus capiti immisit, quod pro saxo habuit. Quo ictu ille exstinctus est.

24. Euripides, qui et ipse²¹ magnum inter poëtas tragicos nomen habet, a cœnâ domum rediens a canibus lacertus est.

25. Athenienses quondam ab Euripide postulabant, ut ex tragœdiâ sententiam quandam tolleret. Ille autem in scenam progressus²² dixit: *se fabulas componere solere, ut populum doceret, non ut a populo disceret.*

26. Philippides, comœdiarum scriptor, quum in poëtarum certamine præter spem vicisset, et illâ victoriâ impensè gauderet, eo ipso gaudio repentè exstinctus est.

27. Pindârus poëta Thebanus, Apollini gratissimus fuisse dicitur. Quare sæpe a sacerdotibus in templum Delphicum ad cœnam vocabatur, parsque ei tribuebatur donorum, quæ sacrificantes deo obtulerant. Ferunt etiam Pana Pindari hymnis tantopere fuisse lætatum, ut eos in montibus et silvis caneret. Quum Alexander, rex Macedoniæ, Thebas diriperet, unius Pindari domo et familiæ pepercit²³.

28. Diogēnes Cynicus Myndum profectus, quum videret magnificas portas et urbem exiguam, Myndios monuit, ut portas clauderent, ne urbs egrederetur.

²¹ et ipse, likewise ²² progredior. ²³ parcere, with the dative of the object.

29. Demosthenes, Atheniensis, incredibili studio et labore eò pervēnit, ut, quum²⁴ multi eum ingenio parum valere existimarent, omnes ætatis suæ oratores superaret eloquentiâ. Nunquam tamen ex tempore dicebat, neque in concione volebat assurgere, nisi rem, de quâ ageretur, accuratè antea meditatus esset. Unde plerique eum timidum esse existimabant. Sed in hâc re Periclis consuetudinem imitabatur, qui non facile de quâque re dicere, nec existimationem suam fortunæ committere solebat.

30. Pericles in concionem iturus, quum animo perpendēret, quantum periculi inconsideratè dicta hominibus afferrent, solebat precari a diis, ne quod²⁵ ipsi verbum imprudenti excideret, quod reipublicæ officere posset.

31. Minos, Cretensium rex, sæpe se in speluncam quandam conferebat, ibique se cum Jove colloqui legesque ab eo accipere dicebat. Etiam Lycurgus Lacedæmonis persuasit²⁶, se leges suas ab Apolline didicisse²⁷.

32. Quum Lycurgus, Lacedæmoniorum legislator, Delphis in templum Apollinis intrasset, ut a Deo oraculum peteret, Pythia eum his verbis allocuta est: nescio utrū Deus an homo appellandus sis; sed deus potiùs videris esse.

33. Leonidas, rex Lacedæmoniorum, quum Persæ dicerentur sagittarum multitudine solem obscuraturi, respondisse fertur: *melius itaque in umbrâ pugnabimus.*

34. Cyrus omnium suorum militum nomina memoriâ tenebat. Mithridates autem, rex Ponti, duarum et viginti gentium, quæ sub regno ejus erant, linguas ita didicerat, ut cum omnibus, quibus imperabat, sine interprète loqui posset.

35. Themistocles interroganti, *utrū Achilles esse mallet, an Homerus*, respondit: *Tu vero malle ne te in Olym-*

²⁴ although. ²⁵ for aliquod. ²⁶ persuade with the dative of the object. ²⁷ disco.

poco certamine victorem renuntiari, an præco esse qui victorum nomina proclāmat?

36. Epaminondas, Thebanorum imperator, in bello adversus Lacedæmonios, animos suorum religione excitandos ratus²⁸, arma in templis affixa²⁹ nocte detraxit, persuasitque militibus, quum illa abesse viderent, deos iter suum sequi, ut ipsis præliantibus adessent.

37. Idem in pugnâ ad Mantinēam graviter vulneratus est. Quum animam recepisset, interrogavit circumstantes amicos, *an chlypeus salvus esset?* deinde, *an hostes fusi essent?* Illi utrumque affirmaverunt. Tum demum hastam e corpore edūc. jussit. Quo facto statim exspiravit.

38. Epaminondas tantâ fuit abstinentiâ et integritate, ut post plurima bella, quibus Thebanorum potentiam incredibiliter auxerat, nihil in supellectili haberet præter ahenum et veru.

39. Lysander, dux Lacedæmoniorum, militem quendam, viâ egressum, castigabat. Cui dicenti, ad nullius rei rapinam se ab agmine recessisse, respondit: *ne speciem quidem rapturi præbeas volo*³⁰.

40. Iphicrâtes, dux Atheniensium, quum præsidio teneret Corinthum, et sub adventum hostium ipse vigilias circumiret, vigilem, quem dormientem invenerat, hastâ transfixit. Quod factum quibusdam ei, ut sævum, exprobrantibus, *qualem invēni, inquit, talem reliqui*.

41. Quum quidam Thrasybūlo, qui civitatem Atheniensium a tyrannorum dominatione liberavit, dixisset: *quantas tibi gratias Athenæ debent!* ille respondit: *Dii faciant, ut quantas ipse patriæ debeo gratias, tantas*³¹ *ei videar retulisse*³².

²⁸ reor. ²⁹ affigo. ³⁰ volo præbeas, supply ut. ³¹ In sentences which relate to each other, and begin with *is....qui, talis....qualis, tantus....quantus*, that which begins with a relative usually precedes. ³² refero.

42. Philippus, rex Macedōnum, monentibus eum quibusdam, ut Pythiam quendam caveret, fortem militem, sed ipsi alienatum, quòd tres filias ægrè aleret, nec a rege adjuvaretur, dixisse fertur: *Quid? si partem corporis habere agram, abscinderem potius an curarem?* Deinde Pythiam ad se vocatum, acceptâ difficultate rei domesticæ, pecuniâ instruxit. Quo facto nullum rex militem Pythiâ fideliores habuit.

43. Mulier quædam ab eodem Philippo, quum a convivio temulentus recederet, damnata, a *Philippo*, inquit, *temulento ad Philippum sobrium provoco.*

44. Philippus, rex Macedoniæ, prædicare solebat, se oratoribus Athēniensium maximam gratiam habere. *Nam conviciis suis, inquit, efficiunt, ut quotidie melior evadam, dum eos dictis factisque mendacii arguere conor.*

45. Ejusdem regis epistola fertur scripta ad Aristotelem philosophum, quâ filium sibi natum esse nuntiavit. Erat illa epistola verbis concepta ferè his: *Filium mihi genitum esse scito. Quod equidem diis habeo gratiam: non tam quòd natus est, quàm quòd ei contigit nasci temporibus vitæ tuæ. Spero enim fore, ut³³ a te educatus et eruditus dignus evadat et nobis et rebus, quas ipsi relicturi sumus.*

46. Alexander, Macêdo, Philippi filius, quum puer a præceptore suo audivisset, innumerabiles mundos esse, *heu me miserum, inquit, qui ne uno quidem adhuc potitus sum!*

47. Quum Alexander quondam Macedonum quorundam benevolentiam largitionibus sibi conciliare conatus esset, Philippus eum his verbis increpuit: *Sperasne³⁴ eos tibi fideles esse futuros, quos pecuniâ tibi conciliaveris? Scito, amorem non auro emi, sed virtutibus.*

³³ *spero fore ut*, a 'common periphrasis, instead of *spero* followed by a future infinitive. ³⁴ for *num speras*.

48. Alexandro Macedoni, Asiâ debellatâ, Corinthii per legatos gratulati sunt, regemque civitate suâ donaverunt. Quod officii genus quum Alexander risisset, unus ex legatis, *nulli unquam*, inquit, *civitatem dedimus alii, quàm tibi et Herculi*. Quo audito Alexander honorem sibi delatum³⁵ lubentissimè accepit.

49. Quum Alexander Græciæ populis imperâset, ut divinos ipsi honores decernerent, Lacedæmonii his verbis utebantur: *quoniam Alexander deus esse voluit, esto deus*; Laconicâ brevitate regis notantes vecordiam.

50. Lysimachus, rex Thraciæ, Theodōrum Cyrenæum, virum libertatis amantissimum et regiæ dominationi infestum, cruci affigi jussit. Cui ille, *hujus modi minis*, inquit, *purpuratos tuos terreas. Meâ quidem nihil interest, humine³⁶ an sublimè putrescam*.

51. Mausōlus, rex Cariæ, Artemisiam habuit conjugem. Hæc, Mausolo defuncto, ossa cineremque mariti contusa³⁷ et odoribus mixta cum aquâ potabat. Extruxit quoque, ad conservandam ejus memoriam, sepulcrum illud nobilissimum, ab ejus nomine appellatum, quod inter septem orbis terrarum miracula numeratur. Quod quum Mausoli Manibus³⁸ dicaret, certamen instituit, præmiis amplissimis ei propositis, qui defunctum regem optime laudâset.

52. Dionysius, qui a patre Syracusarum et pæne totius Siciliæ tyrannidem acceperat, senex, patriâ pulsus, Corinthi pueros litteras docuit³⁹.

53. Mithridates, rex Ponti, sæpe venenum hauserat, ut sibi a clandestinis caveret insidiis. Hinc factum est, ut, quum a Pompejo superatus mortem sibi consciscere vellet, ne velocissima quidem venena ei nocerent.

³⁵ *defero*. ³⁶ *for utrum humi*. ³⁷ *contundo*. ³⁸ *from Manes*.
³⁹ *docere* with two accusatives.

54. Quum Gyges, rex Lydiæ ditissimus, oraculum Apollinis interrogaret, *an quisquam mortalium se esset felicior*, Deus Aglæum quendam Psophidium feliciorẽ prædicavit. Is autem erat Arcædum pauperrimus, parvuli agelli possessor, cujus terminos, quâmvís senex, nunquam excesse-
rat, fructibus et voluptatibus angusti ruris contentus.

55. Pyrrhus, rex Epíri, quum in Italiâ esset, audivit, Tarentinos quosdam juvenes in convivio parum honorificè de se loquutos esse. Eos igitur ad se arcessitos percunctatus est, an dixissent ea, quæ ad aures suas pervenissent. Tum unus ex his, *nisi*, inquit, *vinum nobis defecisset, multò etiam phra et graviora in te loquuturi eramus*. Hæc criminis excusatio iram regis in risum convertit.

56. Marsyas, frater Antigöni, regis Macedoniæ, quum causam haberet cum privato quodam, fratrem rogavit, ut de eâ domi cognosceret. At ille, *in foro potiùs*, inquit. *Nam si culpâ vacas, innocentia tua ibi meliùs apparebit ; sin dampnandus es, nostra justitia.*

57. Clara sunt apud Catanenses nomina fratrum Anāpi et Amphinömi, qui patrem et matrem humeris per medios ignes Ætnæ portârunt, eosque cum vitæ suæ periculo e flammis eripuerunt.

58. Spartanus quidam quum rideretur, quòd claudus in pugnam iret, *at mihi*, inquit, *pugnare, non fugere est propositum.*

59. Spartanus quidam in magistratûs petitione ab æmulis victus⁴⁰, *maximæ sibi lætitiæ esse*, dixit, *quòd patria sua se meliores cives haberet.*

60. Quum homo quidam, qui diu in uno pede stare didicerat, Lacedæmonio cuidam dixisset, *se non arbitrari, Lacedæmoniorum quemquam tamdiu idem facere posse*, ille respondit : *at anseres te diutius.*

61. Diagōras Rhodius, quum tres ejus filii in ludis Olympicis victores renuntiati essent, tanto affectus est gaudio, ut in ipso stadio, inspectante populo, in filiorum manibus animam redderet.

62. Scipio Africanus nunquam ad negotia publica accedebat, antequam in templo Jovis precatus esset.

63. Scipio dicere solebat, hosti non solū dandam esse viam fugiendi, sed etiam muniendam. Similiter Pyrrhus rex Epiri, fugienti hosti pertinaciter instandum esse negabat: non solū, ne fortiū ex necessitate resisteret, sed ut postea quoque faciliū acie cederet, ratus, victores fugientibus non usque ad perniciem instaturos esse.

64. Metellus Pius, in Hispaniā bellum gerens, interrogatus, quid postero die facturus esset? *tunicam meam*, inquit, *si id elōqui posset, comburerem*.

65. L. Mummius, qui, Corintho captā, totam Italiam tabulis staturisque exornavit, ex tantis manubiis nihil in suum usum convertit, ita ut, eo defuncto, non esset unde⁴¹ ejus filia dotem acciperet. Quare Senatus ei ex publico dotem decrevit.

66. Scipio Africanus major Ennii poētæ imaginem in sepulcro gentis Cornelie collocari jussit, quōd Scipiōnum res gestas carminibus suis illustraverat.

67. M. Cato, Catonis Censorii filius. in acie, cadente equo prolapsus, quum se recollegisset, animadvertissetque gladium excidissee vaginā, rediit in hostem: acceptisque aliquot vulneribus, recuperato demum gladio ad suos reversus est.

68. Q. Metellus Macedonicus in Hispaniā quinque cohortes, quæ hostibus cesserant, testamentum facere jussas, ad locum recuperandum misit; minatus, eos nonnisi post victoriam receptum iri⁴².

⁴¹ non esset aliquid de quo. ⁴² recipio.

69. Publius Decius consul, quum in bello contra Latinos Romanorum aciem cedentem videret, capite pro rei publicæ salute devoto, in medium hostium agmen irruit, et magnâ strage editâ plurimis telis obrûtus cecidit. Hæc ejus mors Romanorum aciem restituit iisque victoriam paravit.

70. L. Junius Brutus, qui Romam a regibus liberavit, filios suos, qui Tarquinius regem expulsum⁴³ restituere conati erant, ipse capitis damnavit, eosque virgis cæsos securi percuti jussit.

71. Q. Marcius Rex consul quum filium unicum, juvenem summæ pietatis et magnæ spei, morte amisisset, dolorem suum ita coërcuit, ut a rogo adolescentis protenus curiam peteret, ibique muneris sui negotia strenuè obiret⁴⁴.

72. La bello Romanorum cum Persæo, ultimo Macedoniæ rege, accidit, ut serenâ nocte subitò luna deficeret. Hæc res ingentem apud milites terrorem excitavit, qui existimabant, hoc omine futuram cladem portendi. Tum verò Sulpicius Gallus, qui erat in eo exercitu, in concione militum causam hujus rei tam disertè exposuit, ut postero die omnes intrepido animo pugnam committerent.

73. L. Siccus Dentatus ob insignem fortitudinem appellatus est Achilles Romanus. Pugnâsse is dicitur centum et viginti præliis; cicatricem aversam⁴⁵ nullam, adversas quinque et quadraginta tulisse: coronis esse donatus aureis duodeviginti, obsidionali unâ, muralibus tribus, civicis quatuordecim, torquibus tribus et octoginta, armillis plûs centum sexaginta, hastis duodeviginti. Phalæris idem

⁴³ expello. ⁴⁴ obco. ⁴⁵ i. e. in the part of the body turned from the enemy, the back.

donatus est quinquies vicesque. Triumphavit cum impetatoribus suis triumphos novem.

74. Hannibalem in Italiam proficiscentem tria millia Carpetanorum reliquerunt. Quorum exemplum ne cæteri quoque barbari sequerentur, edixit, eos a se esse dimissos, et insuper in fidem ejus rei alios etiam, quorum fides ipsi suspecta erat, demum remisit.

75. Hannibal quum elephantos compellere non posset, ut præaltum flumen transirent, neque rates haberet, quibus⁴⁶ eos trajiceret, jussit ferocissimum elephantorum sub aure vulnerari, et eum, qui vulnerâset, se in flumen conjicere illudque tranare. Tum elephante exasperatus ad persequendum doloris sui auctorem tranavit amnem, et reliqui quoque eum sequuti sunt.

⁴⁶ The pronoun *quibus* contains the idea of design, and is therefore followed by a subjunctive.

SECOND DIVISION.



V OUTLINES OF ROMAN HISTORY FROM THE EARLIEST TIMES TO THE EMPERORS.

LIBER PRIMUS.

1. Antiquissimis temporibus Saturnus in Italiam venisse dicitur. Ibi haud procul a Janiculo arcem condidit, eamque Saturniam appellavit. Hic Italos primus agriculturam docuit.

2. Postea Latinus in illis regionibus imperavit. Sub hoc rege Troja in Asiâ eversa est. Hinc Ænêas, Anchisæ filius, cum multis Trojanis, quibus ferrum Græcorum pepercerat¹, aufugit, et in Italiam pervenit. Ibi Latinus rex ei benignè recepto filiam Laviniam in matrimonium dedit. Æneas urbem condidit, quam in honorem conjugis Laviniam appellavit.

3. Post Æneæ mortem, Ascanius, Æneæ filius, regnum accepit. Hic sedem regni in alium locum transtulit², urbemque condidit in monte Albano, eamque Albam longam nuncupavit. Eum sequutus est Silvius, qui post Æneæ mortem a Lavinia genitus erat³. Ejus posteri omnes, usque ad Romam conditam, Albæ regnaverunt.

4. Unus horum regum, Romulus Silvius, se Jove majorem esse dicebat, et, quum tonaret, militibus imperavit, ut

¹ *perdere alicui.* ² *transfere.* ³ *gigno.*

elypeos hastis percuterent, dicebatque, hunc sonum multò clariorem esse quàm tonitru. Fulmine ictus et in Albanum lacum præcipitatus est.

5. Silvius Procas, rex Albanorum, duos filios reliquit, Numitōrem et Amulium. Horum minor natu, Amulius, fratri optionem dedit, utrū regnum habere vellet, an bona, quæ pater reliquisset. Numitor paterna bona prætulit⁴; Amulius regnum obtinuit.

6. Amulius, ut regnum firmissimè possideret, Numitoris filium per insidias interemit, et filiam fratris, Rheam Silviam, Vestalem virginem fecit. Nam his Vestæ sacerdotibus non licet viro nubere. Sed hæc a Marte geminos filios, Romulum et Remum, peperit⁵. Hoc quum Amulius comperisset, matrem in vincula conjecit, pueros autem in Tibērim abjici jussit.

7. Forte Tiberis aquā ultra ripam se effuderat⁶, et quum pueri in vado essent positi, aqua refluens eos in sicco reliquit. Ad eorum vagitum lupa accurrit, eosque uberibus suis aluit. Quod videns Faustulus quidam, pastor illius regionis, pueros sustulit, et uxori Accæ Laurentiæ nutriendos dedit.

8. Sic Romulus et Remus pueritiam inter pastores transegerunt. Quum adolevisent⁷, et fortè comperissent, quis ipsorum avus, quæ mater fuisset, Amulium interfecerunt, et Numitori avo regnum restituerunt. *ante* Tum urbem condiderunt in monte Aventino, quam *Chr.* Romulus a suo nomine Romam vocavit. Hæc *754.* quum mœnibus circumdaretur, Remus occisus est, dum fratrem irridens mœnia transiliebat.

9. Romulus, ut civium numerum augeret, asylum patefecit, ad quod multi ex civitatibus suis puls⁸i accurrerunt.

⁴ *præfero.* ⁵ *pario.* ⁶ *effundo.* ⁷ *adolesco.* ⁸ *pello.*

Sed novæ urbis civibus conjuges deerant⁹. Festum itaque Neptuni et ludos instituit. Ad hos quum multi ex finitimis populis cum mulieribus et liberis venissent, Romani, inter ipsos ludos, spectantes virgines rapuerunt.

10. Populi illi, quorum virgines raptæ erant, bellum adversus raptores susceperunt. Quum Romæ appropinquarent, fortè in Tarpejam virginem inciderunt, quæ in arce sacra procurabat. Hanc rogabant, ut viam in arcem monstraret, eique permiserunt, ut munus sibi posceret. Illa petiit, ut sibi darent, quod in sinistris manibus gererent, annulos aureos et armillas significans. At hostes, in arcem ab eâ perducti, scutis Tarpejam obruerunt; nam et ea in sinistris manibus gerebant.

11. Tum Romulus cum hoste, qui montem Tarpejum tenebat, pugnam conseruit in eo loco, ubi nunc forum Romanum est. In mediâ cæde raptæ processerunt, et hinc patres, hinc conjuges et soceros complectebantur et rogabant, ut cædis finem facerent. Utrique his precibus commoti sunt. Romulus fœdus icit, et Sabinos in urbem recepit.

12. Postea civitatem descripsit. Centum Senatores legit, eosque cùm ob ætatem, tum ob reverentiam iis debitam, Patres appellavit. Plebem in triginta curias distribuit, easque raptarum nominibus nuncupavit. Anno regni vicesimo septimo, quum exercitum lustraret, C. 37. inter tempestatem ortam¹⁰, repentè oculis hominum subductus est. Hinc alii eum a Senatoribus interfectum, alii ad Deos sublatum¹¹ esse existimaverunt.

13. Post Romuli mortem unius anni interregnum fuit. Quo elapso Numa Pompilius, Curibus, urbe in agro Sabinorum, natus, rex creatus est. Hic vir bellum quidem nullum gessit. nec minùs tamen civitati profuit. Nam et

⁹ *desum.* ¹⁰ *errior.* ¹¹ *tollo.*

leges dedit, et sacra plurima instituit, ut populi barbari et bellicosi mores molliret. Omnia autem, quæ faciebat, se nymphæ Egeriæ, conjugis suæ, jussu facere dicebat. Morbo decessit, quadragesimo tertio imperii anno.

14. Numæ successit Tullus Hostilius, cujus A. V.
 avus se in bello adversus Sabinos fortem et stre- 81
 nuum virum præstiterat. Rex creatus bellum Al-
 banis indixit, idque trigeminorum, Horatiorum et Curiatio-
 rum, certamine finivit. Albam propter perfidiam Metii
 Suffetii diruit. Quum triginta duobus annis regnâset,
 fulmine ictus cum domo suâ arsit.

15. Post hunc Ancus Marcius, Numæ ex filiâ A. V.
 nepos, suscepit imperium. Hic vir æquitate et
 religione avo similis, Latinos bello domuit, urbem 114.
 ampliavit, et nova ei mœnia circumdedit. Carcerem pri-
 mus ædificavit. Ad Tiberis ostia urbem condidit, Ostiam-
 que vocavit. Vicesimo quarto anno imperii morbo obiit.

16. Deinde regnum Lucius Tarquinius Priscus A. V.
 accepit, Demarati filius, qui tyrannos patriæ Co- 137.
 rinthi fugiens in Etruriam venerat. Ipse Tarquini-
 us, qui nomen ab urbe Tarquiniis accepit, aliquando Ro-
 mam profectus erat. Advenienti aquila pileum abstulit, et,
 postquam altè evolaverat, reposuit. Hinc Tanaquil conjux,
 mulier auguriorum perita, regnum ei portendi intellexit.

17. Quum Romæ commoraretur, Anci regis familiari-
 tatem consequutus est, qui eum filiorum suorum tutorem
 reliquit. Sed is pupillis regnum interceptit. Senatoribus,
 quos Romulus creaverat, centum alios addidit, qui minorum
 gentium¹² sunt appellati. Plura bella feliciter gessit, nec
 paucos agros, hostibus ademptos¹³, urbis territorio adjunxit.

¹² The descendants of the older senators were called *majorum gentium*. ¹³ *adimo*.

Primus triumphans urbem intravit. Cloacas fecit; Capitolum inchoavit. Tricesimo octavo imperii anno per Anei filios, quibus regnum eripuerat, occisus est.

A. V. 18. Post hunc Servius Tullius suscepit imperium, genitus ex nobili feminâ, captivâ tamen et famulâ.

176. Quum in domo Tarquinii Prisci educaretur, flamma in ejus capite visa est. Hoc prodigio Tanaquil ei summam dignitatem portendi intellexit, et conjugi persuasit, ut eum sicuti liberos suos educaret. Quum adolevisset, rex ei filiam in matrimonium dedit.

19. Quum Friscus Tarquinius occisus esset, Tanaquil de superiore parte domûs populum allocuta est, dicens; *regem grave quidem, sed non letale vulnus accepisse; eum petere, ut populus, dum convalesceret, Servio Tullio obediret.* Sic Servius regnare cœpit, sed bene imperium administravit. Montes tres urbi adjunxit. Primus omnium censum ordinavit. Sub eo Roma habuit capitum octoginta tria millia civium Romanorum cum his, qui in agris erant.

A. V. 20. Hic rex interfectus est scelere filiæ Tulliæ et Tarquinii Superbi, filii ejus regis, cui Servius

220. successerat. Nam ab ipso Tarquinio de gradibus Curiæ dejectus, quum domum iugeret, interfectus est. Tullia in forum properavit et prima conjugem regem salutavit. Quum domum rediret, aurigam super patris corpus, in viâ jacens, carpentum agere jussit.

21. Tarquinius Superbus cognomen moribus meruit. Bello tamen strenuus plures finitimorum populorum vicit. Templum Jovis in Capitolio ædificavit. Postea, dum Ardeam oppugnabat; urbem Etruriæ, imperium perdidit. Nam quum filius ejus Lucretiæ, nobilissimæ feminæ, conjugi Tarquinii Collatini, vim fecisset, hæc se ipsam occidit in conspectu mariti, patris et amicorum, postquam eos obtestata fuerat, ut hanc injuriam ulciscerentur.

22. Hanc ob causam L. Brutus, Collatinus, alii-
 que nonnulli in exitium regis conjurârunt, populo-
 que persuaserunt, ut ei portas Urbis clauderet.
 Exercitus quoque, qui civitatem Ardeam cum rege oppug-
 nabat, eum reliquit. Fugit itaque cum uxore et liberis
 suis. Ita Romæ regnatum est per septem reges, annos
 ducentos quadraginta tres.

A. V.

243.

23. Hinc consules cœpère pro uno rege duo creari, ut,
 si unus malus esset, alter eum coërceret. Annuum iis impe-
 rium tributum est, ne per diuturnitatem potestatis insolentio-
 res redderentur. Fuerunt igitur anno primo, expulsis
 regibus, consules L. Junius Brutus, acerrimus libertatis
 vindex, et Tarquinius Collatinus, maritus Lucretiæ. Sed
 Collatino paulò post dignitas sublata est. Placuerat enim,
 ne quis ex Tarquiniorum familiâ Romæ maneret. Ergo
 cum omni patrimonio suo ex urbe migravit, et in ejus lo-
 cum Valerius Publicola consul factus est.

24. Commovit bellum urbi rex Tarquinius. In primâ
 pugnâ Brutus, consul, et Aruns, Tarquinii filius, sese invi-
 cem occiderunt. Romani tamen ex eâ pugnâ victores
 recesserunt. Brutum Romanæ matronæ quasi communem
 patrem per annum luxerunt¹⁴. Valerius Publicola Sp.
 Lucretium, Lucretiæ patrem, collegam sibi tecit; qui, quum
 morbo extinctus esset, Horatium Pulvillum sibi collegam
 sumsit. Ita primus annus quinque consules habuit.

25. Secundo quoque anno iterum Tarquinius
 bellum Romanis intulit, Porsenâ, rege Etruscorum,
 auxilium ei ferente. In illo bello Horatius Cocles
 solus pontem ligneum defendit et hostes cohibuit, donec
 pons a tergo ruptus esset¹⁵. Tum se cum armis in Tiberim
 coniecit et ad suos transnavit.

A. V.

245.

¹⁴ lugeo. ¹⁵ rumpo.

26. Dum Porsēna urbem obsidebat, Qu. Mucius Scævola, juvenis fortis animi, in castra hostis se contulit, eo consilio, ut regem occideret. At ibi scribam regis pro ipso rege interfecit. Tum a regiis satellitibus comprehensus et ad regem deductus, quum Porsena eum ignibus allatis¹⁶ terreret, dextram aræ accensæ imposuit, donec flammis consumpta esset. Hoc facinus rex miratus juvenem dimisit incolumen. Tum hic, quasi beneficium referens, ait, trecentos alios juvenes in eum conjurasse. Hâc re territus Porsena pacem cum Romanis fecit, Tarquinius autem Tusculum se contulit, ibique privatus cum uxore consenuit.

A. V. 27. Sexto decimo anno post reges exactos, populus Romæ seditionem fecit, questus, quòd tributis
259. et militiâ a senatu exhauriretur. Magna pars plebis urbem reliquit et in montem trans Aniēnem amnem secessit.

Tum patres turbati Menenium Agrippam miserunt ad plebem, qui¹⁷ eam senatui conciliaret. Hic iis inter alia fabulam narravit de ventre et membris humani corporis; quâ populus commotus est, ut in Urbem rediret. Tum primùm Tribuni plebis creati sunt, qui plebem adversum nobilitatis superbiam defenderent.

A. V. 28. Octavo decimo anno post exactos reges, Qu. Marcius, Coriolānus dictus ab urbe Volscorum Coriölis, quam bello ceperat, plebi invisus fieri cæpit.
261. Quare urbe expulsus ad Volscos, acerrimos Romanorum hostes, contendit, et ab iis dux exercitus factus Romanos sæpe vicit. Jam usque ad quintum milliarium Urbis accesserat, nec ullis civium suorum legationibus flecti poterat, ut patriæ parceret. Denique Veturia mater et Volumnia uxor ex Urbe ad eum venerunt; quarum fletu et precibus

¹⁶ *affero*. ¹⁷ *qui* may be translated to the end, that he; or *qui conciliaret*, agreeably to the English idiom, to reconcile.

commotus est, ut exercitum removeret. Quo facto a Volscis ut proditor occisus esse dicitur.

29. Romani quum adversum Vejentes bellum gererent, familia Fabiorum sola hoc bellum suscepit. Profecti sunt trecenti sex nobilissimi homines, duce Fabio Con- A. V.
sule. Quum sæpe hostes vicissent, apud Cremē- 274.
ram fluvium castra posuerunt. Ibi Vejentes, dolo
usi, eos in insidias pellexerunt. In prælio ibi exorto om-
nes perierunt. Unus superfuit ex tantâ familiâ, qui prop-
ter ætatem puerilem duci non potuerat ad pugnam. Hic
genus propagavit ad Qu. Fabium Maximum, illum, qui
Hannibalem prudenti cunctatione debilitavit.

30. Anno trecentesimo et altero ab Urbe conditâ A. V.
Decemviri creati sunt, qui civitati leges scriberent. 302.
Hi primo anno bene egerunt; secundo autem domi-
nationem exercere cœperunt. Sed quum unus eorum
Appius Claudius virginem ingenuam, Virginiam, Virginii
Centurionis filiam, corrumpere vellet, pater eam occidit.
Tum ad milites profūgit, eosque ad seditionem commōvit.
Sublata est decemviris potestas, ipsique omnes aut morte
aut exilio puniti sunt.

31. In bello contra Vejentanos Furius Camillus A. V.
urbem Falerios obsidebat. In quâ obsidione quum 358.
ludi literarii magister principum filios ex urbe in
castra hostium duxisset, Camillus hoc donum non accepit,
sed scelestum hominem, manibus post tergum vinctis, pu-
eris Falerios reducendum tradidit; virgasque iis dedit, qui-
bus proditorem in urbem agerent.

32. Hâc tantâ animi nobilitate commoti Falisci urbem
Romanis tradiderunt. Camillo autem apud Romanos cri-
mini datum est, quòd albis equis¹⁸ triumphâset, et præ-

¹⁸ i. e. in a chariot drawn by white horses.

A. V. dam iniquè divisisset; damnatusque ob eam causam
 364. et civitate expulsus est. Paulò pòst Galli Senōnes
 ad Urbem venerunt, Romanos apud flumen Alliam
 vicerunt, et Urbem etiam occupârunt. Jam nihil præter
 Capitolium defendi potuit. Sed jam præsidium fame la-
 borabat, et in eo erant¹⁹, ut pacem a Gallis auro emerent,
 quum Camillus cum manu militum superveniens hostes
 magno prælio superaret.

LIBER SECUNDUS.

A. V. 1. Anno trecentesimo nonagesimo quarto post
 394. Urbem conditam Galli iterum ad Urbem accesse-
 rant, et quarto milliario trans Anienem fluvium con-
 sederant. Contra eos missus est T. Quinctius. Ibi Gal-
 lus quidam, eximiâ corporis magnitudine, fortissimum Ro-
 manorum ad certamen singulare provocavit. T. Manlius,
 nobilissimus juvenis, provocationem accepit, Gallum occi-
 dit, eumque torque aureo spoliavit, quo ornatus erat. Hinc
 et ipse et posteri ejus Torquati appellati sunt. Galli fu-
 gam capessiverunt.

A. V. 2. Novo bello cum Gallis exorto, anno Urbis
 406. quadringentesimo sexto, iterum Gallus processit,
 robore atque armis insignis, et provocavit unum ex
 Romanis. ut secum armis decerneret. Tum se M. Valeri-
 us, tribunus militum, obtulit; et, quum processisset armatus,
 corvus ei supra dextrum brachium sedit. Mox, commissâ
 pugnâ, hic corvus alis et unguibus Galli oculos verberavit.
 Ita factum est, ut Gallus facili negotio a Valerio interfice-
 retur, qui hinc Corvini nomen accepit.

¹⁹ erant, referring to the collective noun *præsidium*.

3. Postea Romani bellum gesserunt cum Samnitibus, ad quod L. Papirius Cursor cum honore dictatoris profectus est. Qui, quum negotii cujusdam causâ Romam ivisset, præcepit Q. Fabio Rulliano, magistro equitum, quem apud exercitum reliquit, ne pugnam cum hoste committeret. Sed ille, occasionem nactus, felicissimè dimicavit et Samnites delevit. Ob hanc rem a dictatore capitis damnatus est. At ille in Urbem confūgit, et ingenti favore militum et populi liberatus est; in Papirium autem tanta exorta est seditio, ut pæne ipse interficeretur. A. V. 430.

4. Duobus annis post T. Veturius et Spurius Postumius Consules bellum adversum Samnites gerebant. Hi a Pontio Thelesino, duce hostium, in insidias inducti sunt. Nam ad Furculas Caudinas Romanos pellexit in angustias, unde sese expedire non poterant. Ibi Pontius patrem suum Herennium rogavit, quid faciendum putaret. Ille ait, aut omnes occidendos esse, ut Romanorum vires frangerentur, aut omnes dimittendos, ut beneficio obligarentur. Pontius utrumque consilium improbavit, omnesque sub jugum misit. Samnites denique post bellum undequingenta annorum superati sunt. A. V. 433.

5. Devictis Samnitibus, Tarentinis bellum indictum est, quia legatis Romanorum injuriam fecissent. Hi Pyrrhum, Epiri regem, contra Romanos auxilio poposcerunt¹. Is mox in Italiam venit, tumque primùm Romani cum transmarino hoste pugnaverunt. Missus est contra eum consul P. Valerius Lævinus. Hic, quum exploratores Pyrrhi cepisset, jussit eos per castra duci, ostendi omnem exercitum, tumque dimitti, ut renuntiarent Pyrrho, quæcunque a Romanis agerentur. A. V. 472.

6. Pugnâ commissâ, Pyrrhus auxilio elephantorum vi-

¹ posco.

cit. Nōx prœlio finem dedit. Lævinus tamen per noctem fugit. Pyrrhus Romanos mille octingentos cepit, eosque summo honore tractavit. Quum eos, qui in prœlio interfecti fuerant, omnes adversis vulneribus et truci vultu etiam mortuos jacere videret, tulisse ad cœlum manus dicitur, cum hâc voce: *Ego cum talibus viris brevî orbem terrarum subigerem.*

7. Postea Pyrrhus Romam perrexit; omnia ferro igneque vastavit; Campaniam depopulatus est, atque ad Prænestem venit, milliario ab Urbe octavo decimo. Mox terrore exercitûs, qui cum consule sequebatur, in Campaniam se recepit. Legatî, ad Pyrrhum de captivis redimendis missi, honorificè ab eo suscepti sunt; captivos sine pretio reddidit. Unum ex legatis, Fabricium, sic admiratus est, ut ei quartam partem regni sui promitteret, si ad se transiret; sed a Fabricio contemptus est.

8. Quum jam Pyrrhus ingenti Romanorum admiratione teneretur, legatum misit Cineam, præstantissimum virum, qui pacem peteret, eâ conditione, ut Pyrrhus eam partem Italiæ, quam armis occupaverat, obtineret. Romani responderunt, eum cum Romanis pacem habere non posse, nisi ex Italiâ recessisset. Cineas quum rediisset, Pyrrho, eum interroganti, *qualis ipsi Roma visa esset*; respondit, *se regum patriam vidisse.*

9. In altero prœlio cum rege Epiri commisso; Pyrrhus vulneratus est, elephantî interfecti, viginti millia hostium cæsa sunt. Pyrrhus Tarentum fugit. Interjecto anno, Fabricius contra eum missus est. Ad hunc medicas Pyrrhi nocte venit, promittens, se Pyrrhum veneno occisurum, si munus sibi daretur. Hunc Fabricius vinctum reduci jussit ad dominum. Tunc rex, admiratus illum, dixisse fertur; *Ille est Fabricius, qui difficilius ab honestate, quàm sol a cursu suo averti potest.* Paulò post Pyrrhus, tertio etiam prœlio

fusus, a Tarento recessit, et, quum in Græciam rediisset, apud Argos, Peloponnesi urbem, interfectus est. A. V. 481.

10. Anno quadringentesimo nonagesimo post Urbem conditam Romanorum exercitus primùm in Siciliam trajecerunt, regemque Syracusarum Hieronem, Pœnosque, qui multas civitates in eâ insulâ occupaverant, superaverunt. Quinto anno hujus belli, quod contra Pœnos gerebatur, primùm Romani, C. Duillio et Cn. Cornelio Asinâ Coss., in mari dimicaverunt. Duillius Carthaginienses vicit, triginta naves occupavit, quatuordecim mersit, septem millia hostium cepit, tria millia occidit. Nulla victoria Romanis gratior fuit. Duillio concessum est, ut, quum a cœnâ rediret, pueri funalia gestantes et tibicen eum comitarentur. A. V. 490.

11. Paucis annis interjectis bellum in Africam translatum est. Hamilcar, Carthaginiensium dux, pugnâ navali superatur; nam, perditis sexaginta quatuor navibus, se recepit; Romani viginti duas amiserunt. Quum in Africam venissent, Pœnos in pluribus prœliis vicerunt, magnam vim hominum ceperunt, septuaginta quatuor civitates in fidem acceperunt. Tum victi Carthaginienses pacem a Romanis petierunt. Quam quum M. Atilius Regulus, Romanorum dux, dare nollet nisi durissimis conditionibus, Carthaginienses auxilium petierunt a Lacedæmoniis. Hi Xanthippum miserunt, qui Romanum exercitum magno prœlio vicit. Regulus ipse captus et in vincula coniectus est. A. V. 499.

12. Non tamen ubique fortuna Carthaginiensibus favit. Quum aliquot prœliis victi essent, Regulam rogaverant, ut Romam proficisceretur, et pacem captivorumque permutationem a Romanis obtineret. Ille quum Romam venisset, inductus in senatam, dixit, se desisse Romanum esse et

illâ die, quâ in potestatem Pœnorum venisset. Tum Romanis suavit, ne pacem cum Carthaginiensibus facerent : illos enim, tot casibus fractos, spem nullam nisi in pace habere : tanti non esse, ut tot millia captivorum propter se unum et paucos, qui ex Romanis capti essent, redderentur. Hæc sententia obtinuit. Regressus igitur in Africam crudelissimis suppliciis extinctus est.

A. V. 13. Tandem C. Lutatio Catulo, A. Postumio Coss., anno belli Punici vicesimo tertio, magnum
513. prælium navale commissum est contra Lilybæum, promontorium Siciliæ. In eo prælio septuaginta tres Carthaginiensium naves captæ, centum viginti quinque demersæ, triginta duo millia hostium capta, tredecim millia occisa sunt. Statim Carthaginienses pacem petierunt, eisque pax tributa est. Captivi Romanorum, qui tenebantur a Carthaginiensibus, redditi sunt. Pœni Siciliâ, Sardinia et ceteris insulis, quæ intra Italiam Africamque jacent, decesserunt, omnemque Hispaniam, quæ citra Ibærum est, Romanis permiserunt.

LIBER TERTIUS.

A. V. 1. Anno quingentesimo undetricesimo ingentes
529. Gallorum copiarum Alpes transierunt. Sed pro Romanis tota Italia consensit : traditumque est, octingenta millia hominum ad id bellum parata fuisse. Res prosperè gesta est apud Clusium : quadraginta millia hominum interfecta sunt. Aliquot annis post pugnatum est contra Gallos in agro Insubrum, finitumque est bellum M. Claudio Marcello, Cn. Cornelio Scipione Consulibus. Tum Marcellus regem Gallorum, Viridomarum, manu sua occidit, et triumphans spolia Galli, stipiti imposita, humeris suis vexit.

2. Paulò pòst Punicum bellum renovatum est per Hannibalem, Carthaginiensium ducem, quem pater Hamilcar, novem annos natum, aris admoverat, ut odium perenne in Romanos juraret. Hic annum agens vicesimum ætatis, Saguntum, Hispaniæ civitatem, Romanis amicam, A. V. oppugnare aggressus est. Huic Romani per legatos denuntiaverunt, ut bello abstineret. Qui quum 536. legatos admittere nollet, Romani Carthaginem miserunt, ut mandaretur Hannibali, ne bellum contra socios populi Romani gereret. Dura responsa a Carthaginiensibus reddita. Saguntinis interea fame victis, Romani Carthaginiensibus bellum indixerunt.

3. Hannibal, fratre Hasdrubäle in Hispaniâ relicto, Pyrenæum et Alpes transiit. Traditur in Italiam octoginta millia peditum, et viginti millia equitum, septem et triginta elephantos adduxisse. Interea multi Ligüres et Galli Hannibali se conjunxerunt. Primus ei occurrit P. Cornelius Scipio, qui, prælio ad Ticinum commisso, superatus est, et, vulnere accepto, in castra rediit. Tum Sempronius Gracchus conflixit ad Trebiam amnem. Is quoque vincitur. Multi populi se Hannibali dederunt. Inde in Tusciam progressus Flaminium Cos. ad Trasimenum lacum superat. Ipse Flaminius interemtus, Romanorum viginti quinque millia cæsa sunt.

4. Quingentesimo et quadagesimo anno post A. V. Urbem conditam L. Æmilius Paullus et P. Terentius Varro contra Hannibalem mittuntur. Quam- 540. quam intellectum erat, Hannibalem non aliter vinci posse, quam morâ¹, Varro tamen, moræ impatiens, apud vicum, qui Cannæ appellatur, in Apuliâ pugnavit; ambo consules

¹ morâ, i. e. bellum differenda.

victi, Paullus intremtus est. In eâ pugnâ consulares aut prætorii viginti, senatores triginta capti aut occisi; militum quadraginta millia; equitum tria millia et quingenti perierunt. In his tantis malis nemo tamen pacis mentionem facere dignatus est. Servi, quod nunquam antè factum, manumissi et milites facti sunt.

5. Post eam pugnam multæ Italiæ civitates, quæ Romanis paruerant, se ad Hannibalem transtulerunt. Hannibal Romanis obtulit ut captivos redimerent; responsumque est a Senatu, eos cives non esse necessarios, qui armati capi potuissent. Hos omnes ille postea variis suppliciis interfecit, et tres modios aureorum annulorum Carthaginem misit, quos manibus equitum Romanorum, senatorum, et militum detraxerat. Interea in Hispaniâ frater Hannibalis, Hasdrubal, qui ibi remanserat cum magno exercitu, a duobus Scipionibus vincitur, perditque in pugnâ triginta quinque millia hominum.

6. Anno quarto postquàm Hannibal in Italiam venerat, M. Claudius Marcellus Cos. apud Nolam, civitatem Campaniæ, contra Hannibalem bene pugnavit. Illo tempore Philippus, Demetrii filius, rex Macedoniæ, ad Hannibalem legatos mittit, eique auxilia contra Romanos pollicetur. Qui legati quum a Romanis capti essent, M. Valerius Lævinus cum navibus missus est, qui regem impediret, quò minùs copias in Italiam traheret. Idem in Macedoniam penetrans regem Philippum vicit.

7. In Sicilia quoque res prosperè gesta est. Marcellus magnam hujus insulæ partem cepit, quam Pœni occupaverant; Syracusas, nobilissimam urbem, expugnavit, et ingentem inde prædam Romam misit. Lævinus in Macedoniâ cum Philippo et multis Græciæ populis amicitiam fecit; et in Siciliam profectus, Hannonem, Pœnorum ducem, apud Agrigentum cepit; quadraginta civitates in deditionem

accepit, viginti sex expugnavit. Ita omni Sicilia recepta, cum ingenti gloria Romam regressus est.

8. Interea in Hispaniam, ubi duo Scipiones ab Hasdrubale interfecti erant, missus est P. Cornelius Scipio, vir Romanorum omnium ferè primus. Hic puer duodeviginti annorum in pugna ad Ticinum patrem singulari virtute servavit. Deinde post cladem Cannensem multos nobilissimorum juvenum, Italiam deserere cupientium, auctoritate suâ ab hoc consilio deterruit. Viginti quatuor annorum juvenis in Hispaniam missus, die, quâ venit, Carthaginem novam cepit, in quâ omne aurum et argentum et belli apparatus Pœni habebant, nobilissimos quoque obsides, quos ab Hispânis acceperant. Hos obsides parentibus suis reddidit. Quare omnes ferè Hispaniæ civitates ad eum uno animo transierunt.

9. Ab eo inde tempore res Romanorum in dies lætiores factæ sunt. Hasdrubal a fratre ex Hispaniâ in Italiam evocatus, apud Senam, Piceni civitatem, in insidias incidit, et strenuè pugnans occisus est. Plurimæ autem civitates, quæ in Brutiis ab Hannibale tenebantur, Romanis se tradiderunt.

10. Anno decimo quarto postquàm in Italiam Hannibal venerat, Scipio consul creatus et in Africam missus est. Ibi contra Hannonem, ducem Carthaginiensium, prosperè pugnat totumque ejus exercitum delet. Secundo prælio undecim millia hominum occidit, et castra cepit cum quatuor millibus et quingentis militibus. Syphacem, Numidiæ regem, qui se cum Pœnis conjunxerat, cepit, eumque cum nobilissimis Numidis et infinitis spoliis Romam misit. Quâ re audita, omnis ferè Italia Hannibalem deserit. Ipse à Carthaginiensibus in Africam redire jubetur. Ita anno decimo septimo Italia ab Hannibale liberata est.

A. V.
550.

A. V.
553.

11. Post plures pugnas et pacem plùs sémel frustra tentatam, pugna ad Zamam committitur, in quâ peritissimi duces copias suas ad bellum educebant. Scipio victor recedit; Hannibal cum paucis equitibus evadit. Post hoc prœlium pax cum Carthaginiensibus facta est. Scipio, quum Romam rediisset, ingenti gloriâ triumphavit, atque Africanus appellatus est. Sic finem accepit secundum Punicum bellum pòst annum undevicesimum quàm cœperat².

LIBER QUARTUS.

A. V. 1. Finito Punico bello, sequutum est Macedo-
556. nicum contra Philippum regem. Superatus est rex a T. Quinctio Flaminio apud Cynoscephalas, pax-
que ei data est his legibus: *ne Græciæ civitatibus, quas Romani contra eum defenderant, bellum inferret; ut captivos et transfugas redderet; quinquaginta solùm naves haberet; reliquas Romanis daret; mille talenta præstaret, et obsidem daret filium Demetrius*. T. Quinctius etiam Lacedæmoniis intulit bellum, et ducem eorum Nabidem vicit.

A. V. 2. Finito bello Macedonico sequutum est bellum
563. Syriacum contra Antiochum regem, cum quo Hannibal se junxerat. Missus est contra eum L. Cornelius Scipio Cos., cui frater ejus Scipio Africanus legatus est additus. Hannibal navali prœlio victus, Antiochus autem ad Magnesiam, Asiæ civitatem, a Cornelio Scipione Cos. ingenti prœlio fusus est. Tum rex Antiochus pacem petit. Data est ei hâc lege, *ut ex Europâ et Asiâ recederet, atque intra Taurum se contineret, decem millia talentorum et viginti obsides præberet, Hannibalem, concitorem belli, dederet.*

² i. e. anno undevicesimo postquam cœperat.

Scipio Romam rediit et ingenti gloriâ triumphavit. Nomen et ipse ad imitationem fratris Asiatici accepit.

3. Philippo, rege Macedoniæ, mortuo, filius ejus Perseus rebellavit, ingentibus copiis paratis. Dux Romanorum, P. Licinius Consul, contra eum missus, gravi prælio a rege victus est. Rex tamen pacem petebat. Cui Romani eam præstare noluerunt, nisi his conditionibus, ut se et suos Romanis dederet. Mox Æmilius Paullus Cos. regem ad Pydnam superavit, et viginti millia peditum ejus A. V. occidit. Equitatus cum rege fugit. Urbes Macedoniæ omnes, quas rex tenuerat, Romanis se dediderunt. Ipse Perseus ab amicis desertus in Paulli potestatem venit. Hic, multis etiam aliis rebus gestis, cum ingenti pompâ Romam rediit in nave Persei, inusitatæ magnitudinis; nam sedecim remorum ordines habuisse dicitur. Triumphavit magnificentissimè in curru aureo, duobus filiis utroque latere adstantibus. Ante currum inter captivos duo regis filii et ipse Perseus ducti sunt. 586.

4. Tertium deinde bellum contra Carthaginem A. V. susceptum est, sexcentesimo et altero anno ab urbe conditâ, anno quinquagesimo primo, postquàm secundum bellum Punicum transactum erat. 602. L. Manlius Censorinus et M. Manlius Coss. in Africam trajecerunt et oppugnaverunt Carthaginem. Multa ibi præclarè gesta sunt per Scipionem, Scipionis Africani nepotem, qui tribunus in Africâ militabat. Hujus apud omnes ingens metus et reverentia erat, neque quidquam magis Carthaginiensium duces vitabant, quàm contra eum prælium committere.

5. Quum jam magnum esset Scipionis nomen, tertio anno postquàm Romani in Africam trajecerant, Consul est creatus et contra Carthaginem missus. Is hanc urbem, a civibus acerrimè defensam, cepit ac diruit. A. V. Ingens ibi præda facta plurimæque inventa sunt, 608.

quæ multarum civitatum excidiis Carthago collegerat. Hæc omnia Scipio civitatibus Italiæ, Siciliæ, Africæ reddidit, quæ sua recognoscebant. Ita Carthago, septingentesimo anno postquàm condita erat, deleta est. Scipio nomen Africani junioris accepit.

6. Interim in Macedoniâ quidam Pseudophilippus arma movit, et P. Juvencium, Romanorum ducem, ad internecionem vicit. Post eum Q. Cæcilius Metellus dux a Romanis contra Pseudophilippum missus est, et, viginti quinque millibus ex militibus ejus occisis, Macedoniam recepit; ipsum etiam Pseudophilippum in potestatem suam redegit, Corinthiis quoque bellum indictum est, nobilissimæ Græciæ civitati, propter injuriam Romanis legatis illatam.

A. V. Hanc Mummius consul cepit ac diruit. Tres igitur
608. Romæ simul celeberrimi triumphi fuerunt; Scipionis ex Africâ, ante cujus currum ductus est Hasdrubal; Metelli ex Macedoniâ, cujus currum præcessit Andiscus, qui et Pseudophilippus dicitur: Mummii ex Corintho, ante quem signa ænea et pictæ tabulæ et alia urbis clarissimæ ornamenta prælata sunt.

A. V. 7. Anno sexcentesimo decimo post Urbem conditam Viriathus in Lusitaniâ bellum contra Romanos excitavit. Pastor primò fuit, mox latronum
610. dux; postremò tantos ad bellum populos concitavit, ut vindex libertatis Hispaniæ existimaretur. Denique a suis interfectus est. Quum interfectores ejus præmium a Cæpione Cos. peterent, responsum est, nunquam Romanis placuisse, imperatorem a militibus suis interfici.

8. Deinde bellum exortum est cum Numantinis, civitate Hispaniæ. Victus ab his Qu. Pompejus, et post eum C. Hostilius Mancinus Cos., qui pacem cum iis fecit infamem, quam populus et senatus jussit infringi, atque ipsum Mancinum hostibus tradi. Tum P. Scipio Africanus in Hispaniam

missus est. Is primùm militem ignavum et corruptum correxit; tum multas Hispaniæ civitates partim bello cepit, partim in deditionem accepit. Postremò ipsam Numantiam fame ad deditionem coëgit, urbemque evertit; reliquam provinciam in fidem accepit. A. V. 621.

9. P. Scipione Nasicâ et L. Calpurnio Bestiâ Coss. Jugurthæ, Numidarum regi, bellum illatum est, quòd Adherbalem et Hiempsalem, Micipsæ filios, patruelles suos, interemisset. Missus adversus eum Cos. Calpurnius Bestia, corruptus regis pecuniâ, pacem cum eo flagitiosissimam fecit, quæ a senatu improbata est. Denique Qu. Cæcilius Metellus Cos. Jugurtham variis præliis vicit, elephantos ejus occidit vel cepit, multas civitates ipsius in deditionem accepit. Ei successit C. Marius, qui bello terminum posuit, ipsumque Jugurtham cepit. Ante currum triumphantis Marii Jugurtha cum duobus filiis ductus est vinctus, et mox jussu consulis in carcere strangulatus. A. V. 648.

LIBER QUINTUS.

1. Dum bellum in Numidiâ contra Jugurtham geritur, Cimbri et Teutõnes aliæque Germanorum et Gallorum gentes Italiæ minabantur, aliæque Romanorum exercitus fuderunt. Ingens fuit Romæ timor, ne iterum Galli Urbem occuparent. Ergo Marius Cos. creatus, eique bellum contra Cimbros et Teutõnes decretum est; belloque protracto, tertius ei et quartus consulatus delatus est. In duobus præliis cum Cimbris ducenta millia hostium cecidit, octoginta millia cepit, eorumque regem Theutobochum; propter quod meritum absens quintò Consul creatus est. Interea Cimbri et Teutõnes, quorum copia adhuc infinita erat, in

A. V. *Italiam transierunt. Iterum a C. Mario et Qu. Catulo contra eos dimicatum est ad Veronam.*
653.

Centum et quadraginta millia aut in pugna aut in fuga cæsa sunt; sexaginta millia capta. Tria et triginta Cimbris signa sublata sunt.

A. V. 2. *Sexcentesimo quinquagesimo nono anno ab Urbe condita in Italia gravissimum bellum exarsit.*
659.

Nam Picentes, Marsi Pelignique, qui multos annos populo Romano obedierant, æqua cum illis jura sibi dari postulabant. Perniciosum admodum hoc bellum fuit. P. Rutilius Cos. in eo occisus est; plures exercitus fusi fugatique. Tandem L. Cornelius Sulla cum alia egregie gessit, tum Cluentium, hostium ducem, cum magnis copiis fudit. Per quadriennium cum gravi utriusque partis calamitate hoc bellum tractum est. Quinto demum anno L. Cornelius Sulla ei imposuit finem. Romani tamen, id quod prius negaverant, jus civitatis, bello finito, sociis tribuerunt.

A. V. 3. *Anno Urbis conditæ sexcentesimo sexagesimo sexto primum Romæ bellum civile exortum est;*
666.

eodem anno etiam Mithridaticum. Causam bello civili C. Marius dedit. Nam quum Sullæ bellum adversus Mithridatem regem Ponti decretum esset, Marius ei hunc honorem eripere conatus est. Sed Sulla, qui adhuc cum legionibus suis in Italia morabatur, cum exercitu Romam venit, et adversarios cum interfecit, tum fugavit. Tum rebus Romæ utcunque compositis, in Asiam profectus est, pluribusque præliis Mithridatem coëgit, ut pacem a Romanis peteret, et Asiâ, quam invaserat, relictâ, regni sui finibus contentus esset.

4. Sed dum Sulla in Græciâ et Asiâ Mithridatem vincit, Marius, qui fugatus fuerat, et Cornelius Cinna, unus ex consulibus, bellum in Italiâ repararunt, et ingressi Romam, nobilissimos ex senatu, et consulares viros interfece-

runt; multos proscripserunt; ipsius Sullæ domo eversâ, filios et uxorem ad fugam compulerunt. Universus reliquus senatus, ex Urbe fugiens, ad Sullam in Græciam venit, orans, ut patriæ subveniret. Sulla in Italiam trajecit, hostium exercitus vicit, mox etiam Urbem ingressus est, quam cæde et sanguine civium replevit. Quatuor millia inermium, qui se dediderant, interfici jussit; duo millia equitum et senatorum proscripsit. Tum de Mithridate triumphavit. Duo hæc bella funestissima, *Italicum*, quod et *sociale* dictum est, et *civile*, consumaserunt ultra centum et quinquaginta millia hominum, viros consulares viginti quatuor, prætorios septem, ædilitios sexaginta, senatores ferè ducentos.

LIBER SEXTUS.

1. Anno Urbis conditæ sexcentesimo septuagesimo sexto, L. Licinio Lucullo et M. Aurelio Cottâ Coss., mortuus est Nicomêdes, rex Bithyniæ, A. V. 676. et testamento populum Romanum fecit hæredem. Mithridates, pace ruptâ, Asiam rursus voluit invadere. Adversus eum ambo Consules missi variam habuere fortunam. Cotta, apud Chalcedonem victus prælio, a rege etiam intra oppidum obsessus est. Sed quum se inde Mithridates-Cyzicum transtulisset, ut hæc urbe captâ totam Asiam invaderet, Lucullus ei alter consul occurrit, ac dum Mithridates in obsidione Cyzici commoratur, ipse eum a tergo obsedit, fameque consumptum multis præliis vicit. Postremò Byzantium fugavit; navali quoque prælio ejus duces oppressit. Ita unâ hieme et æstate a Lucullo centum ferè millia militum regis extincta sunt.

A. V. 2. Anno Urbis sexcentesimo septuagesimo octavo novum in Italiâ bellum commotum est. Septuaginta enim quatuor gladiatores, ducibus Spartaco, Crixo et Crassino, e ludo gladiatorio, qui Capus erat, effugerunt, et per Italiam vagantes pæne non levius bellum, quàm Hannibal, moverunt. Nam contraxerunt exercitum ferè sexaginta millium armatorum, multosque duces et duos Romanos consules vicerunt. Ipsi victi sunt in Apuliâ a M. Licinio Crasso Proconsule, et, post multas calamitates Italiæ, tertio anno huic bello finis est impositus.

3. Interim L. Lucullus, bellum Mithridaticum persequutus, regnum Mithridatis invasit, ipsumque regem apud Cabira civitatem, quo ingentes copias ex omni regno adduxerat Mithridates, ingenti prælio superatum fugavit, et castra ejus diripuit. Armenia quoque minor, quam tenebat, eidem erepta est. Susceptus est Mithridates a Tigraue, Armeniæ rege, qui tam ingenti gloriâ imperabat; sed hujus quoque regnum Lucullus est ingressus. Tigranocerta, nobilissimam Armeniæ civitatem, cepit; ipsum regem, cum magno exercitu venientem, ita vicit, ut robur militum Armeniorum deleret. Sed quum Lucullus finem bello imponere pararet, successor ei missus est.

4. Per illa tempora piratæ omnia maria infestabant ita, ut Romanis, toto orbe terrarum victoribus, sola navigatio tuta non esset. Quare id bellum Cn. Pompejo decretum est, quod intra paucos menses incredibili felicitate et celeritate confecit. Mox ei delatum bellum
A. V. 687. contra regem Mithridatem et Tigranem. Quo suscepto, Mithridatem in Armeniâ minore nocturno prælio vicit, castra diripuit, et quadraginta millibus ejus occisis, viginti tantum de exercitu suo perdidit et duos centuriones. Mithridates fugit cum uxore et duobus comitibus, neque

multò post, Pharnacis filii sui seditione coactus, venenum hausit. Hunc vitæ finem habuit Mithridates, vir ingentis industriæ atque consilii. Regnavit annis sexaginta, vixit septuaginta duobus: contra Romanos bellum habuit annis quadraginta.

5. Tigrani deinde Pompejus bellum intulit. Ille se ei dedit, et in castra Pompeji venit, ac diadema suum in ejus manibus collocavit, quod ei Pompejus reposuit. Parte regni eum multavit et grandi pecuniâ. Tum alios etiam reges et populos superavit. Armeniam minorem Deiotaro, Galatiæ regi, donavit, quia auxilium contra Mithridatem tulerat. Seleuciam, vicinam Antiochiæ civitatem, libertate donavit, quod regem Tigranem non recepiisset. Inde in Judæam transgressus, Hierosolymam, caput gentis, tertio mense cepit, duodecim millibus Judæorum occisis, ceteris in fidem receptis. His gestis finem antiquissimo bello imposuit. Ante triumphantis currum ducti sunt filii Mithridatis, filius Tigrania, et Aristobulus, rex Judæorum. Præolata ingens pecunia, auri atque argenti infinitum¹. Hoc tempore nullum per orbem terrarum grave bellum erat.

6. M. Tullio Cicerone oratore et C. Antonio A. V. Coss. anno ab Urbe conditâ sexcentesimo undenogesimo L. Sergius Catilina, nobilissimi generis vir, 689. sed ingenii pravissimi, ad delendam patriam conjuravit cum quibusdam, claris quidem, sed audacibus viris. A Cicerone urbe expulsus est, socii ejus deprehensi et in carcere strangulati sunt. Ab Antonio, altero consule, Catilina ipse prælio victus est et interfectus.

7. Anno urbis conditæ sexcentesimo nonagesimo tertio C. Julius Cæsar cum L. Bibulo consul A. V. est factus. Quum ei Gallia decreta esset, semper 693.

¹ that is, *infinitum pondus*.

vincendo usque ad Oceanum Britannicum processit. Domuit autem annis novem ferè omnem Galliam, quæ inter Alpes, flumen Rhodānum, Rhenum et Oceanum est. Britannis mox bellum intulit, quibus ante eum ne nomen quidem Romanorum cognitum erat; Germanos quoque trans Rhenum aggressus, ingentibus præliis vicit.

8. Circa eādem tempora M. Licinius Crassus contra Parthos missus est. Et quum circa Carras contra omnia A. V. et auspicia prælium commisisset, a Surenā, Orodis
700. regis duce, victus et interfectus est cum filio, clarissimo et præstantissimo juvene. Reliquiæ exercitûs per C. Cassium quæstorem servatæ sunt.

A. V. 9. Hinc jam bellum civile successit, quo Romani
705. nominis fortuna mutata est. Cæsar enim, victor e Galliâ rēdiens, absens cœpit poscere alterum consulum; quem quum aliqui sine dubitatione deferrent, contradictum est a Pompejo et aliis, jussusque est, dimissis exercitibus, in Urbem redire. Propter hanc injuriam ab Arimino, ubi milites congregatos habebat, infesto exercitu Romam contendit. Consules cum Pompejo, senatusque omnis atque universa nobilitas ex urbe fugit et in Græciam transiit; et, dum senatus bellum contra Cæsarem parabat, hic, vacuam urbem ingressus, dictatorem se fecit.

10. Inde Hispanias petit, ibique Pompeji legiones superavit; tum in Græciâ adversum Pompejum ipsum dimicavit. Primo prælio victus est et fugatus; evasit tamen, quia nocte interveniente Pompejus sequi noluit; dixitque Cæsar, nec Pompejum scire vincere, et illo tantum die se potuisse superari. Deinde in Thessaliâ apud Pharsalum ingentibus utrinque copiis commissis dimicaverunt. Nunquam adhuc Romanæ copię majores, neque melioribus ducibus convenerant. Pugnatum est ingenti contentione, victusque ad postremum Pompejus et castra ejus direpta

sunt. Ipse fugatus Alexandriam petiit, ut a rege Ægypti, cui tutor a senatu datus fuerat, acciperet auxilia. At hic fortunam magis, quàm amicitiam, secutus, occidit Pompejum, caput ejus et annulum Cæsari misit. Quo conspecto, Cæsar lacrymas fudisse dicitur, tanti viri intuens caput; et generi quondam sui².

11. Quum ad Alexandriam venisset Cæsar, Ptolemæus ei insidias parare voluit, quâ de causâ regi bellum illatum est. Rex victus in Nilo periit, inventumque est corpus ejus cum lorica aurea. Cæsar, Alexandriâ potitus, regnum Cleopatrzæ dedit. Tum inde profectus Pompejanarum partium reliquias est persequutus, bellisque civilibus toto terrarum orbe compositis, Romam rediit. Ubi quum insolentius agere cœpisset, conjuratum est in eum a sexaginta vel amplius senatoribus, equitibusque Romanis. Præcipui fuerunt inter conjuratos Bruti duo; ex genere illius Bruti, qui, regibus expulsis, primus Romæ consul fuerat, C. Cassius et Servilius Casca. Ergo Cæsar, quum in curiam A. V. venisset, viginti tribus vulneribus confossus est. 709.

12. Interfecto Cæsare, anno Urbis septingentesimo nono, bella civilia reparata sunt. Senatus fovebat Cæsaris percussoribus, Antonius Cos. a Cæsaris partibus stabat. Ergo turbatâ republicâ, Antonius, multis sceleribus commissis, a senatu hostis judicatus est. Fusus fugatusque Antonius, amisso exercitu, confugit ad Lepidum, qui Cæsari magister equitum fuerat, et tum grandes copias militum habebat; a quo susceptus est. Mox Octavianus cum Antonio pacem fecit, et quasi vindicaturus patris sui mortem, a quo per testamentum fuerat adoptatus, Romam cum exercitu profectus extorsit, ut sibi juveni viginti annorum consulatus daretur. Tum junctus cum Antonio et Lepido rempubli-

² qui quondam gener Cæsaris fuerat.

cam armis tenere cœpit, senatumque proscripsit. Per hos etiam Cicero orator occisus est multique alii nobiles.

13. Interea Brutus et Cassius, interfectores Cæsaris, ingens bellum moverunt. Profecti contra eos Cæsar Octavianus, qui postea Augustus est appellatus, et M. Antonius, A. V. apud Philippos, Macedoniæ urbem, contra eos pugnauerunt. Primo prælio victi sunt Antonius et Cæsar; periit tamen dux nobilitatis Cassius; secundo Brutum et infinitam nobilitatem, quæ cum illis bellum suscepit, victam interfecerunt. Tum victores rempublicam ita inter se dividerunt, ut Octavianus Cæsar Hispanias, Gallias, Italiam teneret; Antonius Orientem, Lepidus Africanam acciperet.

14. Paulò pòst Antonius, repudiatâ sorore Cæsaris Octaviani, Cleopatram, reginam Ægypti, uxorem duxit. Ab hac incitatus ingens bellum commovit, dum Cleopatra cupiditate muliebri optat Romæ regnare. Victus est ab A. V. Augusto navali pugná clarâ et illustri apud Actium, qui locus in Epiro est. Hinc fugit in Ægyptum, et 723. desperatis rebus, quum omnes ad Augustum transirent, se ipse interemit. Cleopatra quoque aspidem sibi admisit, et veneno ejus exstincta est. Ita bellis toto orbe confectis Octavianus Augustus Romam rediit anno duodecimo quàm consul fuerat. Ex eo inde tempore rempublicam per quadraginta et quatuor annos solus obtinuit. Antè enim duodecim annis cum Antonio et Lepido tenuerat. Ita ab initio principatûs ejus usque ad finem quinquaginta sex anni fuere.

VI. OF THE GEOGRAPHY AND THE NATIONS OF ANTIQUITY.

1. Universus terrarum orbis in tres partes dividitur, Europam, Asiam, Africam. Europa ab Africâ sejungitur freto Gaditano, in cujus utrâque parte montes sunt altissimi, Abyla in Africâ, in Europâ Calpe, qui montes Herculis columnæ appellantur. Per idem fretum mare internum, quod littoribus Europæ, Asiæ et Africæ includitur, jungitur cum Oceano.

2. Europa terminos habet ab oriente Tanaim fluvium, pontum Euxinum et paludem Mæotida; a meridie, mare internum; ab occidente, mare Atlanticum sive Oceanum; a septentrione, mare Britannicum. Mare internum tres maximos sinus habet. Quorum is, qui Asiam a Græciâ sejungit, Ægæum mare vocatur; secundus, qui est inter Græciam et Italiam, Ionium; tertius denique, qui occidentales Italiæ oras alluit, a Romanis Tuscum, a Græcis Tyrrenum mare appellatur.

3. In eâ Europæ parte, quæ ad occasum vergit, prima terrarum est Hispania, quæ a tribus lateribus mari circumdâta, per Pyrenæos montes cum Galliâ cohæret. Quum universa Hispania dives sit et fœcunda, ea tamen regio, quæ a flumine Bæti Bætica vocatur, cæteras fertilitate antecellit. Ibi Gades sita, insula cum urbe a Tyriis conditâ quæ freto Gaditano nomen dedit. Tota illa regio viris, equis, ferro, plumbo, ære, argento, auroque abundat, et ubi penuriâ aquarum minùs est fertilis, linum tamen aut spar-

tum alit. Marmoris quoque lapicidinas habet. In Bæticâ minium reperitur.

4. Gallia posita est inter Pyrenæos montes et Rhenum; orientalem oram Tuscum mare alluit, occidentalem Oceanus. Ejus pars illa, quæ Italiæ est opposita et Narbonensis vocatur, omnium est lætissima. In eâ orâ sita est Massilia, urbs a Phocæis condita, qui, patriâ a Persis devictâ, quum servitutem ferre non possent, Asiâ relictâ, novas in Europâ sedes quæsierant. Ibidem est campus lapideus, ubi Hercules dicitur contra Neptuni liberos dimicasse. Quum tela defecissent, Jupiter filium imbre lapidum adjovit. Credas pluuisse; adeò multi passim jacent.

5. Rhodanus fluvius, haud longè a Rheni fontibus ortus, lacu Lemânio excipitur, servatque impetum, ita ut per medium lacum integer fluat, tantusque, quantus venit, egrediat. Inde ad occasum versus, Gallias aliquamdiu dirimit; donec, cursu in meridiem flexo, aliorum amnium accessu auctus in mare effunditur.

6. Ea pars Galliæ, quæ ad Rhenum porrigitur, frumenti pabulique feracissima est, cælum salubre; noxia animalium genera pauca alit. Incolæ superbi et superstitiosi, ita ut Deos humanis victimis gaudere existiment. Magistri religionum et sapientiæ sunt Druidæ, qui, quæ se scire profitentur, in antris abditisque silvis docent. Animas æternas esse credunt, vitamque alteram post mortem incipere. Hanc ob causam cum defunctis arma cremant aut defodiunt, eamque doctrinam homines ad bellum alacriores facere existimant.

7. Universa Gallia divisa est inter tres magnos populos, qui fluviis terminantur. A Pyrenæo monte usque ad Garumnam Aquitani habitant; inde ad Sequānam Celtæ; Belgæ denique usque ad Rhenum pertinent.

8. Garumna amnis, ex Pyrenæo monte delapsus, diu va-

dosus est et vix navigabilis. Quanto magis procedit, tanto fit latior; ad postremum magni freti similis, non solum majora navigia tolerat, verum etiam more maris exsurgit, navigantesque atrociter jactat.

9. Sequana ex Alpibus ortus in septentrionem pergit. Postquam se haud procul Lutetiâ cum Matronâ conjunxit, Oceano infunditur. Hæc flumina opportunissima sunt mercibus permutandis et ex mari interno in Oceanum transvehendis.

10. Rhenus itidem ex Alpibus ortus, haud procul ab origine, lacum efficit Venetum, qui etiam Brigantiæ appellatur. Deinde longo spatio per fines Helvetiorum, Mediomatricorum et Trevirorum continuo alveo fertur, aut modicas insulas circumfluens; in agro Batavo autem, ubi Oceano appropinquavit, in plures amnes dividitur; nec jam amnis, sed ripis longè recedentibus, ingens lacus, Flevo appellatur, ejusdemque nominis insulam amplexus, fit iterum arcior et fluvius iterum in mare emittitur.

11. Trans Rhenum Germani habitant usque ad Vistulam, quæ finis est Germaniæ ad orientem. Ad meridiem terminatur Alpibus, ad septentrionem mari Britannico et Baltico. Incolæ corporum proceritate excellunt. Animos bellando, corpora laboribus exercent. Hanc ob causam crebrò bella gerunt cum finitimis, non tam finium prolatandorum causâ, aut imperii cupiditate, sed ob belli amorem. Mites tamen sunt erga supplices et boni hospitibus. Urbes mœnibus cinctas, aut fossis aggeribusque munitas non habent. Ipsas domos ad breve tempus struunt, non lapidibus aut lateribus coctis, sed lignis, quæ frondibus tegunt. Nam diu eodem in loco morari periculosum arbitrantur libertati.

12. Agriculturæ Germani non admodum student, nec quisquam agri modum certum aut fines proprios habet. Lacte vescuntur et caseo et carne. Ubi fons, campus

musve iis placuerit, ibi domos figunt, mox aliò transitori cum conjugibus et liberis. Interdum etiam hiemem in subterraneis specubus dicuntur transigere.

13. Germania altis montibus, silvis paludibusque, in via redditur. Inter silvas maxima est Hercynia, cujus latitudinem Cæsar novem dierum iter patere narrat. Insequenti tempore magna pars ejus excisa est. Flumina sunt in Germaniâ multa et magna. Inter hæc clarissimum nomen Rheni, de quo supra diximus, et Danubii. Clari quoque amnes, Mœnus, Visurgis, Albis. Danubius, omnium Europæ fluminum maximus, apud Rhætos oritur, flexoque ad ortum solis cursu, receptisque sexaginta amnibus, in Pontum Euxinum sex vastis ostiis effunditur.

14. Britanniam insulam Phœnicibus innotuisse, eosque stannum inde et plumbum pellesque petivisse, probabile est. Romanis eam Julius Cæsar primus aperuit; neque tamen priùs cognita esse cœpit, quàm Claudio imperante. Hadrianus eam, muro ab oceano Germanico ad Hibernicum mare ducto, in duas partes divisit, ut inferiorem insulæ partem, quæ Romanis parebat, a barbarorum populorum, qui in Scotiâ habitabant, incursionibus tueretur.

15. Maxima insulæ pars campestris, collibus passim silvisque distincta. Incolæ Gallos proceritate corporum vincunt, cæterùm ingenio Gallis similes, simpliciores tamen illis magisque barbari. Nemora habitant pro urbibus. Ibi tuguria exstruunt et stabula pecori, sed plerumque ad breve tempus. Humanitate cæteris præstant ii, qui Cantium incolunt. Tota hæc regio est maritima. Qui interiorem insulæ partem habitant, frumenta non serunt; lacte et carne vivunt. Pro vestibus induti sunt pellibus.

16. Italia ab Alpibus usque ad fretum Siculum porrigitur, inter mare Tuscum et Adriaticum. Multo longior est et latior. In medio se attollit Apenninus mons, qui,

postquàm continenti jugo progressus est usque ad Apuliam, in duos quasi ramos dividitur. Nobilissima regio ob fertilitatem soli, cœlique salubritatem. Quum longè in mare procurrat, plurimos habet portus, populorum inter se patentes commercio. Neque ulla facilè est regio, quæ tot tamque pulchras urbes habeat, inter quas Roma et magnitudine et nominis famâ eminet.

17. Hæc urbs, orbis terrarum caput, septem montes complectitur. Initio quatuor portas habebat; Augusti ævo triginta septem. Urbis magnificentiam augebant fora, templa, porticus, aquæductus, theatra, arcus triumphales, horti denique, et id genus alia, ad quæ vel lecta animus stupet. Quare rectè de ea prædicare videntur, qui nullius urbis in toto orbe terrarum magnificentiam ei comparari posse dixerunt.

18. Felicissima in Italiâ regio est Campania. Multi ibi vitiferi colles, ubi nobilissima vina gignantur, Setinum, Cæcûbum, Falernum, Massicum. Calidi ibidem fontes saluberrimi. Nusquam generosior olea. Conchylio quoque et pisce nobili maria vicina scatent.

19. Clarissimi amnes Italiæ sunt Padus et Tiberis. Et Padus quidem in superiore parte, quæ Gallia Cisalpina vocatur, ab imis radicibus Vesuli montis exoritur; primùm exilis, deinde aliis amnibus ita alitur, ut se per septem ostia in mare effundat. Tiberis, qui antiquissimis temporibus Albulæ nomen habebat, ex Apennino oritur; deinde duobus et quadraginta fluminibus auctus, fit navigabilis. Plurimas in utrâque ripâ villas adspicit, præcipuè autem urbis Romanæ magnificentiam. Placidissimus amnium rarè ripas egreditur.

20. In inferiore parte Italiæ clara quondam urbs Tarentum, quæ maris sinui, cui adjacet, nomen dedit. Soli fertilitas cœlique jucunda temperies in causâ fuisse videtur,

ut incolæ luxuriâ et deliciis enervarentur. Quumque aliquamdiu potentiâ florent copiasque haud contemnendas alerent, peregrinis tamen plerumque ducibus in bellis utebantur, ut Pyrrho, rege Epiri, quo superato, urbs in Romanorum potestatem venit.

21. Proxima Italiæ est Sicilia, insula omnium maris interni maxima. Antiquissimis temporibus eam cum Italiâ cohæsisse, marisque impetu, aut terræ motu inde divulsam esse, verisimile est. Forma triangularis, ita ut litteræ, quam Græci Delta vocant, imaginem referat. A tribus promontoriis vocatur Trinacria. Nobilissimus ibi mons Ætnæ, qui urbi Catânæ imminet, tum ob altitudinem, tum etiam ob ignes, quos effundit; quare Cyclôpum in illo monte officinam esse poëtæ dicunt. Cineres e crateribus egesti agrum circumjacentem fœcundum et feracem reddere existimantur. Sunt ibi Piorum campi, qui nomen habent a duobus juvenibus Catanensibus, qui, flammis quondam repentè ingruentibus, parentes senectute confectos, humeris sublatis, flammæ eripuisse feruntur. Nomina fratrum Amphinômus et Anôpus fuerunt.

22. Inter urbes Siciliæ nulla est illustrior Syracusis, Corinthiorum coloniâ, ex quinque urbibus conflata. Ab Atheniensibus bello petita, maximas hostium copias delevit; Carthaginienses etiam magnis interdum cladibus affecit. Secundo bello Punico per triennium oppugnata, Archimêdis potissimum ingenio et arte defensa, a M. Marcello capta est. Vicinus huic urbi fons Arethusæ Nymphæ sacer, ad quam Alphêus amnis ex Peloponneso per mare Ionium lapsus comissari dicitur. Nam si quid ad Olympiam in illum amnem jactum fuerit, id in Arethusæ fonte reddi¹. De illâ fabulâ quid statuendum sit, sponte apparet.

¹ Supply dicunt.

23. In mari Ligustico insula est Corsica, quam Græci Cynrum vocant. Terra aspera multisque locis invia, cælum grave, mare circà importunum. Incolæ latrocinii dediti, feri sunt et horridi. Mella quoque illius insulæ amara esse dicuntur corporibusque nocere. Proxima ei est Sardinia, quæ a Græcis mercatoribus Ichnusa vocatur, quia formam humani vestigii habet. Solum quàm cælum melius. Illud fertile, hoc grave ac noxium. Noxia quoque animalia herbasque venenatas gignit. Multum inde frumenti Romam mittitur; unde hæc insula et Sicilia nutrices Urbis vocantur.

24. Græcia nominis celebritate omnes ferè alias orbis terrarum regiones superavit. Nulla enim magnorum ingeniorum fuit feracior; neque ulla belli pacisque artes majore studio excoluit. Plurimas eadem colonias in omnes terræ partes deduxit. Multum itaque terræ marique valuit, et gravissima bella magnâ cum gloriâ gessit.

25. Græcia inter Ionium et Ægæum mare porrigitur. In plurimas regiones divisa est, quarum amplissimæ sunt Macedonia et Epîrus—quamquam hæc a nonnullis a Græciâ sejunguntur—tum Thessalia. Macedoniam Philippi et Alexandri regnum illustravit; quorum ille Græciam subegit, hic Asiam latissimè domuit, ereptumque Persis imperium in Macedōnes transtulit. Centum ejus regionis et quinquaginta urbes numerantur; quarum septuaginta duas, Perseo, ultimo Macedoniæ rege, superato, Paulus Æmilius diripuit.

26. Epîrus, quæ ab Acrocerauniis incipit montibus, desinit in Acheloo flumine. Plures eam populi incolunt. Illustris ibi Dodōna in Molossorum finibus, vetustissimo Jovis oraculo incluta. Columbæ ibi ex arboribus oracula dedisse narrantur; quercusque ipsas et lebêtes æneos inde

suspensos Deorum voluntatem timuit significasse fama est.

27. Achelœi fluvii ostiis insulæ aliquot objacent, quarum maxima est Cephallenia. Multæ præterea insulæ littori Epiri adjacent, interque eas Corcyra, quam Homerus Scheriam appellasse existimatur. In hac Phæacas posuit ille et hortos Alcinoi. Coloniam huc deduxerant Corinthii, quo tempore Numa Pompilius Romæ regnavit. Vicina ei Ithaca, Ulyssis patria, aspera montibus, sed Homeri carminibus admodum nobilitata, ut ne fertilissimis quidem regionibus cedat.

28. Thessalia latè patet inter Macedoniam et Epirum, fecunda regio, generosis præcipuè equis excellens, unde Thessalorum equitatus celeberrimus. Montes ibi memorabiles Olympus, in quo Deorum sedes esse existimatur, Pelion et Ossa, per quos Gigantes cælum petivisse dicuntur; Cæta denique, in cuius vertice Hercules, rogo consenso, se ipsum cremavit. Inter Ossam et Olympum Peneus, limpidissimus amnis, delabitur, vallem amenissimam, Tempe vocatam, irrigans.

29. Inter reliquas Græciæ regiones nominis claritate eminet Attica, quæ etiam Atthis vocatur. Ibi Athenæ, de quâ urbe Deos inter se certasse fama est. Certius est, nullam unquam urbem tot poëtas tulisse, tot oratores, tot philosophos, totque in omni virtutis genere claros viros. Res autem bello eas gessit, ut huic soli gloriæ studere videretur; pacisque artes ita excoluit, ut hâc laude magis etiam quàm belli gloriâ splenderet. Arx ibi sive Acropolis, urbi imminens, unde latus in mare prospectus patet. Per propylæa ad eam adscenditur, splendidum Periclis opus. Cum ipsâ urbe per longos muros conjunctus est portus Piræus, post bellum Persicum secundum, a Themistocle munitus Tutissima ibi statio navium.

30. Atticam attingit Bœotia, fertilissima regio. Incolæ magis corporibus valent, quàm ingeniis. Urbs celeberrima Thebæ, quas Amphion, musices ope, mœnibus cinxisse dicitur. Illustravit eam Pindari poëtæ ingenium, Epaminondæ virtus. Mons ibi Helicon, Musarum sedes, et Cithæron, plurimis poëtarum fabulis celebratus.

31. Bœotiæ Phocis finitima, ubi Delphi urbs clarissima. In quâ urbe oraculum Apollinis quantam apud omnes gentes auctoritatem habuerit, quot quàmque præclara munera ex omni ferè terrarum orbe Delphos missa fuerint, nemo ignorat. Imminet urbi Parnassus mons, in cujus verticibus Musæ habitare dicuntur, unde aqua fontis Castalii poëtarum ingenia inflammare existimatur.

32. Cum eâ parte Græciæ, quam hactenus descripsimus, cohæret ingens peninsula, quæ Peloponnesus vocatur, platani folio simillima. Angustus ille trames inter Ægæum mare et Ionium, per quem cum Megaride cohæret, Isthmus appellatur. In eo templum Neptuni est, ad quod ludi celebrantur Isthmici. Ibidem in ipso Peloponnesi aditu, Corinthus sita est, urbs antiquissima, ex cujus summâ arce (Acrocorinthon appellant) utrumque mare conspicitur. Quum opibus floreret, maritimisque valeret copiis, gravia bella gessit. In bello Achaico, quod Romani cum Græcis gesserunt, pulcherrima urbs, quam Cicero Græciæ lumen appellat, a L. Mummio expugnata funditusque deleta est. Restituit eam Julius Cæsar, colonosque eò milites veteranos misit.

33. Nobilis est in Peloponneso urbs Olympia, templo Jovis Olympii ac statua illustris. Statua ex ebore facta, Phidiæ summi artificis opus præstantissimum. Prope illud templum ad Alpei fluminis ripas ludi celebrantur Olympici, ad quos videndos ex totâ Græciâ concurritur. Ab his ludis Græca gens res gestas suas numerat.

34. Nec Sparta prætereunda est, urbs nobilissima, quam Lycurgi leges, civiumque virtus et patientia illustravit. Nulla ferè gens bellicâ laude magis floruit, pluresque viros fortes constantesque genuit. Urbi imminet mons Taygētus, qui usque ad Arcadiam procurrit. Proximè urbem Eurōtas fluvijs delabitur, ad cujus ripas Spartani se exercere solebant. In Sinum Laconicum effunditur. Haud procul inde abest promontorium Tænarum, ubi altissimi specus, per quos Orpheum ad inferos descendisse narrant.

35. Mare Ægæum, inter Græciam Asiamque patens, plurimis insulis distinguitur. Illustres inter eas sunt Cyclādes, sic appellatæ, quia in orbem jacent. Media earum est Delus, quæ repentè e mari enata esse dicitur. In eâ insulâ Latona Apollinem et Dianam peperit, quæ numina ibi unâ cum matre summâ religione coluntur. Urbi imminet Cynthus, mons excelsus et arduus. Inōpus amnis pariter cum Nilo decrescere et augeri dicitur. Mercatus in Delo celeberrimus, quòd ob portûs commoditatem templique religionem mercatores ex toto orbe terrarum eò confluebant. Eandem ob causam civitates Græciæ, post secundum Persicum bellum, tributa ad belli usum in eam insulam, tamquam in commune totius Græciæ ærarium, conferebant; quam pecuniam insequenti tempore Athenienses in suam urbem transtulerunt.

36. Eubœa insula littori Bœotiæ et Atticæ prætenditur, angusto freto a continenti distans. Terræ motu a Bœotiâ avulsa esse creditur; sæpiùs eam concussam esse constat. Fretum, quo a Græciâ sejungitur, vocatur Euripus, sævum et æstuosum mare, quod continuo motu agitur. Nonnulli dicunt, septies quovis die, statis temporibus, fluctus alterno motu agitari; alii hoc negant, dicentes, mare temerè, in venti modum, huc illuc moveri. Sunt, qui narrent, Aristotelem philosophum, quia hujus mira-

culi causas investigare non posset, ægritudine confectum esse.

37. Jam ad Boreales regiones pergamus. Supra Macedoniam Thracia porrigitur a ponto Euxino usque ad Illyriam. Regio frigida et in iis tantum partibus sæcundior, quæ propiores sunt mari. Pomiferæ arbores raræ; frequentiores vites; sed uvæ non maturescunt, nisi frigus studiosè arcetur. Sola Thasus, insula littori Thraciæ adjacens, vino excellit. Amnes sunt celeberrimi Hebrus, ad quem Orpheus a Mænadibus discerptus esse dicitur; Nestus et Strymon. Montes altissimi, Hæmus, ex cujus vertice Pontus et Adria conspicitur; Rhodöpe et Orbêlus.

38. Plures Thraciam gentes incolunt, nominibus diversæ et moribus. Inter has Getæ omnium sunt ferocissimi et ad mortem paratissimi. Animas enim post mortem redituras existimant. Recens nati apud eos defientur; funera autem cantu lusuque celebrantur. Plures singuli uxores habent. Hæ omnes, viro defuncto, mactari simulque cum eo sepeliri cupiant, magnoque id certamine a iudicibus contendunt. Virgines non parentibus traduntur viris, sed aut publicè ducendæ locantur, aut veneunt. Formosæ in pretio sunt; cæteræ maritos mercede datâ inveniunt.

39. Inter urbes Thraciæ memorabile est Byzantium, ad Bospörum Thracium, urbs naturâ munita et arte, quæ cum ob soli fertilitatem, tum ob vicinitatem maris, omnium rerum, quas vita requirit, copiâ abundat. Nec Sestos prætereunda est silentio, urbs ad Hellespontum posita, quam amor Herûs² et Leandri memorabilem reddidit; nec Cynosëma, tumulus Hecubæ, ubi illa, post Trojam dirutam, in canem mutata et sepulta esse dicitur. Nomen etiam habet

² *Hero*, gen. *Herûs*, or *Heronis*. f. See exc. 4th to terminations in *o* of the 3d declension, Adam's Latin Grammar.

in iisdem regionibus urbs Ænos, ab Ænēâ, e patriâ profugo, condita; Zone, ubi nemora Orpheum canentem secuta esse narrantur; Abdëra denique, ubi Diomêdes rex advenas equis suis devorandos objiciebat, donec ipse ab Hercule iisdem objectus est. Quæ urbs quum ranarum muriumque multitudine infestaretur, incolæ, relicto patriæ solo, novas sedes quæsiverunt. Hos Cassander, rex Macedoniæ, in societatem accepisse, agrosque in extremâ Macedoniâ assignâsse dicitur.

40. Jam de Scythis pauca dicenda sunt. Terminatur Scythia ab uno latere Ponto Euxino, ab altero montibus Rhipæis, a tergo, Asiâ et Phaside flumine. Vasta regio nullis ferè intus finibus dividitur. Scythæ enim nec agrum exercent, nec certas sedes habent, sed armenta et pecora pascentes, per incultas splitudines errare solent. Uxores liberosque secum in plaustris vehunt. Lacte et melle vescuntur; aurum et argentum, cujus nullus apud eos usus est, aspernantur. Corpora pellibus vestiunt.

41. Diversæ sunt Scytharum gentes diversique mores. Sunt, qui funera parentum festis sacrificiis celebrent, eorumque capitibus affabrè expolitis auroque vinctis pro poculis utantur. Agathyrsi ora et corpora pingunt, idque tanto magis, quanto quis illustrioribus gaudet majoribus³. Ii, qui Tauricam Chersonesum incolunt, antiquissimis temporibus advenas Dianæ mactabant. Interiùs habitantes cæteris rudiores sunt. Bella amant, et quò quis plures hostes interemerit, eò majore existimatione apud suos habetur. Ne fœdera quidem incruenta sunt. Sauciant se qui paciscuntur, sanguinemque permistum degustant. Id fidei pignus certissimum esse putant.

42. Maxima fluminum Scythicorum sunt Ister, qui et

³ i. e. quanto quis (aliquis) illustriores majores habet.

Danubius vocatur, et Borysthenes. De Istro suprâ dictum est. Borysthenes, ex ignotis fontibus ortus, liquidissimas aquas trahit et potatu jucundas. Placidus idem lætissima pabula alit. Magno spatio navigabilis juxta urbem Borysthenida in Pontum effunditur.

43. Ultra Rhipæos montes et Aquilonem gens habitare existimatur felicissima, Hyperboræos appellant. Regio aprica, felix cœli temperies omnique afflatu noxio carens. Semel in anno sol iis oritur solstitio, brumâ semel occidit. Incolæ in nemoribus et lucis habitant, sine omni⁴ discordiâ et ægritudine vivunt. Quum vitæ eos tædet, epulis sumtis ex rupe se in mare præcipitant. Hoc enim sepulturæ genus beatissimum esse existimant.

44. Asia cæteris terræ partibus est amplior. Oceanus eam alluit, ut locis, ita nōminibus differens; Eous ab oriente, a meridie Indicus, a septentrione Scythicus. Asiæ nomine appellatur etiam peninsula, quæ a mari Ægæo usque ad Armeniam patet. In hâc parte est Bithynia ad Propontidem sita, ubi Granicus in mare effunditur, ad quem amnem Alexander, rex Macedoniæ, primam victoriam de Persis reportavit. Trans illum amnem sita est Cyzicus in cervice peninsulæ, urbs nobilissima, a Cyzico appellata, qui in illis regionibus ab Argonautis pugnâ occisus est. Haud procul ab illâ urbe Rhyndacus in mare effunditur, circa quem angues nascuntur, non solùm ob magnitudinem mirabiles, sed etiam ob id, quòd, quum ex aquâ emergunt et hiant, supervolantes aves absorbent.

45. Propontis cum Ponto jungitur per Bospōrum, quod fretum, quinque stadia latum, Europam ab Asiâ separat. Ipsi in faucibus Bospori oppidum est Chalcēdon, ab Argiâ, Megarensium principe, et templum Jovis, ab Jasone condi-

⁴ *omni* is here equivalent to *ulla*.

tum. Pontus ipse ingens est maris sinus, non molli neque arenoso circumdatus littore, tempestatibus obnoxius, raris stationibus. Olim ob sævitatem populorum, qui circà habitant, Axënus appellatus fuisse dicitur; postea, mollitis illorum moribus, dictus est Euxinus.

46. In littore Ponti, in Mariandynorum agro, urbs est Heracleä, ab Hercule, ut fertur, condita. Juxta eam speculunca est Acherusia, quam ad Manes perviam esse existimant. Hinc Cerberus ab Hercule extractus fuisse dicitur. Ultra fluvium Thermodonta Mossyni habitant. Hi totum corpus distinguunt notis. Reges suffragio eligunt; eosdem in turre ligneâ inclusos arctissimè custodiunt, et si quid perperam imperitaverint, inediâ totius diei afficiunt. Extremum Ponti angulum Colchi tenent ad Phasidem; quæ loca fabula de vellere aureo et Argonautarum expeditio illustravit.

47. Inter provincias Asiæ propriè dictæ illustris est Ionia, in duodecim civitates divisa. Inter eas est Miletus, belli pacisque artibus inclyta; eique vicinum Panionium, sacra regio, quò omnes Ionum civitates statis temporibus legatos solebant mittere. Nulla facilè urbs plures colonias misit, quàm Miletus. Ephësi, quam urbem Amazönes condidisse traduntur, templum est Dianæ, quod septem mundi miraculis annumerari solet. Totius templi longitudo est quadringentorum viginti quinque pedum, latitudo ducentorum viginti; columnæ centum viginti septem numero, sexaginta pedum altitudine; ex iis triginta sex cælatæ. Operi præfuit Chersiphron architectus.

48. Æölis olim Mysia appellata, et, ubi Hellespontum attingit, Troas. Ibi Ilium fuit situm ad radices montis Idæ, urbs bello, quod per decem annos cum universâ Græciâ gessit, clarissima. Ab Idæo monte Scamander defluit et Simöis, amnes famâ quàm naturâ majores. Ipsum

montem certamen Dearum Paridisque judicium illustrem reddidit. In littore claræ sunt urbes Rhœtëum et Dardania; sed sepulcrum Ajâcis, qui ibi post certamen cum Ulysse gladio incubuit, utrâque clarius.

49. Ionibus Cares sunt finitimi, populus armorum bellicæ adedò amans, ut aliena etiam bella mercede acceptâ gereret. Princeps Cariæ urbs Halicarnassus, Argivorum colonia, regum sedes olim. Unus eorum Mausôlus fuit. Qui quum vitâ defunctus esset, Artemisia conjux, desiderio mariti flagrans, ossa ejus cineresque contusa cum aquâ miscuit ebibitque, splendidumque præterea sepulcrum extruxit, quod inter septem orbis terrarum miracula censetur.

50. Cilicia sita est in intimo recessu maris, ubi Asia propriè sic dicta cum Syriâ conjungitur. Sinus ille ab urbe Issò Issici nomen habet. Fluvius ibi Cydnus aquâ limpidissimâ et frigidissimâ, in quo Alexander Macêdo quum lavaret⁵, parum abfuit, quin frigore enecaretur. Antrum Corycium in iisdem regionibus ob singularem naturam memorabile est. Ingenti illud hiatu patet in monte arduo, altèque demissum undique viret lucis⁶ pendentibus. Ubi ad ima perventum est, rursus aliud antrum aperitur. Ibi sonitus cymbalorum ingredientiæ terrere dicitur. Totus hic specus augustus est et verè sacer, et a Diis habitari existimatur.

51. E Ciliciâ egressos Syria excipit, cujus pars et Phœnice in littore maris interni posita. Hanc regionem sollers hominum genus colit. Phœnices enim litterarum formas a se inventas aliis populis tradiderunt; alias etiam

⁵ quum lavaret: *lavare* is properly a transitive verb, as *lavare corpus*, *lavare membra*, but also used as a neuter verb, for *se lavare*, *lavari*. ⁶ *lucis* from *lucus*.

artes, quæ ad navigationem et mercaturam spectant, studi-
osè coluerunt. Cæterùm fertilis regio crebrisque flumini-
bus rigata, quorum ope terræ marisque opes facili negotio
inter se permutantur. Nobilissimæ Phœnices urbes Sidon,
antequàm a Persis caperetur, maritimarum urbium maxima,
et Tyrus, aggere cum terrâ conjuncta. Purpura hujus
urbis omnium pretiosissima. Conficitur ille color ex succo
in conchis, quæ etiam purpuræ vocantur, latente.

52. Ex Syriâ descenditur in Arabiam, peninsulam inter
duo maria, Rubrum et Persicum, porrectam. Hujus ea
pars, quæ ab urbe Petrâ Petrææ nomen accepit, planè est
sterilis; hanc excipit ea, quæ ob vastas solitudines *deserta*
vocatur. His partibus adhæret Arabia *felix*, regio angusta,
sed cinnami, thuris aliorumque odorum, feracissima. Mul-
tæ ibi gentes sunt, quæ fixas sedes non habeant, Nomades
a Græcis appellatæ. Lacte et carne ferinâ vescuntur.
Multi etiam Arâbum populi latrociniis vivunt. Primus e
Romanis Ælius Gallus in hanc terram cum exercitu pene-
travit.

53. Camelos inter armenta pascit Oriens. Duo harum
sunt genera, Bactrianæ et Arabiæ. Illæ bina habent in
dorso tubera, hæ singula; unum autem sub pectore, cui
incumbant. Dentium ordine superiore carent. Sitim
quadriduo tolerant; aquam antequàm bibant, pedibus tur-
bant. Vivunt quinquagenis annis; quædam etiam cen-
tenis.

54. Ex Arabiâ pervenitur in Babyloniam, cui Babylon
nomen dedit, Chaldaicarum gentium caput, urbs et magni-
tudine et divitiis clara. Semirâmis eam condiderat, vel, ut
multi crediderunt, Belus, cujus regia ostenditur. Murus
extractus laterculo coctili, triginta et duos pedes est latus,
ita ut quadrigæ inter se occurrentes sine periculo commeare
dicantur; altitudo ducentorum pedum; turres autem denis

pedibus quàm murus altiores sunt. Totius operis ambitus sexaginta millia passuum complectitur. Mediam urbem permeat Euphrates. Arcem habet viginti stadiorum ambitu; super ea pensiles horti conspiciuntur, tantæque sunt moles tamque firmæ, ut onera nemorum sine detrimento ferant.

55. Amplissima Asiæ regio India primùm patefacta est armis Alexandri Magni, regis Macedoniæ, cujus exemplum successores secuti in interiora Indiæ penetraverunt. In eo tractu, quem Alexander subegit, quinque millia oppidorum fuisse, gentesque novem, Indiamque tertiam partem esse terrarum omnium, ejus comites scripserunt. Ingentes ibi sunt amnes, Indus et Indo major Ganges. Indus in Paropamiso ortus undeviginti amnes recipit, totidem Ganges interque eos plures navigabiles.

56. Maxima in Indiâ gignuntur animalia. Canes ibi grandiores cæteris. Arbores tantæ proceritatis esse traduntur, ut sagittis superjâci nequeant. Hoc efficit ubertas soli, temperies cœli, aquarum abundantia. Immanes quoque serpentes alit, qui elephantos morsu et ambitu corporis conficiunt. Solum tam pingue et ferax, ut mella frondibus defluant, sylvæ lanas ferant, arundinum internodia fissa cymbarum usum præbeant, binosque, quædam etiam ternos homines, vehant.

57. Incolarum habitus moresque diversi. Lino alii vestiuntur et lanis arborum, alii ferarum aviumque pellibus, pars nudi incedunt. Quidam animalia occidere eorumque carnibus vesci nefas putant; alii piscibus tantum aluntur. Quidam parentes et propinquos, prius quàm annis et macie conficiantur, velut hostias cædunt eorumque visceribus epulantur; ubi senectus eos morbusve invadit, mortem in solitudine æquo animo expectant. Ii, qui sapientiam profitentur, ab ortu solis ad occasum stare solent, solem

immobilibus oculis intuentes; ferventibus arenis toto die alternis pedibus insistent. Mortem non expectant, sed sponte arcessunt, in rogos incensos se præcipitantes.

58. Maximos India elephantos gignit, adeoque feroces, ut Afri elephanti illos paveant nec contueri audeant. Hoc animal cætera omnia docilitate superat. Discunt arma jacere, gladiatorum more congregi, saltare et per funes incedere. Plinius narrat, Romæ unum segnioris ingenii sæpius castigatum esse verberibus, quia tardiùs accipiebat, quæ tradebantur; eundem repertum esse noctu eadem meditantem⁷. Elephanti gregatim semper ingrediuntur. Ducit agmen maximus natu, cogit is, qui ætate ei est proximus. Amnem transituri minimos præmittunt. Capiuntur foveis. In has ubi elephas deciderit, cæteri ramos congerunt, aggeres construunt, omnique vi conantur extrahere. Domantur fame et verberibus. Domiti militant et turres armatorum in hostes ferunt, magnæque ex parte Orientis bella conficiunt. Totas acies prosternunt, armatos prote-runt. Ingens dentibus pretium. In Græciâ ebur ad deorum simulacra tamquam pretiosissima materia adhibetur; in extremis Africæ postium vicem in domiciliis præbet, sepesque in pecorum stabulis elephantorum dentibus fiunt. Inter omnia animalia maximè oderunt murem. Infestus elephanto etiam rhinoceros, qui nomen habet a cornu, quod in naso gerit. In pugnâ maximè adversarii alvum petit, quam scit esse molliorem. Longitudine elephantum ferè exæquat; crura multò breviora; color buxeus.

59. Etiam psittacos India mittit. Hæc avis humanas voces optimè reddit. Quum loqui discit, ferreo radio verberatur, aliter enim non sentit ictus. Capiti ejus eadem est duritia, quæ rostro. Quum devolat, rostro se excipit⁸, eique innititur.

⁷ meditantem, i. e. exercentem. ⁸ excipit, i. e. sustinet.

60. Testudines tantæ magnitudinis Indicum mare emittit, ut singularum testis casas integant. Insulas rubri præcipuè maris his navigant cymbis. Capiuntur obdormiscentes in summâ aquâ, id quod proditur stertentium sonitu. Tum terui adnatant, a duobus in dorsum vertitur, a tertio laqueus injicitur, atque ita a pluribus in littore stantibus trahitur. In mari testudines conchylis vivunt; tanta enim oris est duritia, ut lapides comminuant; in terram egressæ, herbis. Pariunt ova, ovis avium similia, ad centena numero; eaque extra aquam defossâ terrâ cooperiunt.

61. Margaritæ Indici oceani omnium maximè laudantur. Inveniuntur in conchis, scopulis adhærentibus. Maxima laus est in candore, magnitudine, lævore, pondere. Rarò duæ inveniuntur, quæ sibi ex omni parte sint similes. Has auribus suspendere, feminarum est gloria. Duos maximos uniones Cleopatra, Ægypti regina, habuisse dicitur. Horum unum, ut Antonium magnificentia superaret, in cœnâ aceto solvit, solutum hausit.

62. Ægyptus, inter Catabathmum et Arabas posita, a plurimis ad Asiam refertur; alii Asiam Arabico sinu terminari existimant. Hæc regio, quamquam expers est imbrum, mirè tamen est fertilis. Hoc Nilus efficit, omnium fluviorum, qui in mare internum effunduntur, maximus. Hic in desertis Africæ oritur, tum ex Æthiopia descendit in Ægyptum, ubi de altis rupibus præcipitatus usque ad Elephantidem urbem fervens adhuc decurrit. Tum demum fit placidior. Juxta Cercasorum oppidum in plures amnes dividitur, et tandem per septem ora effunditur in mare.

63. Nilus, nivibus in Æthiopiæ montibus solutis, crescere incipit Lunâ novâ post solstitium per quinquaginta ferè dies; totidem diebus minuitur. Justum incrementum est cubitorum sedecim. Si minores sunt aquæ, non omnia rigant. Maximum incrementum fuit cubitorum duodevi-

ginti; minimum quinque. Quum stetere aquæ, aggeres aperiuntur, et arte aqua in agros immittitur. Quum omnis recesserit, agri irrigati et limo obducti seruntur.

64. Nilus crocodilum alit, belluam quadrupedem, in terrâ non minùs quàm in flumine hominibus infestam. Unum hoc animal terrestre linguæ usu caret; dentium plures habet ordines; maxilla inferior est immobilis. Magnitudine excedit plerumque duodeviginti cubita. Parit ova anserinis non majora. Unguibus etiam armatus est, et cute contra omnes ictus invictâ. Dies in terrâ agit, noctes in aquâ. Quum satur est et in littore somnum capit, ore hiantem, trochilus, parva avis, dentes ei faucesque purgat. Sed hiantem conspicatus ichneumon, per easdem fauces, ut telum aliquod immissus, erōdit alvum. Hebētes oculos dicitur habere in aquâ, extra aquam acerrimos. Tentyritæ in insulâ Nili habitantes, diræ huic belluæ obviâ ire audent, eamque incredibili audaciâ expugnant.

65. Aliam etiam belluam Nilus alit, hippopotamum; ungulis binis, dorso equi et jubâ et hinnitu; rostro resîmo, caudâ et dentibus aprorum. Cutis impenetrabilis, præterquàm si humore madeat. Primus hippopotamum et quinque crocodilos M. Scaurus ædilitatis suæ ludis Romæ ostendit.

66. Multa in Ægypto mira sunt et artis et naturæ opera. Inter ea, quæ manibus hominum facta sunt, eminent pyramides, quarum maximæ sunt et celeberrimæ in monte sterili inter Memphin oppidum et eam partem Ægypti, quæ Delta vocatur. Amplissimam earum trecenta sexaginta sex hominum millia annis viginti exstruxisse traduntur. Hæc octo jugera soli occupat; unumquodque latus octingentos octoginta tres pedes longum est; altitudo a cacumine, pedum quindecim millium. Intus in eâ est puteus octoginta sex cubitorum. Ante has pyramides Sphinx est posita miræ magnitudinis. Capitis ambitus centum

duos pedes habet; longitudo est pedum centum quadraginta trium; altitudo a ventre usque ad summum capitis apicem sexaginta duorum. . .

67. Inter miracula Ægypti commemoratur etiam Mæris lacus, quingenta millia passuum in circuitu patens; Labyrinthus, ter mille domos et regias duodecim uno pariete amplexus, totus marmore exstructus tectusque; turris denique in insulâ Pharos, a Ptolemæo, Lagi filio, condita. Usus ejus navibus noctu ignes ostendere ad prænuntianda vada portûsque introitum.

68. In palustribus Ægypti regionibus papyrum nascitur. Radicibus incolæ pro ligno utuntur; ex ipso autem papyro navigia texunt, e libro vela, tegētes, vestem ac funes. Succus causâ etiam mandunt modò crudum, modò decoctum. Præparantur ex eo etiam chartæ. Chartæ ex papyro usus post Alexandri demum victorias repertus est. Primò enim scriptum in palmarum foliis, deinde in libris quarundam arborum; postea publica monimenta plumbeis tabulis confici, aut marmoribus mandari cœpta sunt. Tandem æmulatio regum Ptolemæi et Eumenis in bibliothêcis condendis occasionem dedit membranas Pergami inveniendi. Ab eo inde tempore libri modò in chartâ ex papyro factâ, modò in membranis scripti sunt.

69. Mores incolarum Ægypti ab aliorum populorum moribus vehementer discrepant. Mortuos nec cremant, nec sepeliunt; verùm arte medicatos intra penetralia collocant. Negotia extra domos femine, viri domos et res domesticas curant; onera illæ humeris, hi capitibus gerunt. Colunt effigies multorum animalium et ipsa animalia. Hæc interfecisse capitale est; morbo exstincta lugent et sepeliunt.

70. Apis omnium Ægypti populorum numen est; bos niger cum candidâ in dextro latere maculâ; nodus sub lin-

guâ, quem canthârûm appellant. Non fas est eum certos vitæ annos excedere. Ad hunc vitæ terminum quum pervenerit, mersum in fonte enecant. Necatum lugent, allumque quærent, quem ei substituant; nec tamen unquam diu quæritur. Delûbra ei sunt gemina, quæ thalamos vocant, ubi populus auguria captat. Alterum intrâsse lætum est; in altero dira portendit. Pro bono etiam habetur signo, si e manibus consulentium cibum capit. In publicum procedentem grex puerorum comitatur, carmenque in ejus honorem canunt, idque videtur intelligere.

71. Ultra Ægyptum Æthiopes habitant. Horum populi quidam Macrobiû vocantur, quia paulò quàm nos diutius vivunt. Plus auri apud eos reperitur, quàm æris; hanc ob causam æs illis videtur pretiosius. Ære se exornant, vincula auro fabricant. Lacus est apud eos, cujus aqua tam est liquida atque levis, ut nihil eorum, quæ immittuntur, sustinere queat; quare arborum quoque folia non innâtant aquæ, sed pessum aguntur.

72. Africa ab oriente terminatur Nilo; a cæteris partibus mari. Regiones ad mare positæ eximiè sunt fertiles; interiores incultæ et arenis sterilibus tectæ, et ob nimium calorem desertæ. Prima pars ab occidente est Mauritania. Ibi mons præaltus Abyla, Calpe monti in Hispaniâ oppositus. Hi montes columnæ Herculis appellantur. Fama est, antè Herculem mare internum terris inclusum fuisse, nec exitum habuisse in Oceanum; Herculem autem junctos montes diremisisse et mare junxisse cum Oceano. Cæterùm regio illa est ignobilis et parvis tantùm oppidis habitatur. Solum melius quàm incolæ.

73. Numidia magis culta et opulentior. Ibi satis longo a littore intervallo saxa cernuntur attrita fluctibus, spinæ piscium, ostreorumque fragmenta, ancoræ etiam cautibus infixæ, et alia ejusmodi signa maris olim usque ad ea loca

effusi. Finitima regio, a promontorio Metagonio ad aras Philænorum, propriè vocatur Africa. Urbes in eâ celeberrimæ. Utîca et Carthago, ambæ a Phœnicibus conditæ. Carthaginem divitiæ, mercaturâ inprimis comparatæ, tum bella cum Romanis gesta, excidium denique illustravit.

74. De aris Philænorum hæc narrantur. Pertinacissima fuerat contentio inter Carthaginem et Cyrenas de finibus. Tandem placuit, utrinque eodem tempore juvenes mitti, et locum, quò convenissent, pro finibus haberi. Carthaginensium legati, Philæni fratres, paulò ante tempus constitutum egressi esse dicuntur. Quod quum Cyrenensium legati intellexissent, magnaue exorta esset contentio, tandem Cyrenenses dixerunt, se tum demum hunc locum pro finibus habituros esse, si Philæni se ibi vivos obrui passi essent. Illi conditionem acceperunt. Carthaginenses autem animosis juvenibus in illis ipsis locis, ubi vivi sepulti sunt, aras consecraverunt, eorumque virtutem æternis honoribus prosecuti sunt.

75. Inde ad Catabathmum Cyrenaica porrigitur, ubi Ammonis oraculum et fons quidam, quem Solis esse dicunt. Hic fons mediâ nocte fervet, tum paulatim tepescit; sole oriente fit frigidus; per meridiem maximè riget. Catabathmus vallis est devèxa versùs Ægyptum. Ibi finitur Africa. Proximi his populi urbes non habent, sed in tuguriis vivunt, quæ mapalia vocantur. Vulgus pecudum vestitur pellibus. Potus est lac succusque baccarum; cibus caro. Interiores etiam incultiùs vivunt. Sequuntur greges suos, utque hi pabulo ducuntur, ita illi tuguria sua promövent. Leges nullas habent, nec in commune consultant. Inter hos Troglodytæ in specubus habitant, serpentibusque aluntur.

76. Ferarum Africa feracissima. Pardos, panthêras, leones gignit, quod belluarum genus Europa ignorat. Leoni præcipua generositas. Prostratis parcere dicitur; in

infantes nonnisi summâ fame sævit. Animi ejus index cauda, quam, dum placidus est, immotam servat; dum irascitur, terram et se ipsum eâ flagellat. Vis summa in pectore. Si fugere cogitur, contemtim cedit, quàm diu spectari potest; in silvis acerrimo cursu fertur. Vulneratus percussorem ævit, et in quantalibet multitudine appetit. Hoc tam sævum animal gallinacei cantus terret. Domatur etiam ab hominibus. Hanno Pœnus primus leonem mansuefactum ostendisse dicitur. Marcus autem Antonius, triumvir, primus, post pugnam in campis Philippicis, Romæ leones ad curram junxit.

77. Struthiocameli Africi altitudinem equitis equo insidentis exæquant, celeritatem vincunt. Pennæ ad hoc demum videntur datæ, ut currentes adjüvent; nam a terrâ tolli non possunt. Ungulæ cervinis sunt similes. His in fugâ comprehendunt lapides, eosque contra sequentes jaculantur. Omnia concöquunt. Cæterùm magna iis stoliditas, ita ut, quum caput et collum frutice occultaverint, se latere existiment. Pennæ eorum quærentur ad ornatum.

78. Africa serpentes generat vicensorum cubitorum; nec minores India. Certè Megasthenes scribit, serpentes ibi in tantam magnitudinem adolescere, ut solidos hauriant cervos taurosque. In primo Punico bello ad flumen Bagradam serpens centum viginti pedum a Regulo, imperatore Romano, ballistis et tormentis expugnata esse fertur. Pellis ejus et maxillæ diu Romæ in templo quodam asservatæ sunt. In Indiâ serpentes perpetuum bellum cum elephantis gerunt. Ex arboribus se in prætereuntes præcipitant gressusque ligant nodis. Hos nodos elephanti manu resolvunt. At dracones in ipsas elephantorum nares caput condunt spiritumque præcludunt: plerumque in illâ dimicatione utrique commoriuntur, dum victus elephas corruens serpentem pondere suo elidit.

NOTES.



INTRODUCTORY LESSONS.

IN the Introductory Lessons, the student will find no difficulty, except in regard to the verbs. All these are explained in a chapter of the Grammar, just after the Conjugations, headed *Formation of the Preterite and Supine*, and embracing about 20 pages. The difficult verbs in the Introductory Lessons are explained below by reference to this part of the Grammar; and these examples will show the learner how to find others:—

Dabit, dedit, dentur : 1st Conjugation, Exc. 1.

Cecinit : 3d Conj. NO. *Lausisti* : 3d Conj. DO. Exc. 1.

Vici, victus : 3d Conj. CO. 2.

Momorderant, momordissent : 2d Conj. Exc. 2.

Risero : 2d Conj. Exc. 2. *Ceciderit* : 3d Conj. DO. Exc. 3.

Steterit : 1st Conj. Exc. 1. *Creverint* : 3d Conj. SCO.

Cucurrissent : 3d Conj. RO. 2. *Mersæ* : 3d Conj. GO. Exc. 4.

Missi : 3d Conj. TO. 3.

These examples will suffice to show the learner how much advantage he may derive from this chapter of the Grammar. Indeed, there is nothing in that book which he will not find equally valuable, at one time or another; and one of the chief objects of these Notes will be to show him the treasures it contains, and how much labor he may save, by searching them out, and storing them up in his memory.



SIMPLE SENTENCES.

The figure in the margin refers to the *section*; that at the head of the note refers to the *line*. In referring to preceding notes, N. signifies *Note*,—S. *Simple Sentences*,—C. *Compound Sentences*,—F. *Fables*,—M. *Mythology*,—A. *Anecdotes*,—H. I. *History, Liber Primus*,—H. II. *History, Liber Secundus, &c.*—G. *Geography*:—the first number referring to the *section*, and the second, to the *line*. Other abbreviations will be easily understood.

6. *Vitanda*. Gram., Participle, 3d par., importing obligation : 1
—ought to be shunned.

- 2 1 *Elephanti semper gregatim ambulat*. The learner will immediately perceive, from this and the three following sections, that it is the genius of the Latin language to place the *principal verb* at the end of the sentence. What he may here learn from very simple sentences, will be of great use to him in analysing the more compound and difficult hereafter.

6. *Quam memoria* : sc. *est*.

- 3 -3. *Plurimæ*. The definition of the comparative and superlative degrees given in all our grammars, is true of the Latin adjectives, but not of the English. It is not the legitimate use of the comparative to raise the quality to a higher, and of the superlative, to the highest degree. They both imply comparison : the comparative, that of *one* thing to *one* other thing ; and the superlative, that of *one* thing to *more than one*, or rather, to *all the other things spoken of*. The same is true also of Latin adjectives : but, in addition to this, their comparatives and superlatives are both used *positively* ; and thus they agree with the common definition. In these cases, the comparative must be rendered by the positive with *rather*, and sometimes with *too* ; and the superlative, by the positive with *very*, *extremely*, and the like : but they are frequently best rendered by altering the phrase ; thus, in the present case, 'Great numbers of hyenas.'

- 5 11. *Debilitatur* agrees with *visus* and *auditus* each separately, which is a very common construction.

13. *Paucissimis* : N. 3, 3.

14. *Primus* : 'was the first who.'—Passages often occur, in which the English idiom requires an adjective, participle, or definite pronoun, to be construed as a distinct clause, by supplying some form of the verb *to be*, and the relative pronoun.

20. *Nihil...potest* : sc. *facere*.

- 6 3. *Sitim*. Gr. 3d Decl. Exc. in acc. sing.

6. *Senes*, &c. The sense is, 'Aged people are very little liable to contagious diseases.' N. 3, 3.—from *senex*.

- 7 2. *Antiquissimus*. N. 3, 3.—So *paucissima*, l. 5.

9. *Nemo*, &c. Construction : *Nemo non est benignus iudex sui*.—Two negatives destroy each other : *nemo non*, 'not no one ;' i. e. 'every one.'

10. *Cauda* : sc. *est*, as is frequently the case.

12. *Velocissimum* : neuter, to agree with *animal* understood.

15. *Maximi æstimatur* : 'is valued the most.' Gr. R. XXIV. and XLVIII.—*dantis* : 'of the giver.'

17. *Primus* : N. 5, 14.

- 8 3. *Soli*. Gr. Adj. Obs. 1.—So *nulli*, l. 7.

- 9 6. *Uvæ passæ* : 'of a raisin :' from *panda*, I spread ; because they were spread out to be dried.

26. *Candido colore*. Gr. R. VII., which might better be expressed, *A substantive and adjective, expressing the quality or properties of another substantive, may be put in the genitive or ablative*.—The ablatives in the next two sentences seem to follow the same Rule, though without adjectives ;—or R. XLIX. Obs. 3.

30. *Halcyon* : sc. *est*. N. 7, 10.

34. *Sex sestertiis*, equal to about \$225.

1. *Errare est humanum.* Gr. R. III. Obs. 2. and R. II. Obs. 10
 1.—Sol. 2, 3, and 4.
 5. *Equo* and *ex equo* : 'on horseback'
 7. *Aurum vestibus.* Gr. R. XXV. 'Or.'
 1. *Plurima.* 5. *Honestissima.* N. 3, 3.
 2. *Acu pingendi* : 'of embroidery.'
 8. *Serendum est.* Gr. R. XXXII. I. and Obs.

11

COMPOUND SENTENCES.

1. *Ceteri.* 3. *Invidia*, N., S. 2, 6. 1
 2. *Cantu gaudet* : 'is fond of singing.'—Gr. R. XXI. 2
 2. *Accipit.* Gr. Pret. and Sup. 3d Conj. IO. 3. 3
 4. *Sepultus.* Gr. Pret. and Sup. 4th Conj. Exc. 1.
 5. *Fecit.* Gr. Pret. and Sup. 3d Conj. IO. 1.
 8. *Reddit, qui* : sc. *is*. The antecedent is often understood, particularly when it is a demonstrative pronoun.

1. *Cum....implevit.* The explanation of the mode of the verbs, 4 in this section and the 5th and 7th following, will be found in the Grammar, under Rules XXXIX. and LX., where they must be studied. The difference between the indicative and subjunctive modes is this :—the indicative is used to state a *real fact* : the subjunctive expresses actions that are *supposed* to take place ; including, generally, all cases where the action is in any way *doubtful, obligatory, or possible*. The subjunctive mode is therefore much more extensively used, and actions are more frequently rendered contingent, in Latin, than in English ; and much of the nicety and elegance of translation depends upon distinguishing and clearly expressing the various uses of this mode. Let these two sections be studied as examples of this.

1. *Devoratis* : 'which he has devoured.' N., S. 5, 14. In construing participles, the action must often be transferred from the noun with which the participle agrees, to the principal agent in the sentence.

5. *Ratibus navigaretur* : 'it was sailed in rafts,' or, 'navigation was carried on in rafts.'—Gr. Impersonal Verbs.

6. *Cepisset.* Gr. Pret. and Sup. 3d Conj. IO. 3.

7. *Pepercit.* Gr. Pret. and Sup. 3d Conj. CO. 2.

14. *Quidam, &c.* Construction : *quidam existimant crocodilum crescere, quamdiu vivat.* N., S. 2, 1.

9. *Pluris faciant* : 'may value more.' Gr. R. XXIV.

5

15. *Nihil ferè* : 'scarcely any thing.'

9. *Confectum* : 'though disabled.' Similar words must often 6 be supplied, of which there are many examples in this section. N., S. 5, 14.—*Interempti* : 'of his murdered master.'

12. *Ad Oceanum* : 'bordering upon the ocean ;' i.e. the Indian.

17. *Jusserat.* Gr. Pret. and Sup. 2d Conj. Exc. 1.

22. *Risisse.* Gr. Pret. and Sup. 2d Conj. Exc. 2.

1. *Ne—an* : 'whether—or.'—So *utrum—an*, l. 4.

7

6. *In amici gratiam* : 'in favor of, or for the purpose of favoring a friend.'

- 8 19. *Conspetti*. Gr. Pret. and Sup. 3d Conj. *IO*. 1.
 21. *Quæ*, &c. Construction: *quæ produuntur de infantibus nutritis lacte ferarum*.
 26. *Centies vicies*: 'a hundred and twenty times.' When the larger number is put first, it is the same as if they were connected by *et*, and the two are to be added; but when the smaller is put first, without *et*, it is *so many times* the larger, and they are to be multiplied.
 27. *Adverso corpore*: 'on the front part of the body,' say, 'on the breast.'
 29. *Leones*. Render, 'Lions are harmless, when they have appeased their hunger;'—and other cases with the like freedom. N., S. 5, 14., and C. 6, 9.
 37. *Iter facientes*: 'while journeying,' i. e. 'migrating.'—*Fessos duces ad terga recipiunt*. The leaders, who have nothing on which to rest their long necks, are changed to the rear ranks, when fatigued.
 49. *Bucephalo . . . duxit ezequias*. Gr. Pret. and Sup. 3d Conj. *CO*. 1.—also R. XXV. 'Or.'
 50. *Urbemque—ejus tumulo circumdedit*. This verb does not properly mean to surround, but to give around, i. e. to place or build around. According to the first signification, this passage would mean, 'surrounded the city with his tomb;' according to the second, 'built the city around his tomb.' The latter is the true meaning; and the grammatical construction is therefore according to R. XXV.
 51. *Aded—ut*, are corresponding adverbs; 'so—that.' *Aded* implies more than *so*, adding the idea of strength; which idea must be made up by using an adverb analogous to the verb to which it is joined; in the present case, 'loved him so ardently;'—or it may well be rendered 'to such a degree.'
 52. *Omnibus bonis*. Gr. R. XLVIII., which rule includes the relations of value, as well as of price.
 54. *Humi*. Gr. R. LIII. Obs. 1.
 55. *Affiza*. Gr. Pret. and Sup. 3d Conj. *GO*. Exc. 4.
 60. *Tugurio tegendo*. Gr. R. XXXVI. and Obs. 1.—So in the next sentence.
 61. *Facti*: from *fio*. Gr. p. 148.
 62. *Vires*. pl. of *vis*.
 9 4. *Interempto*. Gr. Pret. and Sup. 3d Conj. *MO*. Exc. 2. Observe the manner in which the compounds are formed.—So l. 6. *Interfecto*; and l. 7. *Confectus*. 3d Conj. 1.
 11. *Filio victore*. Gr. R. LXII. Obs. 3.
 19. *Ne quid*, &c.: literally, 'that nothing might be to be taken hold of, except their quills.'

FABLES.

- 1 1. *Milvii metu*: 'through fear of a kite.'
 2 4. *Quam gratiam*, &c.: 'what return the evil are accustomed to make for benefits.'—*Reddere* or *referre gratiam*, 'to express

thanks by actions,' i. e. 'to return a favor:—*Agere gratias*, 'to thank, to return thanks:—*habere gratiam*, 'to feel or owe thanks.'

1. *Lupo*, &c.: 'reviled a wolf that was passing by.' Gr. R. 3 XVII. II. and N., S. 5, 14.

4. *Ne.....contemnamus*. Beginners always find a difficulty in 4 putting such complicated passages into English. *Ne contemnamus* means 'that we should not despise': but the proper place for the intervening clause in English is between the auxiliary *should* and the principal verb *despise*: therefore, in construing, say, *ne*, 'that we should not;' next render the intermediate clause; and then say, *contemnamus alios*, 'despise others,' &c.

1. *Quondam*: in familiar phrase, 'once,' 'on a time.' 6

6. *Dant pœnam*. Examine the Dictionary under *do*.

1. *Conspicatus*. N., A. 6, 5.

4. *Mihi non est in animo*: 'I am not disposed.'—*Dulcia tuis præponere*: literally, 'to prefer sweet things to safe ones,' i. e. 'to prefer pleasure to safety' The neuters of adjectives are often thus used in an abstract sense. 7

1. *Nosne*. Latin was originally written without any pauses, 8 or marks of interrogation, &c.; and when a question was asked, the enclitic *ne* was usually attached to one of the first words in the sentence, meaning little or nothing more than an interrogative point does now. Clauses in which *ne* was not used were known to be questions by the tone and manner of utterance; but as the tone cannot be represented in writing, many passages are of doubtful meaning, it being uncertain whether they contain a question or not.

2. *Ipsc*: i. e. *tu ipse*: 'thou thyself.' Gr. *Ipsc*.

4. *Membra.....pœnituit*. Gr. R. XXIX. Exc. II.

4. *Illi obviam facta*: 'meeting him.' Gr. R. XLI. and XII. 10

1. *Mi fili*. Gr. 2d Decl., 'Exceptions in declension.'—*Obi-* 11
quis gressibus. The crab walks backwards.

5. *Adolescentiam.....instrui*. N., S. 2, 1.

3. *Singuli*: 'one by one.' N., F. 21, 3.

4. *Quantum boni*. Gr. R. VIII. and Obs. 12

2. *Celerius*. N., S. 3, 3. 13

4. *Pœnas dedit*. N., F. 6, 6.

1. *Unâ iter faciebant*. N., C. 8, 37. Gr. Verb: Explanation 15
of *Tenses*: the Imperfect.—This tense can rarely be rendered by the imperfect in English, but by *was* with the present participle.

4. *Enim*: 'because,' or, 'that is because.' 17

4. *Tu.....inquinaturus esses*. The learner should take particu- 18
lar pains to acquire a thorough knowledge of the nature and construction of the Latin participles. We have no *future* participles in English, and therefore the Latin *futures* can only be rendered by a circumlocution, i. e. by those equivalent expressions with which we are accustomed to supply our want of these *futures*. The above phrase may be rendered, 'you would do nothing but soil,' or, 'would only soil.'

4. *Quum*: 'Although.'—To understand the nature of the sub- 19
junctive mode, and the use of those adverbs and conjunctions which require the subjunctive, the observations and remarks un-

der Rules XXXIX. and LX. in the Grammar should be constantly studied. N., C. 4, 1.—*Quum* is the same as *cum*; and they are often put for each other in different editions of the same books.

- 21 3. *Fore*: 'that it would be,' or, 'that the result would be.' Gr. R. IV.: but the verb being used impersonally, the accusative (in English it) does not appear. Gr. Impersonal Verbs, p. 150.—*Bina aut terna*. The cardinal numbers, *unus*, *duo*, &c. imply an absolute number, and the whole; but the distributive mean the number which belongs to each of several persons or things; in the present case, the number of eggs laid *each* day; and mean properly, 'eggs by *twos* or *threes*,' or, 'two or three eggs.'
- 22 4. *Nunc etiam*: 'still.'—*Repertas*: Render it, 'if I should find them.' N., S. 5, 14.
5. *Quæ se*, &c. Construction: *quæ illi desperent se posse assequi*.
- 23 3. *Æstimandam*. N., F. 18, 4.
- 24 3. *Ipsos*: sc. *dixerunt*; 'they said that they should be able.' Some form of *dico*, *inquam*, or *ait*, is often understood, in constructions of the accusative before the infinitive.
4. *Quum jam*: 'as soon as.'
- 25 3. *Virtutis*. *Virtus* is derived from *vir*, which always implies honorable distinction, and means a *man*, never a *woman*, and rarely a man of the common class. *Virtus* therefore means *strength*, *providence*, *courage*, *bravery*, *valor*, and, indeed, *superior abilities* of any kind, according to the different grades of *manly* character to which it is applied; and sometimes denotes similar qualities in other animals. *Homo*, on the contrary, means one of the *human* race, *man* or *woman*, noble or ignoble, and is often applied as a term of contempt.
4. *O te stolidum*. Gr. R. XLVI., and XLVII. Obs. 2.
7. *Qui sibi placent*: 'who feel self-complacency.'
- 26 3. *Licet* may here be rendered, *you are at liberty*, or *suppose*. See also Gr. R. LX. Obs. 5.
5. *Attritos*. Gr. Pret. and Sup. 3d Conj. RO. 1.
6. *Num* often means little else than that the sentence is a question. N., F. 8, 1.
9. *Circumdari*: 'to be put around.' N., C. 8, 50.
10. *Nihil moror felicitatem*. Gr. R. XVIII. Obs. 2. *Nihil*. Gr. R. XXVI. Obs. 3.
11. *Tanti*. Gr. under R. XLVIII.
- 27 4. *Num tibi parva merces videtur*: 'does it seem to you a small reward.' N., F. 26, 6.
5. *Quodd*. Gr. R. LX. Obs. 6.—Examine this rule whenever *ut* and *quodd* occur.
- 28 2. *Motus*. Gr. Pret. and Sup. 2d Conj. Exc. 6.
3. *Vires*. N., C. 8, 62.
5. *Qualem*—*soleant*. Gr. R. LX. Obs. 1.
- 29 1. *Beatum predicabat*. The imperfect both of the indicative and subjunctive is often used of habitual actions:—thus, 'was accustomed to pronounce the horse happy.'
6. *Collabitur*. *Con* is often used in composition to add force to the meaning:—say, 'fell to rise no more.'

7. *Qui* is here equivalent to *ut ego*, N. 31, bot. p. 28: or it may be explained by N. 32.—See N., M. 2, 1.
2. *Ut fieri solet*: say, 'as is often the case.' 30
5. *Singulas*. N., F. 21, 3. 'He distributed the rods to them one by one.' Gr., Num. Adj. 3, and page following.
1. *Aliquā parte*. Gr. R. XXV. Obs. 2. Examp., or R. XXVII. 2
4. *Corruit*. N., F. 29, 6:—say, 'fell dead.'
6. *Asino detractam*. Gr. R. XLV.
7. *Qui*. N., F. 29, 7, and M. 2, 1.
4. *Deteriore conditione*. Gr. R. VII. 33
6. *Primā nocte*. Gr. R. II. Obs. 3. and R. XLVI.
2. *Eam rem petere*. Constr.: *eam petere rem*. *Eam* refers to *testudo*. 33
4. *Vellet*: say, 'would please.'
5. *Arreptam*. The past participle would become present in English, and be applied to the *eagle*; 'seizing her in his claws.' N., C. 4, 1.
6. *Comminuta interiit*: 'she was dashed in pieces, and perished.' N., S. 5, 14.
6. *Incerta pro certis*. N., F. 7, 4. 34
1. *Sublatis*. N., F. 33, 5. 35
2. *Aliquantum via*. Gr. R. XL.
4. *Contemplatus*. N., A. 6, 5.—*Clara voce*: 'out loud.' F. 47, 1.
1. *Navi*. Gr. 2d Decl., 'Exc. in Abl. Sing.' Exc. 2. 36
1. *Interrogasse pro interrogavisse*. A common contraction. 37
5. *Nescio quo pacto*: 'I know not by what constitution of things.'
2. *Futurum*: sc. *esse*; which is common. 38
4. *Moriendum sit*. Gr. R. XXXII. I. Obs. 1. and 2.
2. *Subvolārat*. N., F. 37, 1.—So l. 4. *laudasset*. 39
5. *Cantus*. See note 19 at bottom of page 19.
8. *Arreptum*. N., F. 33, 5.
7. *Quæ*: 'what one,' referring to *bestiæ*. 40
4. *Modò*: 'provided only:—for *dummodo*. Gr. R. LX. 41
1. *Uxorem duxisse*: 'had taken a wife.' 43
4. *Conspicæ*. N., A. 6, 5. 44
7. *Capta perirent*. N., F. 33, 6.
2. *Suos* refers to the Athenians; *ipsi*, to Philip. N., M. 17, 4. 45
4. *His consilium*. Gr. R. XXV. 'Or.'
6. *In posterum*: 'for the time to come.'
2. *Lupos....fingens*. Construction: *fingens lupos aggressos esse suum gregem*. So l. 6. *existimantes eum ludere*. 46
3. *Frustratus*. N., A. 6, 5.
1. *Altā voce*: 'on a high key.' Compare F. 35, 4. To speak *clara voce* means to speak out loud, as we express it, in distinction from a whisper, or thinking to one's self: but to speak *altā voce* means very loud.
2. *Advolaverunt*. N., F. 50, 1.
3. *Ei dapem eripuerunt*. Gr. R. XXV.
1. *Columbæ gratulabatur fecunditatem*. Gr. R. XXV. 'Or:— 48
- in English, 'was congratulating the dove on her fecundity.'
3. *Quos pullos, eos*. This is the true Latin construction; but the order in English would be, *eos pullos, quos*.

4. *Raptos—comedit*: 'seizes and eats himself.' N., F. 33, 5.
Comedendos. N., F. 18, 4.
 49 1. *Venatum*. Gr. R. XXXVII.
 3. *Correptum dilaniavit*. N., F. 33, 5.
 7. *Et unde, &c.* Construction: *et interrogare unde, &c.*
 50 1. *Advolant*: familiarly, 'fly up.'—3. *Revolare*, 'fly away.'
 51 3. *Accurrit*: 'ran up.' See the preceding note.

MYTHOLOGY.

- 1 1. *Draconem*. The dragon, as represented in the heathen mythology, is generally supposed to be a fabulous animal; since, though a species has been discovered, to which that name has been very properly applied, yet no animal is known to exist, which, in size, and especially in sagacity, realizes the ancient descriptions. It was represented as a huge winged serpent, sometimes with legs and scales.
- 2 1. *Omnes, qui venissent*. In English, we should use the indicative, and esteem it an absolute affirmation, 'all who came;'—though we might express it conditionally, 'all who might come.' The relative *who* is very differently used in the two cases: in the first, it stands for the persons themselves; in the second, it represents not so much the persons, as the particular circumstance of their coming into that country; not so much the *persons* as the *quality*; 'all *such as* might come.' This is the key to the use of the subjunctive after the relative *qui, quæ, quod*, so common in Latin. Whenever the relative means the *antecedent itself*, it is followed by the indicative; but whenever it rather relates to, or serves to introduce, some *quality, circumstance, description, situation, purpose, or relation* of the antecedent, the subjunctive is used. For examples of the former, see C. 3., and elsewhere. Of the latter, several instances occur in the Fables, and have been explained in Notes 9, 30, 31, 32, 46, 48, 55, at bottom. Gr. R. LVII. Obs. II. and LX. Obs. 1. ¶.
- 3 3. *Victos*: 'if they were conquered.' N., S. 5, 14.
 1. *Mirâ magnitudine*. 3. *Annorum novem*. Gr. R. VII. and Obs. 2. Also N., S. 9, 26.
 2. *Mensibus*. R. LVI. *Digitis*. R. I.V.
- 4 5. *Altius*. N., S. 3, 3.
 2. *Athenis*. Gr. R. L. ¶.
- 6 2. *Ei qui junxisset*. N., M. 2, 1.
 6 *Ei*. Gr. R. XVII. *Aprum et leonem currui*. R. XXV., both governed by *junxit*.
- 9 1. *Ceyx, &c.* Construction: *quum Ceyx, filius H., periisset, &c.*
 2. *Alcyone*: (wife of Ceyx) nominative to *precipitavit*.
- 10 1. *Diis*. Gr. 2d Decl. 'Exceptions in Declension.'
 2. *Concrederet*. N., F. 29, 6.
 3. *Quæ*: sc. *ea*. N., C. 3, 8.
 4. *Inferos*. This term means the souls of the departed in general, or all who have crossed the Stygian lake. *Superi* generally

means the living, because they have not yet descended ; but it is often used to signify the celestial gods.

6. *Tum etiam* : say, ' then again,' or ' sometimes.'

9. *Cujus* refers to *saxum*, and *ruinam* means a ' fall.'

2. *Misit*. This word has usually been rendered ' throw,' the 11 proper expression of which, in Latin, is *conjecit*. *Mitto* properly means, *I send*, as a message or messenger ; though it has been used in the sense of *throw* by good writers. Is it not more natural to suppose, that an apple so inscribed *was sent around*, with the fruits, &c. of the banquet ?

9. *Est pollicita* : ' proffered' or ' held out : '—*promisit* ; ' promised : '—*spondit* ; ' pledged.' These are the proper significations of these terms respectively.

12. *Hoc* : ' the latter.' It must often be so rendered, when referring to something next preceding.—*Anteposito*. N., C. 4, 1.

1. *Quum sciret* : say, ' knowing.' This would be the natural 12 English expression.

2. *Periturum esse*. The *Parcae*, or *Fates*, had fixed it as his destiny, to enjoy a long but inglorious, or a short and glorious, life.

1. *Aulide*. Gr. R. L. T.

4. *Superbius*. N., S. 3, 3.

7. *Mentitur* : ' falsely states.' The object of this lie was, that her friends might permit her to go with him without suspicion.

10. *Miserata*. N., A. 6, 5.

3. *Obrutum servarent* : sc. *eum*, referring to *ignem*.

5. *Quæ*. N., M. 2, 1.

1. *Quum nesciret*. N., M. 12, 1.

4. *Rogavit* is connected by *que* to *venit*, and agrees with *Ceres*. *Se* always refers to the *principal subject* of the sentence, meaning the *very person* or *persons* chiefly concerned, and *not another* ; whereas *is*, *ille*, *hic*, &c., always mean *another*. In this passage, *se* refers to *Ceres* ; but if the sense had allowed of its meaning *Metanira*, *eam* or *hanc* would have been used instead of *se*. In line 8, below, where the principal subject is *parentes*, *eam* stands for *Ceres*. Beginners often find difficulty in rendering these pronouns ; but, with attention to these remarks, they will be able to distinguish them. *Se* properly means *himself*, *herself*, *themselves*, but is often more naturally rendered by *him*, *her*, *them* ;—the other pronouns properly mean the latter, and can *never* be rendered by the former.

12. *Mandavit* : ' committed to him.'—*Quas*. N., M. 2, 1.

3. *Tam diu* and *quàm diu* are corresponding adverbs. The expression is according to the Latin idiom, but the last *diu* is superfluous in the English.

6. *Qui vastaret*. N., M. 2, 1.

9. *Cui eam eripere*. Gr. R. XXV.

2. *Cretam*. The names of the islands are, in general, the same 19 as the names of their chief towns : these names, and many others besides those of towns, are made to follow the same rules as names of towns. Gr. R. LIV. Obs. 2.

7. *Præcedentem* may here be rendered ' that he should see before him.'

11. *Aravit*: 'ploughed them in.'
- 20 8. *Gavius est hâc virtute sud.* Gr. R. XXI.—*Sud*: 'of his.'
9. *Hoc munere.* Gr. R. LXI.
13. *Colore aureo.* Gr. R. VII., or N., S. 9, 26.
- 21 4. *Qui.* N., C. 3, 8.—*Eam ducere.* N., F. 43, 1.—*Prius*: 'first.'
- In English, the comparative is not used in such cases, but the superlative.
12. *Grates ei non egit.* N., F. 2, 4.
- 22 1. *Crinem purpureum.* From the manner in which this is here spoken of, it appears to be a *lock of hair*, and not the whole, that was of this color. *Purpureus* also signifies a color more red and bright than our *purple*: and this has generally been interpreted 'a yellow lock.'
9. *Eam secum.* N., M. 17, 4.
11. *Aquilam marinam*: 'a fish hawk.'
14. *Raptumque.* N., C. 4, 1.
- 23 3. *Filios septem, totidemque filias.* Some say there were *twelves* of each; others, *six*.
4. *Partum* may be rendered 'offspring.'—*Superbius.* N., S. 3, 3.
6. *Sagittis* should be construed with *interfecit*, and not with *venantes*: see the same l. 9 and 10, below. Want of care in regard to the proper connexion and dependence of words often prevents the learner from arriving at the true meaning of a passage.
- 24 3. *Immisit ei.* Gr. R. XVII. III. or R. XXV.
4. *Harpyias*: 'the Harpies';—three winged monsters, with the faces of women and the bodies of vultures.—*Cibum ab ore ei auferrent.* Gr. R. XXV. and Appendix II. Figures of thought, 2, Pleonasm.
6. *Eum iter.* Gr. R. XXVI.—*Se illis.* N., M. 17, 4.

ANECDOTES OF EMINENT PERSONS.

- 1 1. *Deos laterent.* Though we usually render *latere* by a neuter or passive verb and a preposition—to lie hid, or be hidden, from—yet it is really an active verb, and governs the accusative, as if we should render it 'to escape the gods.'
- 2 1. *Neminem, &c.* Construction: *neminem posse haberi beatum dum, &c.*, 'that no one could be esteemed happy,' &c.
3. *Ultimum diem.* N. 19, bottom of page 19.
- 3 1. *Pythagoræ, &c.* Construction: *Auctoritas Pythagoræ philosophi fuit tanta apud, &c.*—*Auctoritas* can rarely, if ever, be rendered by our derivative *authority*, which always implies something of *legal power*. *Auctoritas* means the *influence* which a man exerts over others, on account of the respect and consideration which they accord to him, *personally*, and *without* the idea of power; and therefore means *influence, personal influence*. It is also used in the sense of *origin, authorship, or act of proposing*, as of a law.
2. *Ut, &c.* N., S. 2, 1.
4. *Respondabant.* N., F. 29, 1.—*Ipsum* and *ipse* are used with

great emphasis.—*Autem* is often used as a mere term of continuation.—The whole may be rendered, ‘used to say, He said so: now He was Pythagoras.’

1. *Septem sapientibus*: ‘the seven wise men of Greece.’ 4

1. *Pater*. N. 19, bottom of page 19. 5

3. *Instrumenta*: ‘the furniture.’ 6

4. *Eum avocare*: ‘to dissuade him.’—*Correpto*. N., C. 4, 1.

5. *Arbitratus*. Gr. Part. ‘Dep. and Com. Verbs.’—The perfect participle passive of deponent verbs must be rendered actively; judging, or having judged.

6. *Vacuum*: sc. *aliquem* or *se*.—*Operam dare*: ‘to devote attention.’—*Uni*: ‘alone.’ Gr. Adj. Obs. 1.

2. *Suscepta* agrees with *peregrinatione*. Construction, after the 7 first clause: *suscepta causa augenda scientia*:—*Augenda*. Gr. R. XXXVI. and Obs. 1.

3. *Non essem*, &c.: ‘I should not be safe, unless these had perished;’—as if he regarded the knowledge he had acquired, as a kind of *salvation* from ignorance, purchased by the sacrifice of his property.

3. *Accubisset*. The ancients, as is still the custom in the East, 8 used to recline on couches at meals.—*Cogitationibus inherens*: ‘being lost in thought.’

4. *Appositos*: ‘that was served up.’ N., S. 5, 14.

1. *Audit*. N., C. 4, 1.

2. *Nihil*, as here used, is by some regarded as an adverb; but, as other nouns occur in the accusative, in similar constructions, without any thing to govern them, they are by others regarded as governed by the preposition *secundum* or *quod ad* (*quoad*) understood, rendered as to or according to. *Nihil*, being indeclinable, may, with some liberty, be here esteemed as in the ablative, and governed by *in*, or by R. XLIX.

1. *Reversus*. N., A. 6, 5. 11

1. *Vehementius*. N., S. 3, 3. 12

2. *Veritus*. N., A. 6, 5.—*Ne*: ‘that—not.’

3. *An dii essent*: ‘whether there were any gods.’ 14

2. *Fertur*: ‘is said.’—*Quam ejus indolem*: ‘which disposition 15 of hers.’—*Quid esset*: ‘why it was.’

5. *Insuesco*, ut: ‘I become inured, so that.’

3. *Quia*, &c. Construction: *quia aliquando penituit me dixisse*, 16 *nunquam tacuisse*: ‘because I sometimes have repented of having spoken; but never of having been silent.’ Gr. R. XXIX. Exc. II. and Obs. 2.

1. *Gorgia Leontino statuum collocavit*. Gr. R. XXV. 18

1. *Ageret*: ‘was passing.’ 19

3. *Quod senectutem meam accusam*. Gr. R. XXIII. Obs. 4.

1. *Humili loco*: sc. *e* or *ex*; or R. XXI. 20

6. *Narrant*. Verbs signifying to relate, tell, say, were used by the Romans in the third person plural in an indefinite or impersonal sense, i. e. without a nominative, in the same manner as we use, in English, *they say*, for example; where *they* is used impersonally, i. e. has no antecedent. These are not the only verbs that are used impersonally in the plural, and these are likewise so

used in the singular; thus, *narratur*, 'it is related or said,' is equivalent to *narrant*, 'they relate or say.' The plurals may be parsed by *illi* or *homines* understood.

- 22 2. *Se octoginta annos natum*: 'that he, when eighty years old':—literally, 'that he, born eighty years.' Gr. R. LVI. 1.—This is the proper phrase for expressing one's age.

4. *Apud*, in similar constructions, means *at the house* or *residence* of a person. A man may be *with* another, or in his company, and yet not at his residence: in this case, the preposition would not be *apud*, but *cum*, or a change of phrase: for example, *cum quo*, two lines below.

6. *Primus*. N., S. 5, 14.—*Statuto*: 'stipulated.'

8. *Dicunt*. N., A. 20, 6.

- 23 3. *Immisit*: 'dropped.'—*Habuit*: 'took.'

- 26 2. *Vicisset*,—*gauderet*. Note the distinction of the tenses,—'had conquered,' and 'was exulting,'—being rendered by the indicative in English, though *quum* puts them in the subjunctive in Latin.

- 27 2. *In templum Delphicum*: 'to the temple of Delphi.'—*Ad eam*: 'to dine.'

4. *Ferunt*. N., A. 20, 6.

- 28 1. *Profectus*. N., A. 6, 5

- 29 2. *Eò pervenit*, *ut*: 'succeeded so far, that.'—*Quum*: 'although.'—*Ingenio parum valere*: 'was very little distinguished by his talents.'

4. *Ex tempore*: 'extemporaneously.'

5. *De quò ageretur*: 'on which the debate was.'—*Agere*, particularly in the passive, means *to discuss* or *agitate* a question; *to be discussed* or *agitated*.

8. *Qui non solebat*. N., S. 2, 1.

- 30 2. *Quantum periculi*. Gr. R. VIII.—*Inconsideratè dicta*: 'things spoken inconsiderately.'

4. *Excideret ipsi*: say, 'from him.' Gr. R. XVII. IV. 1., under which datives are sometimes used, when the *sentence*, rather than the *verb*, means 'to profit or hurt.'—Or R. XLV. Obs. 2, adding to it the *dative*.—Construe *imprudenti* with *verbum*. N., C. 4, 1.

- 31 3. *Persuasit*. *Suadere* and its compounds govern the accusative and the dative, by R. XXV., but the accusative is usually omitted after them, as it sometimes is after other verbs. Obs. 4.

- 32 1. *Delphis*. N., M. 4, 2.

- 33 1. *Persæ dicerentur obscuraturi*. The meaning is, 'it was said that the Persians would obscure.' N., F. 18, 4.

- 35 1. *Interroganti*. Gr. R. XVII. 'To these add.'

- 36 2. *Suorum*. The plural of this adjective pronoun is often used in all the genders without a substantive, to express what belongs to, or is immediately connected with, a person; and the noun must be supplied in translating, according to the subject treated of;—*friends, countrymen, soldiers, family, property, affairs, &c.*

3. *Ratus*. N., A. 6, 5.

5. *Ut*: 'in order that,'—signifying purpose.

- 37 2. *Animam recepisset*: 'he had come to himself again.'

3. *Clypeus*. N. 19, bottom of page 19.

1. *Tantâ abstinentiâ et integritate.* N., S. 9, 26. 38
2. *Id agressum:* 'for going out of the road.' N., S. 5, 14. *Ad 39*
nullius, &c. Const.: *se recessisse ab agmine ad rapinam nullius*
rei: 'to plunder nothing.'—*Ne speciem, &c.* Construction: *volo*
ne quidem præbeas speciem rapturi: 'that you should by no means
exhibit the appearance of one that is going to plunder.' N., F. 18,
4. *Volo præbeas.* Gr. R. LX. Obs. 5.
2. *Sub adventum hostium.* In expressions implying time, *sub 40*
means *about, just before, or just after, at, &c.*
5. *Qualem, &c.* 'As I found him, such I left him.'
1. *Civitatem.* Observe the difference between *urbs* and *civitas*. 41
The former means a *town* as made up of houses, &c.; the latter
means a *civil state* or *government*. In reference to Athens, *urbs*
would only embrace the city; but *civitas*, the whole province of
Attica, which was under the same laws.
4. *Debeo—videar.* Observe the distinction of modes. N., M. 2,
- 1.—*Retulisse:* 'to have paid.' N., F. 2, 4.
2. *Caveret.* An active verb, as if 'to avoid.' N., A. 1, 1. 42
5. *Abscinderem:* sc. *ne*.
6. *Vocatum, and acceptâ.* N., C. 4 1.
1. *Mulier—damnata.* N., S. 2, 1. 43
2. *Gratium habere.* N., F. 2, 4. 44
3. *Quotidie melior evadam:* familiarly, 'I come off better and
better every day,'—'gain ground.'
4. *Dictis factisque:* sc. *meis.*—*Conor:* 'I am striving.'
1. *Fertur:* 'is spoken of.' 45
6. *Educatus:* 'brought up.'—*Dignus evadat:* 'he may prove
worthy.' N., A. 44, 3.
1. *Asiâ debellatâ:* 'after the conquest of Asia.' N., A. 52, 2. 48
2. *Regemque, &c.:* 'and presented the king with the freedom
of their city.'
3. *Officii:* 'compliment.'
5. *Quo audito:* 'on hearing which.' N., A. 52, 2.
4. *Mêd, &c.* Gr. R. XXIX. ¶. Exc. 1. Obs. 1, 2, and 3.—*Humi.* 50
R. LIII. Obs. 1.
2. *Ossa cineremque.* It was customary with many of the an- 51
cient nations, particularly among the higher orders, to burn the
bodies of their deceased friends; and collecting their *bones and*
ashes, to preserve them in an urn. See p. 19, 3d paragraph.
3. *Contusa et mixta.* N., C. 4, 1; & G. 49, 6. So *propositis*, l. 8.
6. *Orbis terrarum.* *Terra* properly does not mean the earth as
a planet, or the globe of the earth; but a *land*. This expression
therefore means 'the compass of lands,' i. e. 'the whole world.'
2. *Senex:* 'in his old age.'—Adjectives, participles, and abla- 52
tives absolute, are very often used to mark a point of time. See
48, 1, and 51, 3, of page 51.
2. *Sibi caveret.* Gr. R. XVII. Obs. 4.—*a* 'against.' 53
3. *Pompejo.* Give *j* the sound of *y* or *i*, which last it is, as they
were originally the same. With this explanation, examine the
declensions of the pronouns, and compare the genitives *hujus*,
ejus, and *cujus*, with *illius*, *nullius*, &c., and with their own other
cases; and it will appear that the apparent irregularity in these

pronouns is owing to our method of pronouncing them. See also N., F. 19, 4. which may serve to explain the apparent irregularity in *quis, qui, &c.*, in having some of their cases begin with *qu*, and others with *cu*. Indeed, there can be little doubt that both combinations were, by the Romans, pronounced in the same or nearly the same manner; and, as it is highly probable that their sound was a *guttural breathing*, it may have approached nearer to that of our relatives, *who, which, what*, than might at first be imagined; for the latter are clearly shown to be derived from the former, and were formerly written *quha, quhat, &c.* The best texts of the Roman authors are, in general, derived from Germany, where *j* has the sound above named. Is it not affectation to preserve the *j*, in cases opposed to the English analogy, and particularly where custom has already established the contrary?

Consciscere. An inceptive, from *conscire*, 'to be conscious of, or privy to.' Gr. Inceptives, p. 154. It means, 'to set himself about secretly contriving.'

54 2. *Quisquam mortalium*. Gr. R. XI. So *Arcadum pauperri-mus*.

55 3. *Se and eos*. N., M. 17, 4.—*Arcessitos*. N., C. 4, 1.

56 3. *De ed cognoscret*: 'he would try it.'—*In foro potius*: *sc. cognoscam*.

5. *Nostra justitia*. Repeat *ibi melius apparebit*.

57 2. *Per medios ignes*: i. e. through the midst of the shower of red hot stones and lava, which fired and consumed Catana and other neighboring cities, and was said to have spared these young men, while it destroyed others by their side. Gr. R. II. Obs. 3.

58 2. *Mihi*. Gr. R. XVII. ¶.

59 2. *Sibi latitiæ*. Gr. R. XXII.—*Esse* has *id* understood, or the preceding idea, as accusative before it.

61 3. *Stadio*: 'the race-ground.'

62 1. *Africanus*. A surname given by the Romans to two individuals of the Scipio family, on account of their exploits in Africa; the one, in the second Punic war, and the other, in the third. This was a very common method of giving surnames; and they are not to be translated, but should be carefully distinguished from the same adjectives when used to denote what country a person was of.

The Romans used *two, three, or four* names, and in the following order: viz. *first*, the *prænomen*, or name of the individual; *second*, the name of the *gens*, or ancient stock from which he was descended; *third*, the name of the *family*, or branch of that stock to which he belonged; and *fourth*, the *surname* of the family or of the individual, which was added on account of something remarkable in their history or character; thus, *Publius Cornelius Scipio Africanus*. All these distinctions were not enjoyed by all; and, if enjoyed, the names were not always all used.

63 3. *Instandum esse*. Gr. R. XXXII. I. Examples and Obs.

5. *Acie*: 'from the line of battle.'

66 1. *Major*: *sc. natu*: 'the elder.'—N., A. 62, 1.

2. *Gentis Cornelie*. N., A. 62, 1; latter part.

3. *Res gestas*: 'the things achieved,—the exploits,—history.'

1. *Censorii* : 'the ex-censor.' 67
3. *Acceptis*, and *resuperato*. N., C. 4, 1.—*Suos*. N., A. 36, 2.
1. *Macedonicus*. A surname. N., A. 62, 1. 68
2. *Cesserant* : 'had yielded to,' i. e. 'had fled before.'—*Jussas*. N., C. 4, 1.
3. *Eos*, &c. Const. *Eos non receptum iri sibi nisi post victoriam*,—'unless they conquered.' Gr. R. XXVIII. Obs. 2.—*Eos* refers to *milites*, which is implied in *cokortes*.
2. *Capite devoto* : 'Devoting his life,'—in which sense *caput* is often used; and which has occasioned the use of *capital* in the same sense with us: a *capital* trial, a *capital* crime. N., C. 4, 1. 69
3. *Medium agmen*. Gr. R. II. Obs. 3.
1. *L. Junius Brutus*—*damnavit*. N., S. 2, 1. 70
2. *Filios suos capitis damnavit*. Gr. R. XXIII. and Obs. 2.—*Capitis*. N., A. 69, 2.
7. *Pugnam committerent* : 'they engaged in battle.' 72
3. *Præliis* : sc. *in*.—*Cicatricem*, &c. Construction : *tulisse nullam cicatricem aversam*, but *quadraginta et quinque cicatrices adversas*. N., C. 8, 27. 73
4. *Coronis aureis*. 'Golden crowns were given to officers and soldiers who had displayed singular bravery :—' When an army was freed from a blockade, the soldiers gave to their deliverer a crown made of the grass which grew in the place where they had been blocked up; hence called '*Graminea Corona Obsidionalis* :—' To him who first scaled the walls of a city to an assault, was given by the general a golden crown, called *Corona Muralis* :—' The highest reward was the civic crown, *Corona Civica*, given to him who had saved the life of a citizen; made of oak leaves, with this inscription, *Ob Civem Servatum*; and worn afterwards in public by him who received it.'—' There were smaller rewards, as, Golden Chains, *Aureæ Torques*, which went round the neck.—Bracelets, *Armilla*, i. e. ornaments for the arms,—a spear without any iron on it, *Hasta pura*,—Trappings, *Phalera*, i. e. ornaments both for horses and men.' 'The highest military honor was a triumph, or solemn procession, with which a victorious general and his army (who had slain above 5000 enemies in one battle, and enlarged the limits of the empire) passed through the city to the capitol.' The procession consisted of 'musicians; white oxen to be sacrificed; the spoils of the enemy; gifts of the allied and tributary states; the titles of the vanquished nations, and representations of the conquered countries, cities, &c.; the captive leaders in chains, with their children and attendants; the victors, followed by a great company of musicians and dancers; a long train of persons carrying perfumes; the triumphant general, dressed in purple and gold, in a gilded chariot drawn by four white horses or by elephants; a great crowd of citizens in white; the consuls and senators on foot; and lastly, the victorious army, horse and foot, crowned with laurel, and singing their own and their general's praises.' ADAM'S ROM. ANTIQ.—Observe the composition of *duodeviginti*, 'two from twenty.'—*Triumphavit triumphos*. Gr. R. XVIII. Obs. 1.
1. *Proficiscentem*. N., A. 52, 2. *Millis*. Gr. Num. Adj. '*Mille*.'—74
Construction : *Tria millia Carpetanorum reliquerunt Hannibalem proficiscentem*, &c.

3. *Edixit, &c.* 'he issued a proclamation that they had been dismissed by himself.'
 4. *In fidem ejus rei*: 'to give credit to the affair.' N., C. 7, 6.
 —*Ipsi suspecta erat.* Gr. R. XXVIII. Obs. 2.
 5. *Remisit.* Note the difference between this and *dimissos.*
 75 3. *Ferocissimum elephantorum.* Gr. R. XI, and Obs.
 7. *Sequenti.* Often written *secuti.* N., F. 19, 4.

OUTLINES OF ROMAN HISTORY.

LIBER PRIMUS.

- 1 3. *Primus.* N., S. 5, 14.
 2 1. *Sub*: here, 'during the time of,' not 'under.'
 2. *Hinc*: 'from the latter place.'
 5. *Recepto.* N., C. 4, 1.
 3 1. *Regnum*: more properly 'the regal authority' than 'the kingdom'; though it means both.
 5. *Usque ad Romam conditam*: 'down to the building of Rome.'
 4 4. *Ictus,—præcipitatus.* *Est* belongs to both. N., S. 2, 1.
 5 3. *Vellet*: 'he chose,'—N., H. VI. 10, 4.
 7 1. *Quum*: 'as.'—5. *Sustulit*: from *tollo*.
 8 2. *Quem adoleviscent*:—7. *Quum circumdaretur.* The imperfect, both of the indicative and subjunctive, expresses the *continuance* of an action; but the perfect and pluperfect, the *completion* of it. As *quum* is often applied to both, it must in the former case be rendered by an adverb of duration, '*while*:' but in the latter by an adverb of fixed time, '*when*;' and an indefinite one is sometimes preferable in both cases, '*as, since*.' The unfinished action may sometimes be rendered by the finished action in English; or the verb may be converted into a noun, and *quum* translated by the preposition '*during*.'
 9 2. *Civitatis.* N., A. 41, 1. *Suis* refers to *multi*.
 10 2. *Roma appropinquant.* Gr. R. XVII. III.—N., H. I. 8, 2.
 3. *Fortè in Tarpeiam virginem inciderunt*: 'they by accident met with the virgin Tarpeia.' N., A. 53, 3.—*Quæ, &c.* Const. '*quæ procurabat sacra in arce*.
 11 3. *Hinc—hinc.* 'Here—and there,' or 'first—and then.'
 12 1. *Civitatem.* N., A. 41, 1.
 2. *Cum—tum*: 'not only — but also,' or 'both—and.'
 7. *Hinc alii—existimaverunt.* N., S. 2, 1.—*Interfectum—sublatum esse.* N., H. I. 4, 4.
 13 2. *Curibus—natus.* Construction: *Natus Curibus urbe, &c.* Gr. R. I. and XIII.
 4. *Nec minus*: 'not the less for *that*.'
 5. *Plurima.* N., S. 3, 3.
 6. *Omnia, &c.* Construction: *Autem dicebat se facere omnia, quæ faciebat, jussu nymphæ Egeria sue conjugis.* A sentence well worthy the student's attention.
 8. *Imperii*: sc. *sui.* N. 19, bottom of page 19.
 14 3. *Creatus*: 'as soon as he was made.'—N., A. 52, 2.

4. *Trigeminorum*: 'of the three twin-born brothers.'—This was true of each *three*; the three Horatii belonging to Rome, and the three Curiatii to Alba. They fought in the presence of the two armies, and were all slain, except one of the Horatii.

6. *Triginta duobus annis*. Gr. R. LVI. Obs. 1.

4. *Et nova ei mania circumdedit*. N., C. 8, 50.—*Primus*. N., 15 S. 5, 14.

6. *Obiit*: sc. *mortem*. So 13, 8; *decessit*: sc. *vita*.

1. *Quum*. N., H. I. 8, 2.

17

5. *Gentium*. N., A. 62, 1; and 66, 2.

6. *Hostibus ademptos*. Gr. R. XXVIII., and XXV.

7. *Primus*. N., S. 5, 14:—too frequent to be noted.

3. *Quum educaretur*. N., H. I. 8, 2.—also for l. 6.

18

3. *Regem*....*accepisse*. N., S. 2, 1.

19

4. *Dum convaluisset*. N., H. I. 8, 2. The same remarks apply to *dum*, and some other adverbs. In this case, the time is *fixed*; the sense therefore is, 'until he should have recovered.'

7. *Sub eo*. N., H. I. 2, 1.—*Capitum*, &c. N., A. 74, 1.

4. *Quum*, &c. N., H. I. 8, 2, latter part. So l. 6.

20

5. *Prima*. N., S. 5, 14.

2. *Plures finitorum populorum*. Gr. R. XI. and Obs.

21

3. *Dum oppugnabat*. N., H. I. 8, 2.

2. *In exilium*. N., C. 7, 6,—in, with the accusative.

22

4. *Oppugnabat*: 'was besieging.' Note that the imperfect always expresses continuance of action, or an habitual action.

6. *Annos*, &c. Gr. R. LVI. 1, and Obs. 1.

1. *Hinc*: 'from this time.'

23

1. *Commovit*: 'vigorously prosecuted.' N., F. 29, 6.

24

2. *Se contulit*: 'repaired.'

26

5. *Quum terreret*. N., H. I. 8, 2.—7. *Miratus*. N., A. 6, 5.

1. *Post reges exactos*: 'after the expulsion of the kings.' A use of the perfect participle to which we have nothing analogous. A similar construction was used in dates: see H. I. 30, I.—II. 1, 2,—VI. 1, 1,—and N., H. I. 3, 5.

6. *Qui conciliaret*. N., M. 2, 1.—So l. 9. *Qui*, &c.

7. *Fabulam de ventre et membris*. F. 8.

9. *Primum*: 'for the first time.' N., S. 5, 14.

1. *Qu. Marcius*, &c. Construction: *Qu. Marcius, dictus Coriolanus, a Coriolis urbe Volscorum, quam*, &c.—N., A. 62, 1.—Gr. R. XLIV. Obs. 2.

4. *Quare*, &c. Construction: *Quare expulsus urbe, contendit ad Volscos*, &c.

3. *Duces Fabio consule*. Gr. R. LXII. Obs. 3.

29

1. *Trecentesimo et altero*: 'the three hundred and second.' *Alter* is often used for 'second,' instead of *secundus*.

8. *Sublata est decemviris*. Gr. R. XXVIII.

3. *Ludi literarii magister*: 'a schoolmaster.'

31

2. *Camillo crimini datum est*. Gr. R. XXII., and Obs.

32

9. *In eo erant*: 'they were in that,' i. e. 'were on the point.'

LIBER SECUNDUS.

- 2 6. *Corvus ei supra dextrum brachium sedit*: 'to him a crow perched upon the right arm.' The learner should endeavor to acquire, from similar passages, a correct idea of the use of the dative; which, it is to be regretted, is not explained with sufficient clearness in the Grammar. *The dative expresses the person or thing, to, for, towards, or in regard to which, or for whose sake, any action is done or asserted; whether it would naturally be rendered by one of these words or not*; and may be legitimately united with a neuter verb; or a passive verb; or an active verb with or without an accusative. Sometimes an active verb has an accusative and two datives, when both of them stand in the above relation: N., M. 6, 6. Such is the real meaning of R. XVII. XXV. XXIX. XXVIII. of XXXII, 1. and even XII. To explain these datives as in R. VI. Obs. 4, destroys the force of the passage; which, indeed, it is often difficult to find words to express in English. The same remark is applicable to R. XXVIII. Obs. 2, and R. XXXI. Obs. 1. *Suspectus mihi*, not merely 'suspected by me,' but 'on my account.'—*Commissa pugna*. N., A. 72, 7.
8. *Factum est*: 'it came to pass.'
- 3 4. *Causâ* in the ablative, and governing a genitive, is equivalent to the expression 'for the sake,' 'on account.'
- 4 1. *Post*. Note carefully when *post* is an adverb, and when a preposition. H. II. 1, 1.
6. *Faciendum, occidendos, &c.* N., S. 1, 6,—necessity.
10. *Sub jugum misit*. Prisoners of war passed under a gallows, made by setting up two spears and laying another across.
11. *Undequingaginta*. N., A. 73, 4; near the end.
- 5 1. *Turentinis bellum indictum est*. N., H. II. 2, 6.
3. *Regem auxilio poposcerunt*. Gr. R. XXII. Obs. 1. An unusual construction: the common one is *poscere regem auxilium*, or *poscere auxilium ab rege*. Gr. R. XXVI. and Obs. 2.
4. *Primum*. N., H. I. 27, 9.
- 6 4. *Quum videret*. Construction: *Quum videret omnes eos, qui fuerant interfecti in prælio, jacere vulneribus adversis et truci vultu etiam mortuos. Adversis vulneribus*. N., C. 8, 27.—*Etiam*: 'though.'
- 7 3. *Milliario*. Gr. R. LV. Obs. 3.—*Terrore exercitûs*: 'through fear of the army.'—*Sequebatur*, 'pursued.'—*Se recepit*: 'withdrew.' N., H. I. 26, 2.
- 8 1. *Quum teneretur*.—6. *Quum rediisset*. N., H. I. 8, 2.
7. *Qualis ipsi Roma visa esset*: 'what kind of place Rome seemed to him to be.'—The adjective pronoun *what* does not express the full force of *qualis*, and we can render it well only by a periphrasis.
- 9 7. *Fertur*. N., A. 15, 2, and 45, 1.
- 10 2. *Primum*. N., H. II. 5, 4.—So l. 6.
7. *C. Duillio, &c.* Gr. R. LXII. Obs. 3.—*In mari*: 'at sea.'
11. *Quum a cænâ rediret*. When a general was allowed a triumph, N., A. 73, 4, he gave, at the close of it, a great entertain-

ment (*cæna*) in the capitol; after which he was escorted home by musicians and servants with torches. Duillius was the first naval commander who ever enjoyed a triumph; and the senate decreed that the honor of this attendance of music and torches at supper (*cæna*) should be continued to him through life at the public expense.—The *cæna* was the principal meal of the Romans, and the only one to which guests were often invited; answering nearly to our dinner, but taken at three or four o'clock, P. M.

4. *Se recepit.* N., H. II. 7, 3.

11

7. *In fidem acceperunt:* 'he guaranteed protection on capitulation.'

7. *Illos habere.* N., F. 24, 3.

12

9. *Tanti non esse:* 'that it was not worth while.'

5. *Capta, demersæ, capta, occisa,—sunt.* N., H. I. 4. 4.

13

LIBER TERTIUS.

1. *Undetricesimo.* N., H. II. 4, 11.

1

10. *Triumphans:* 'at his triumph.' N., A. 73, 4; and A. 52, 2.

3. *Novem annos natus:* 'when he was nine years old.'—In 2 telling a person's age, *old* is expressed by *natus*, with the time in the accusative, by R. LVI. ¶.

11. *Interemptus—cæsa sunt.* N., H. I. 4, 4. The same is true here, 3 though *interemptus* is singular, and requires *est*. The contrary takes place l. 7 of the next section.

7. *Consulares aut prætorii:* 'ex-consuls or ex-prætors,' i. e. 4 men who had been consuls and prætors.—*Capti aut occisi:* sc. *sunt.* N., H. I. 4, 4.

3. *Bene pugnavit.* *Bene* and *male* mean *successfully* and *un-* 6 *successfully*, when applied to verbs denoting warfare.

7. *Qui impediret.* N., M. 2, 1.—*Quò minus.* Gr. R. LXI. Obs. 5.

7. *In deditionem accepit.* 'Those enemies who voluntarily laid 7 down their arms, and surrendered themselves, retained their rights of freemen, and were called *dedititii*. But those taken in the field, or in the storming of cities, were sold by auction.' ADAM'S ROM. ANTIQ.

6. *Auctoritate sud.* N., A. 3, 1.

8

1. *In dies:* 'every day.' Gr. R. XLIV. 'In.'

9

2. *Creatus et missus est.* N., H. I. 4, 4.—'too often to note.'

10

7. *Africanus.* N., A. 62, 1.—*Finem accepit:* 'was terminated.' 11

LIBER QUARTUS.

7. *Mille talenta:* about \$1,000,000. A talent is about \$1000.

1

4. *Legatus:* 'a lieutenant,' i. e. one second in command.

2

9. *Decem millia talentorum:* about \$10,000,000.

11. *Nomen—accepit.* Construction: *et ipse, ad imitationem sui fratris, accepit nomen Asiatici.* N., A. 62, 1.

5. *Suos.* N., A. 36, 2.—11. *Rebus gestis.* N., A. 66, 3.

3

12. *Inusitata magnitudinis.* N., S. 9, 26.

13. *Sedecim remorum ordines:* 'sixteen banks or benches of oars.'

- 4 2. *Sezcentesimo et altero*. N., H. I. 30, 1.
 5 5. *Facta*. N., H. III. 3, 11.—*Plurima*. N., S. 3, 3.
 8. *Sua*. N. A. 36, 2.
 6 7. *Corinthiis*. N., H. II. 2, 6.—*Civitati* agrees with *Corinthias* by R. I., the state being put for the people.
 10. *Scipionis*,—*Metelli*,—*Mummii*,—are each governed in the genitive by *triumphi*, or by *ille* referring to it; and may be rendered, *Scipio's*,—*Metellus's*, &c.—*Ex Africa*: 'over Africa,' &c.
 7 5. *Suis*. N., A. 36, 2.—8. *Placuisse* is impersonal.
 8 1. *Numantinis, civitate*. N., H. IV. 6, 7.
 6. *Primum*. Not according to N., H. I. 27, 9.
 8. *In deditionem accepit*. N., H. III. 7, 7.
 10. *In fidem accepit*. N., H. II. 11, 7.

LIBER QUINTUS.

- 1 2. *Aliaque*.—3. *Aliaque*. This adjective, when repeated, must generally be rendered *some—others*; but in this case, as the first agrees with *gentes*, and as the *Cimbri* and *Teutones* were Germans, it would be wrong: Render the first 'other,' and the second 'and some of them.'
 5. *Creatus—decretum*. N., H. III. 3, 11.
 10. *Absens quintò*. "Before one could be made consul, it was requisite to have gone through the inferior offices of *questor*, *adile* and *prætor*. It behoved candidates for this office to be *present*, and in a *private station*: and no one could be created consul a *second time*, till after an interval of *ten years*." ADAM'S ROMAN ANTIQ.—All these conditions were set aside in the case of Marius; as he had never enjoyed any office whatever, except in the army.
 13. *Dimicatum est*. The use of impersonals in this manner, in general propositions, is very common. The sense evidently is, 'a battle was fought,'—and so in other cases.
 2 4. *Illis—sibi*. N., M. 17, 4.—*Illis* refers to *populo Romano*, a noun of multitude.
 5. *Perniciosum*: 'destructive.'
 6. *Fusi fugatique*: sc. *sunt*.—Very common.
 7. *Cum—tum*. N., H. I. 12, 2.
 3 4. *Nam quum Sulla*, &c. Construction: *decretum est Sulla*.
 5. *Ei*. N., H. II. 2, 6.—8. *Cum—tum*. N., H. V. 2, 7.
 11. *Asià*, here, as often elsewhere, means Asia Minor; to the north-east of which Pontus was. So in the New Testament, Acts ii. 9, "in Pontus and Asia."—*Relictà*. N., C. 4, 1.
 4 3. *Ingressi*. N., A. 6, 5.—5. *Eversà*. N., C. 4, 1.
 11. *Inermium*: sc. *hominum*.—12. *De*: 'on account of.'

LIBER SEXTUS.

- 1 5. *Asiam*. N., H. V. 3, 11.—*Voluit*: 'saw fit.'
 11. *Fameque consumptum*: 'when he was already reduced by famine.'
 12. *Byzantium fugavit*. Observe the place *whither*.
 2 4. *Ludo gladiatorio*: 'a fencing school.'

5. *Pane non* : 'scarcely.'—6. *Contraxerunt* : 'mustered.'

7. *Armatorum*. N., H. V. 4, 11.—10. *Huic bello*. N., H. II. 2, 6. Examine this note in all instances of the dative.

4. *Superatum*. The student must perceive that the English 3 idiom would change this *passive* to an *active* participle, or perhaps into a verb, connected by *and* to *fugavit*; and in either case, apply the action to Lucullus;—'he vanquished in a great battle, and put to flight.'—Many similar instances have already occurred, and the construction merits attention.

5. *Armenia Minor* : the Lesser Armenia, a small province to the south-east of Pontus; whereas *Armenia*, mentioned l. 7, is a large country spreading far to the east of Pontus.

10. *Robur* is used to express whatever is *excellent* or *best* in things, when that excellence has any relation to strength: thus, *robur militum*, 'the élite or flower of the soldiery.'

2. *Orbe terrarum*. N., A. 51, 6. *Victoribus* : 'who were victo- 4 rious.' N., S. 5, 14.

5. *Delatum*. N., H. V. 2, 6.—6. *Suscepto*. N., H. VI. 3, 4.

8. *Ejus* : sc. *militum*.—*Ejus—suo*. N., M. 17, 4.

1. *Se ei*. N., M. 17, 4.—*So suum—ejus*. But at *quod* the nomi- 5 native is changed; so that *ei* and *eum* mean Tigranes, according to the same principles. These few lines deserve notice.

3. *Parte*, and *pecuniâ*. Gr. R. XLVIII.

9. *Transgressus*. N., A. 6, 5.—*Caput* : 'the capital.'

11. *In fidem receptis*. N., H. II. 11, 7.—*Antiquissimo* : 'long protracted.' N., S. 3, 3. The Mithridatic war lasted, some say 40, and others 30 years.

12. *Triumphantis* : sc. *ducis*. N., A. 73, 4.

14. *Prælata* : 'carried before;' sc. *est*.

15. *Orbem terrarum*. N., A. 51, 6.

3. *Nobilissimi generis*,—*ingenii pravissimi*. N., S. 9, 26. 6

8. *Victus est et interfectus*. N., H. III. 3, 11. Here the verb is attached to the former participle, instead of the latter. See 8, 4.

9. *Aggressus*. N., A. 6, 5. 7

3. *Absens—alterum consulatum*. N., H. V. 1, 10. 9

4. *Quem* : i. e. *consulatum*.—*Contradictum est*. N., H. V. 1, 13.

5. *Dimissis*. N., H. VI. 3, 4.—8. *Contendit* : 'he marched direct.'

11. *Dictatorem*. An extraordinary magistrate, created only in dangerous conjunctures, with absolute powers, and from whom there was no appeal. He was not chosen by the people, but appointed by one of the consuls; and his office lasted only six months.

4. *Sequi noluit* : 'chose not to follow.' Note with care the 10 uses of *velle*, *nolle*, &c. They cannot be rendered *to be willing* and *to wish*, except in a very general sense. They embrace all those various forms of willing or of preference, which we express in English by a great variety of phrases, such as *to choose*, *to prefer*, *to be inclined or disposed*, *to see fit or think proper*.

12. *Hic* : 'the latter.' N., M. 11, 12.

2. *Voluit* : familiarly, 'took it into his head,' 'undertook.' N., 11 H. VI. 10, 4.

7. *Insolentiss.* N., S. 3, 3.—8. *Conjuratum est.* N., H. V. 1, 13.
 11. *Expulsis.* N., C. 4, 1.—*Primus.* N., S. 6, 14.
 12 3. *A partibus stabat.* We have a similar expression,—‘stood by the party.’
 6. *Confugit.* This verb is generally used in the sense of ‘to fly for refuge,’ ‘to take refuge.’
 8. *Susceptus est.* This seems to be the counterpart to *confugere*, —‘he was received under [his protection],’ ‘was afforded protection.’ See H. VI. 3, 6.
 11. *Extorsit*: ‘procured by threats.’—*Juveni viginti annorum.* The age required by law was 43 years.
 12. *Rempublicam armis tenere*: ‘to administer the government by force of arms.’
 13 7. *Infinitam nobilitatem*: ‘immense numbers of the nobility.’
 14 1. *Repudiata.* N., C. 4, 1.—2. *Uxorem duxit.* N., F. 43, 1.
 8. *Admisit*: ‘applied.’
 11. *Quam.* In giving periods of time, *pōst* and *antē* are often understood before *quām*.

OF THE GEOGRAPHY AND THE NATIONS OF ANTIQUITY.

- 1 1. *Universum terrarum orbis.* N., A. 51, 6. *Orbis* does not mean a globe, but a circle; as the ancients did not know the earth to be a globe.
 2. *Asiam.* This word is here used as we use it, for the continent. N., H. V. 3, 11.
 3. *Parte*: ‘side.’
 5. *Mare internum*: ‘the Mediterranean.’ This is the name usually given to this sea by the ancients.
 2 1. *Ab oriente*: ‘on the east;’—and so of the rest.
 4. *Mare Britannicum.* This name was applied to the North Sea, of which the Baltic must have been deemed a branch. The boundary here given to Europe on the north, and many other statements in the text, show the limited knowledge of geography possessed by the ancients.
 3 2. *Terrarum.* N., A. 51, 6.—Gr. R. XI. and Obs. 1.—*A tribus lateribus.* N., G. 2, 1.
 7. *Viris, &c.* Gr. R. XX.
 4 10. *Pluisse*: ‘that it rained them.’
 5 3. *Tantusque, &c.* Construction; *que egrediatur tantus, quantum venit.*—‘such—as.’
 6 2. *Celum salubre*: sc. est.
 4. *Humanis victimis gaudere.* Gr. R. XXI.
 5. *Qua.* N., C. 3, 8. sc. ea, governed by *decent*.
 8 2. *Quanto magis*: ‘the farther.’—*Tanto latius*: ‘the broader.’ Gr. R. LXI. Obs. 5; the last examples.
 3. *Magni freti similis.* Gr. R. XII. Obs. 3.
 9 2. *Procul Lautetia*: sc. ab. Gr. R. XLIII., i. e. ‘prepositions governing the ablative;’ at the end, *procul*.

2. *Brigantia* is governed by *lucus*, or *ille*, understood. 10
4. *Continuo alveo*: 'in an undivided channel.'
10. *Ad breve tempus*: 'for short duration.' Gr. R. XLII. 11
11. *Lateribus coctis*: 'with burnt bricks.'—*Lignis*: 'with logs.'
12. *Morari periculosum*. Gr. R. II. Obs. 1.
3. *Iter*. Gr. R. LV.—5. *Clarissimum*: sc. est. 13
1. *Britanniam*—*probabile est*. N., S. 2, 1. 14
4. *Prius quàm Claudio imperante*: say, 'before' the reign of Claudius.' N., A. 52, 2.
7. *Parebat*: 'was subject.'
5. *Ad breve tempus*. N., G. 11. 10.—7. *Qui*. N., C. 3, 8. 15
8. *Lacte et carne vivunt*. Gr. R. XXI.
2. *Longior quàm latior*. Gr. R. LXI. under Obs. 3.—*Multo*. 16
- Obs. 5.
4. *Continenti jugo*: 'in an undivided ridge.' N., G. 10, 4.
7. *Patentes commercio*: 'open to the commerce.'
8. *Neque ulla facile est regio*: say, 'nor would it be easy to find any region.'
1. *Caput*. N., H. VI. 5, 9. 17
5. *Ad quæ vel lecta*: 'at the very reading of which.'
6. *Qui*. N., C. 3, 8.
2. *Setinum*: 'the Setian,'—and so of the rest. 18
3. *Calidi fontes*: 'warm springs.'
7. *Plurimas*. N., S. 3, 3. 19
7. *Ut*: used here to signify 'for example,' 'as.' 20
4. *Forma*. *Est* and *sunt* are too often understood to be noted. 21
7. *Tum—tum*. 'both—and.' N., H. I. 12, 2.
7. *Illud,—hoc*: 'the former,—the latter.' 23
2. *Magnorum ingeniorum feracior*. Gr. R. X. Remark I. 24
5. *Multum valuit*: 'it was very powerful,'—implying also that it surpassed all other nations. The appropriate use and interpretation of *valere* can only be learned by careful examination whenever it occurs. N., H. VI. 10, 4.
5. *Ille,—hic*. N., G. 23, 7. 25
1. *Ostis*. Gr. R. XVII. III. 27
3. *Certius* here implies a comparison with the preceding idea, and the phrase is equivalent to 'be that as it may, it is certain.' 29
5. *Virtutis*. N., F. 25, 3.
6. *Res autem. . . .splenderet*. *Eas*, *huic* and *hâc*, in this sentence, are evidently placed in contrast with each other. The whole may be rendered as follows, wherein the appropriate force of the above three words is signified in italics:—'She achieved those exploits of hers in war, that she might seem to be studious of glory alone on the one hand; and so cultivated the arts of peace, that she might dazzle more by the praise thereof on the other, than even by the glory of war.' *Gessit*: sc. *illa*, referring to *Athenæ*.
10. *Adscenditur*. N., H. V. 1, 13.
2. *Valent*. N., G. 24, 5.—5. *Virtus*. N., F. 25, 3. 30
2. *In quâ urbe. . . .ignorat*. Construction: *In quâ urbe nemo ignorat quantam auctoritatem oraculum, &c.* Supply and at quot. 31
8. *Summâ arce*. Gr. R. II. Obs. 3.—*appellant*: sc. *eam*. 32

9. *Quum*, &c. N., H. I. 8, 2.
- 33 3. *Opus præstantissimum*: 'a masterpiece.'
5. *Concurritur*. N., H. V. 1, 13.
6. *Ab his ludis numerat*: 'By these games the Greek nation date their history.' From the year 776 before Christ, these games were celebrated regularly every four years; and the period of four years was therefore called an Olympiad. These periods, numbered from the above era, (the years of each period being numbered also,) were used for fixing dates: thus the battle of Marathon took place on the 2d year of the 95th Olympiad.—The phrase *res gestæ* is often used in the sense of 'history.'
- 34 3. *Magis floruit*: 'has surpassed it.'
5. *Proximè urbem*. Gr. R. XLII. i. e. 'prepositions governing the accusative;—end of the examples.
8. *Altissimi*: 'very deep.' N., S. 3, 3.
- 35 2. *Plurimis*. See last note.—10. *Confluebant*. N., F. 29, 6.
12. *Tributa ad belli usum*: 'the tributes raised for purposes of war.'—*Civitates—conferebant*. N., S. 2, 1.
- 36 2. *Distans*: 'separated.'—*Terræ motu*: 'by an earthquake.'
3. *Sæpius*. N., S. 3, 3.—6. *Quovis*: 'every.'
8. *Temerè*: 'without stated intervals.'
10. *Confectum esse*: 'to have killed himself,'—by throwing himself into it, as is said.
- 37 3. *Fecundior*: 'comparatively fertile.'
- 38 5. *Plures*, &c. Construction: *Singuli viri habent plures uxores*. N., S. 3, 3.
8. *Virgines*, &c. Construction: *Virgines traduntur viris non parentibus*.
9. *Ducendæ*: 'to be married.' N., F. 43, 1.—*In pretio*: 'in demand.'
- 39 16. *Extremâ Macedoniâ*: Gr. R. II. Obs. 3.
- 40 8. *Nullus* agrees with the noun *usus*.
- 41 2. *Sunt, qui*: sc. ii.—N. C. 3, 8.
4. *Idque*: sc. *faciunt*.—5. *Gaudet*: 'boasts.' Gr. R. XXI.
8. *Quò—ed*. Gr. R. LXI. Obs. 5, end.—*Suas*. N., A. 36, 2.
10. *Sauciant*: sc. ii.—N., C. 3, 8.—*Permistum*: sc. *vino vel aquâ*.
- 42 4. *Potatû jucundas*. Gr. R. XXXVIII.
- 43 2. *Appellant*. N., A. 20, 6.—4. *Solstitio*: 'at the solstice.'
6. *Vite eos tadet*. Gr. R. XXIX. Exc. II. Examp.
- 44 1. *Oceanus, ut locis, ita nominibus differens*: literally, 'differing as well in places as in names:—say, 'in various places and under various names.'
3. *Asia nomine appellatur peninsula*. N., H. V. 3, 11
- 45 2. *Quinquæ stadia latum*. Gr. R. LV. and Obs. 1.
8. *Arenus* literally means *inhospitable*; and *Euxinus, hospitable*.
- 46 3. *Existimant*. N., A. 20, 6.
4. *Hinc extractus fuisse*: 'to have been dragged thence.'
8. *Afficiunt*: say, 'they punish.'
- 47 1. *Asia propriè dicta*: 'Asia properly so called:' i. e. Asia Minor. N., H. V. 3, 11.
5. *Nulla facilè urbs*. N., G. 16, 8.—N., S. 5, 14.

9. *Quadringentorum viginti quinque pedum.* Gr. R. LV. Obs. 2. 48
 9. *Gladio incubuit*: 'fell upon his own sword.'
5. *Vitæ defunctus esset.* Gr. R. XXI. 49
 6. *Ossa ejus cineresque.* N., A. 51, 2.—*Contusa.* When an adjective or participle belongs to several nouns of different genders, if any of the nouns are the names of animals, the adjective will be in the masculine, in preference to the feminine gender. But if the things are without life, and of different genders, the adjective is put in the neuter plural.
3. *Aquæ limpidissima.* N., S. 9, 26. 50
 5. *Parum absuit*: 'wanted but little.'
2. *Phænice, es, 2d decl. fem.* 'Phœnicia.'—So l. 8. 51
 7. *Ope—opes.* Note the different use of this noun in the singular and the plural. In the singular it means *help*, but in the plural always *wealth, resources.*—*Facili negotio*: 'as an easy matter.'
1. *Descenditur.* N., H. V. 1, 13.—So 54, 1. 52
 4. *Hanc excipit ea*: 'next to this is that':—*His partibus adheret* amounts to the same.
9. *Primus.* N., S. 5, 14.
 4. *Sitim.* Gr. 3d. Decl. Exc. in acc. sing. Exc. 1. 53
 5. *Laterculo coctili.* N., G. 11, 11.—Gr. R. XLIX. Obs. 3. 54
 9. *Millia passuum*: 'miles.'—*Mille passuum*: 'a mile.'—*Mediam urbem.* Gr. R. II. Obs. 3.
3. *Secuti.* N., A. 6, 5. 55
 4. *Quinque—scripserunt.* N., S. 2, 1.
 9. *Plures*: equivalent to our phrase 'a good many.'—N., S. 3, 3.
2. *Tantæ proceritatis.* Gr. R. VII.—N. S. 9, 26. 56
 5. *Ambitu corporis*: 'by their folds.'
7. *Sylvæ lanas ferant.* This must mean *cotton.*—*Internodia*: 'the joints,' since we often use this term for the space between two joints.—The story is not true.
2. *Lanis arborum*: 'cotton.' N., G. 56, 7. 57
 3. *Pars nudi incedunt.* Gr. R. III. Obs. 4. and Remark.
 4. *Nefas*: 'an impiety;' what is wrong in the sight of the gods.
11. *Alternis pedibus*: 'first on one foot and then on the other.'
12. *Arcessunt*: 'procure it.'
7. *Quæ: sc. ea.* N., C. 3, 8. 58
 9. *Maximus natu*: 'the eldest.' N., A. 66, 1.—*Cogit*: 'brings up the rear.'
16. *Ad*: 'for.' Gr. R. XLII. Prep. gov. acc.—N., G. 35, 12.
 18. *Vicem præbet*: 'it supplies the place.'
3. *Capiti.* Gr. R. XVII. I. ¶. 59
 2. *Integant—navigant.* N., A. 20, 6.—*His* refers to *testis* in 60 sense, though its grammatical construction is with *cymbis*. Such passages are very common.
4. *Id quod proditur*: 'which is discovered.'
5. *A duobus in dorsum vertitur*: 'two of them turn on their backs.' N., H. V. 1, 13.
9. *Herbis*: referring mentally two lines back.
9. *Dentes ei faucesque.* N., H. II. 2, 6. 64

10. *Ut telum aliquod immissus* : 'as if he were some weapon thrown in.'
13. *Bellua obviàm*. Gr. R. XLI. and R. XII.
- 65 1. *Ungulis binis*. N., S. 9, 26;—and so of the others.
5. *Ludis*. Gr. R. LVI.
- 67 3. *Labyrinthus* refers back to *commemoratur*. So *turris*.
4. *Tectus* : 'roofed;' from *tego*, 'I cover;' whence *tectum*, 'a roof,' also 'a house.'
6. *Usus ejus* : sc. *est*.—*ad prænuntianda vada*. N., G. 36, 12.
- 68 3. *Vestem*. Used in a general sense : 'clothing.'
7. *Scriptum* : sc. *est*. N., H. V. 1, 13.—*In libris quarundam arborum*. Hence *liber* came to mean 'book.'
- 69 3. *Arte medicatos* : 'embalmed.'
7. *Capitale*. N., A. 69, 2.—*Lugent* is active.
- 70 2. *Nodus* : sc. *est*.—*Sub lingua* : sc. *ejus*. It would seem more natural to have *nodus* agree in case with *maculâ*.
3. *Fas*. N., G. 57, 4.
8. *Alterum*, &c. Construction : *Intrâsse alterum lætum est* : 'to have entered the one is cause of joy.' Gr. R. III. Obs. 2; and R. II. Obs. 1.—*Portendit* seems to have *fuisse* understood for its nominative : 'to have been in the other portends,' &c.
- 73 1. *Satis longo intervallo*. Gr. R. LV. Obs. 3.
4. *Ejusmodi* : 'of that kind,' or 'similar.' i. e. *ejus modi*.
9. *Illustravit* agrees in number with *excidium*, the last of these nominatives; and the others, in parsing, have *illustraverunt* understood. This is a common construction.
- 75 2. *Solis* : which they call 'the sun's;'—or, sc. *fontem*.
6. *His* : sc. *locis*, or *regionibus*.
11. *Commune* is in the accusative neuter; Gr. Adj. RULES, p. 72: the phrase therefore means 'upon the common interest,' Gr. R. XLIV. 'In.'
- 76 2. *Ignorat* is active, as will be perceived.
7. *Quàm diu* : 'as long as:'—usually united; *quamdiu*.
13. *Post pugnam in campis Philippicis*. H. VI. 13.
- 78 10. *Manu* : 'with their trunk.'
11. *Dracones*. N., M. 1, 1.

DICTIONARY.



The character (˘) over a vowel denotes it to be long. (˙) over a vowel denotes it to be short. *m.* denotes the masculine. *f.* the feminine. *n.* the neuter. *c.* the common gender. *d.* the doubtful gender. *ind.* indeclinable. *adj.* adjective. *num.* numeral. *comp.* comparative. *sup.* superlative. *pt.* participle. *a.* active verb. *pass.* passive. *n.* neuter. *d.* deponent. *n. p.* or *neut. pass.* neuter passive. *inc.* inceptive. *freq.* frequentative. *imp.* impersonal. *irr.* or *irreg.* irregular. *def.* defective. *def. pret.* defective preteritive. *adv.* adverb. *conj.* conjunction. *pr.* or *prep.* preposition. *int.* interjection. *pro.* pronoun. *The Arabic letters* denote the declension and conjugation.

A stands for *Antus*.

a, ab, abs, prep. from, by.

Abdēra, æ, f. l. a town of Thrace.

abditus, a, um, adj. and *pt.* (from *abdo*) removed, hidden, secret.

abdo, ēre, idi, itum, a. 3. (ab & do) to hide, to remove.

abdor, i, itus sum, pass. to be hidden.

abducens, tis, pt. leading away.

abduco, cēre, xi, ctum, a. 3. (ab & duco) to lead away.

abducōr, ci, ctus sum, pass. to be led away.

abductus, a, um, pt. led away

abeo, ire, ivi and *ii, itum, irr. n.* (ab & eo) to depart, to go off.

aberro, āre, āvi, ātum, n. l. (ab & erro) to wander, to lose the way.

abjectus, a, um, pt. cast off, thrown out.

abjicio, icēre, ēci, ectum, a. 3. (ab & jacio) to throw away, to cast aside.

abjiciōr, ici, ectus sum, pass. to be cast aside.

abluo, uēre, ui, ūtum, a. 3. (ab & luo) to wash off, to purify.

abscindo, indēre, idi, issum, a. 3. (ab & scindo) to cut off.

absens, tis, pt. absent.

- absorbeo, bēre, bui and psi,
ptum, a. 2. (ab & sorbeo)
to suck in, to swallow.
- abstinentia, æ, f. 1. *absti-
nence.*
- abstīneo, tinēre, tinui, ten-
tum, sup. seldom used. a.
2. (abs & teneo) *to ab-
stain, to refrain from.*
- absum, esse, fui, futūrus, irr.
n. (ab & sum) *to be absent ;
parum abest, it wants but
little.*
- absūmo, ēre, si or psi,
tum or ptum, a. 3. (ab &
sūmo) *to consume, to waste
away.*
- absumor, i, ptus or tus sum,
pass. *to be wasted away ;
absūmi dolōre, to die of
grief.*
- absumtus or aptus, a, um, pt.
*consumed, wasted away,
lost.*
- abundantia, æ, f. 1. *abun-
dance.*
- abundo, āre, āvi, ātum, n. 1.
to abound, to overflow.
- Abŷla, æ, f. 1. *a hill in Mau-
ritania, opposite Calpe,
another hill in Spain ; these
two were anciently called
the Pillars of Hercules.*
- ac, conj. *and, as, than.*
- Acca, æ, f. 1. *Acca Lauren-
tia, the wife of the shep-
herd Faustulus, and nurse
of Romulus and Remus.*
- accēdo, dēre, ssi, ssum, n. 3.
(ad & cedo) *to approach,
to come near, to advance ;*
- ad negotia, to proceed to
business.*
- accendo, dēre, di, sum, a. 3.
(ad & candeo) *to set on
fire, to burn.*
- accendor, di, sus sum, pass.
to be set on fire.
- accensus, a, um, pt. *set on
fire, kindled, enraged.*
- acceptus, a, um, pt. *receiv-
ed.*
- accessus, ūs, m. 4. *approach,
admittance, addition.*
- accīdo, ēre, i, sup. car. n. 3.
(ad & cado) *to fall down,
or before ; accidit, it hap-
pens.*
- accīpio, ipēre, ēpi, eptum, a.
3. (ad & capio) *to receive,
to accept, to learn ; verba,
to hear.*
- accipior, īpi, eptus sum, pass.
to be received.
- accipiter, tris, m. 3. *a hawk.*
- accumbo, umbēre, ubui, ubī-
tum, n. 3. (ad & cūbo) *to
sit, or lie at table.*
- accuratē, iūs, issimē, adv.
accurately, carefully.
- accurro, currēre, curri or
cucurri, cursum, n. 3. (ad
& curro) *to run to, to run
near.*
- accūso, āre, āvi, ātam, a. 1.
to accuse.
- accūsor, āri, ātus sum, pass.
to be accused.
- acer & acris, e, acrior, acer-
rimus, adj. *sharp, ardent,
eager, courageous.*
- acerbus, a, um, ior, issimus,

- adj. *bitter, sour, harsh, vexatious.*
 acerrimè, adv. sup. fr. acriter, *very ardently.*
 acervus, i, m. 2. *a heap.*
 acētum, i, n. 2. *vinegar.*
 Achaicus, a, um, adj. *Grecian.*
 Achelōus, i, m. 2. *a river of Epirus, in Greece.*
 Acherusia, æ, f. 1. *a lake in Campania.*
 Achilles, lis and leos, m. 3. *a celebrated warrior, son of Peleus and Thetis.*
 acīdus, a, um, adj. *sour, sharp, acid.*
 acies, iei, f. 5. *sharpness, an edge, the order of battle, an army, a battle.*
 acīnus, i, m. 2. *a berry, a grape-stone.*
 acriter, acrius, acerrimè, adv. *sharply, ardently.*
 Acrocerania or i, ōrum, n. & m. pl. 2. *hills on the frontiers of Epirus.*
 Acrocorinthos, i, f. 2. *a summit of Corinth.*
 Acropōlis, is, f. 3. *the castle or citadel of Athens.*
 actio, ōnis, f. 3. *an action, operation, a process.*
 Actium, i, n. 2. *a promontory of Epirus, famous for a naval victory of Augustus.*
 actus, a, um, pt. from ago, *driven, led.*
 aculeus, i, m. 2. *the sting, the point, (as of a porcupine's quill.)*
 acūmen, īnis, n. 3. *acuteness.*
 acus, ūs, f. 4. *a needle.*
 ad, prep. *to, near, at.*
 adāmas, antis, m. 3. *a diamond.*
 additus, a, um, pt. *added.*
 addo, ēre, dīdi, dītum, a. 3. (ad & do) *to add, to annex.*
 addor, i, ītus sum, pass. *to be added.*
 addūco, cēre, xi, ctum, a. 3. (ad & duco) *to lead, to bring; dubitationem, to bring into doubt.*
 addūcor, ci, ctus sum, pass. *to be led.*
 ademtus or ptus, a, um, pt. *taken away.*
 adeo, adv. *so, therefore, so much, so very.*
 adeo, īre, īvi and ii, ītum, irr. n. (ad & eo) *to go to.*
 adhærens, tis, pt. *adhering.*
 adhæreo, hære, hæsi, hæsum, n. 2. (ad & hæreo) *to stick to, to adhere.*
 Adherbal, ālis, m. 3. *an African prince, put to death by Jugurtha.*
 adhībeo, ēre, vi, ītum, a. 2. (ad & habeo) *to admit, to apply, to use.*
 adhībeor, ēri, ītus sum, pass. *to be used.*
 adhuc, adv. *hitherto, yet, as yet.*
 adīmo, imēre, ēmi, emptum or emtum, a. 3. (ad & emo) *to take away.*
 adīmor, īmi, emptus or emtus

- sum, pass. *to be taken away.*
 aditus, ūs, m. 4. *entrance, access, approach.*
 adjacens, tis, pt. *lying near, adjoining.*
 adjaceo, ĕre, ui, itum, n. 2. (ad & jaceo) *to adjoin, to border upon.*
 adjungo, gĕre, xi, ctum, a. 3. (ad & jungo) *to join, to unite with.*
 adjutus, a, um, pt. *assisted, aided; from*
 adjuvo, uvāre, ūvi, ūtum, a. 1. (ad & juvo) *to assist, to help.*
 adjuvor, uvāri, ūtus sum, pass. *to be aided.*
 Admētus, i, m. 2. *a king of Thessaly.*
 administer, tri, m. 2. *a servant, an assistant.*
 administro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. (ad & ministro) *to administer, to manage.*
 admiratio, ōnis, f. 3. *admiration.*
 admiratus, a, um, pt. *admiring.*
 admiror, āri, ātus sum, d. 1. *to admire.*
 admissus, a, um, pt. *admitted.*
 admitto, ittĕre, isi, issum, a. 3. (ad & mitto) *to admit, to allow.*
 admittor, itti, issus sum, pass. *to be admitted.*
 admōdum, adv. *very, greatly.*
 admōnens, tis, pt. *admonishing.*
 admōneo, ĕre, ui, itum, a. 2. (ad & moneo) *to admonish, to warn.*
 admoneor, ĕri, itus sum, pass. *to be admonished.*
 admonitus, a, um, pt. *admonished.*
 admōveo, ovĕre, ōvi, ōtum, a. 2. (ad & moveo) *to bring to, to move to.*
 adnāto, āre, āvi, ātum, freq. 1. (ad & nato) *to swim to or near.*
 adolescens, tis, adj. (comp. ior, sup. car.) *young; subs. a young man or woman.*
 adolescentia, æ, f. 1. *youth.*
 adōlesco, olescĕre, olĕvi, ultum, inc. 3. *to grow up.*
 adoptatus, a, um, pt. *adopted.*
 adopto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. (ad & opto) *to adopt, to assume.*
 adoptor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be adopted.*
 adrior, orĕris or oriris, oriri, ortus sum, dep. 3 and 4. (ad & orior) *to attack, to undertake.*
 Adria, æ, m. 1. *the Adriatic or Hadriatic sea.*
 Adriaticus, a, um, adj. *mare Adriaticum, the Adriatic sea or gulf; now, Gulf of Venice.*
 ascendo or ascendo, dĕre, di, sum, a. 3. (ad & scando) *to ascend, to rise.*

- adscendor, di, sus sum, pass.
to be ascended.
- ad or as- sisto, sistere, stiti,
stitum, n. 3. (ad & sisto)
to stand by, to assist.
- adspecturus, a, um, pt. about
to behold.
- ad or as- spergo, gère, si, sum,
a. 3. (ad & spargo) *to
sprinkle.*
- ad or as- spicio, icère, exi, ec-
tum, a. 3. (ad & specio)
to look at, regard, behold.
- adspicior, ici, ectus sum,
pass. *to be seen.*
- ad or as- stans, tis, pt. *standing
near.*
- ad or as- sto, stāre, stiti, stitum
or stātum, n. 1. (ad & sto)
to stand by, to be near.
- adsum, esse, fui, futurus,
irr. n. (ad & sum) *to be
present.*
- adulātor, ōris, m. 3. *a flatterer.*
- aduncus, a, um, adj. *bent,
crooked.*
- advectus, a, um, pt. *brought
to, having arrived.*
- advēho, hère, xi, ctum, a. 3.
(ad & veho) *to carry.*
- advēhor, hi, ctus sum; pass.
to be carried, to arrive.
- advēna, æ, m. 1. *a stranger.*
- adveniēns, tis, pt. *coming.*
- advēnio, enīre, eni, entum,
n. 4. (ad & venio) *to ar-
rive.*
- adventus, ūs, m. 4. *an arrival,
a coming.*
- adversarius, i, m. 2. *an ad-
versary.*
- adversus & adversum, pr.
against, towards.
- adversus, a, um, adj. *ad-
verse, opposite; adversa
vulnēra, wounds in front;
adverso corpōre, on the
breast.*
- advōco, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1.
(ad & voco) *to call for or
to.*
- advōcor, āri, ātus sum, pass.
to be called to.
- advōlo, āre, āvi, ātum, n. 1.
(ad & volo) *to fly to.*
- ædifico, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1.
to build.
- ædificor, āri, ātus sum,
pass. *to be built.*
- ædilitas, ātis, f. 3. *the officē
of an edile.*
- ædilitius, (vir,) i, m. 2. *one
who has been an edile.*
- Ægæus, a, um, adj. *Ægæum
mare, the Ægæan sea, now,
the Archipelāgo.*
- æger, ra, rum, adj. (rior,
errimus,) *sick, weak.*
- ægrè, adv. *grievously, with
difficulty.*
- ægritudo, inis, f. 3. *sorrow.*
- Ægyptus, i, f. 2. *the country
of Ægypt.*
- Ælius, i, m. 2. *a proper name
among the Romans.*
- Æmilius, i, m. 2. *the name
of several noble Romans;
Paullus Æmilius, the con-
queror of Perseus.*
- æmulatio, ōnis, f. 3. *emula-
tion.*
- æmulus, a, um, adj. *emulous.*

semulus, i, m. 2. a rival, a competitor.

Æneas, æ, m. 1. a Trojan prince, son of Venus and Anchises.

æneus, a, um, adj. brazen.

Ænos, i, f. 2. a town in Thrace, named after its founder, *Æneas*.

Æolia, idis, f. 3. a country of Asia.

æqualis, e, adj. equal.

æquitas, atis, f. 3. equity, love of justice.

æquus, a, um, adj. equal; *æquo animo*, with equanimity.

ær, is, m. 3. the air.

ærarium, i, n. 2. the treasury.

æs, æris, n. 3. brass.

Æschylus, i, m. 2. a celebrated Greek writer of tragedies.

Æsculapius, i, m. 2. the son of Apollo, and god of physic.

æstas, atis, f. 3. summer.

æstimandus, a, um, pt. to be esteemed.

æstimo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. 1. to esteem, to value.

æstimor, âri, âtus sum, pass. to be esteemed.

æstuosus, a, um, adj. stormy.

æstus, ûs, m. 4. heat.

ætas, atis, f. 3. age.

æternus, a, um, adj. eternal.

Æthiopia, æ, f. 1, *Æthiopia*, a country in Africa.

Æthiops, ôpis, m. 3. an *Æthiopian*.

Ætna, æ, f. 1. a burning mount of Sicily.

ævum, i, n. 2. time, an age.

Afer, ra, rum, adj. of Africa.

affabrè, adv. artfully, ingeniously.

affectus, a, um, pt. affected, afflicted.

affero, afferre, attûli, allatum, irr. a. (ad & fero) to bring, to cause.

affëror, afferri, allatus sum, - pass. to be brought.

afficio, icëre, òci, ectum, a. 3. (ad & facio) to affect; *gaudio*, to fill with joy; *cladibus*, to produce an overthrow.

afficior, ici, ectus sum, pass. to be affected; *febri*, to be attacked with a fever.

affigo, gëre, xi, xum, a. 3. (ad & figo) to fasten.

affigor, gi, xus sum, pass. to be fastened.

affinis, e, adj. neighbouring, contiguous.

affinis, is, c. 3. a relation.

affirmo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. 1. (ad & firmo) to affirm, to confirm.

affixus, a, um, pt. fastened, implanted.

afflatus, ûs, m. 4. the air, a gale, inspiration.

Africa, æ, f. 1. Africa.

Africânus, i, m. 2. the surname of the Scipios, from their conquest of Africa.

Africus, a, um, adj. belonging to Africa, African.

Agamemnon, ōris, m. 3. *a Grecian king, and the general of the Greeks in their expedition against Troy.*

Agathyrsi, ōrum, m. pl. 2. *an effeminate nation of Scythia.*

agellus, i, m. 2. *a small farm.*

Agēnor, ōris, m. 3. *a king of the Phœnicians.*

agens, tis, pt. *acting, doing.*

ager, ri, m. 2. *a field, district, land; agri, ōrum, pl. the country, (in distinction from the city.)*

agger, ēris, m. 3. *a rampart, a dam.*

aggredior, ēdi, essus sum, d. 3. (ad & gradior) *to attack, to go into.*

aggressus, a, um, pt. *having attacked.*

agitator, ōris, m. 3. *a driver.*

agito, āre, āvi, ātum, freq. 1. *to drive, to agitate, to revolve.*

agitor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be driven.*

Aglaus, i, m. 2. *a very poor Arcadian.*

agmen, īnis, n. 3. *a train, a troop, a band, an army.*

agnitus, a, um, pt. *recognised.*

agnosco, oscere, ōvi, itum, a. 3. (ad & nosco) *to recognise, to know.*

agnoscor, osci, itus sum, pass. *to be recognised.*

agnus, i, m. 2. *a lamb.*

ago, agere, ēgi, actum, a. 3. *to act, to do, to drive, to*

reside, to live; funus, to perform funeral rites; annum, to be in a certain year; bene, to be well.

agor, agi, actus sum, pass. *to be led; peasum agi, to stink.*

agricola, a, m. 1. *a husbandman.*

agricultura, a, f. 1. *agriculture.*

Agrigentum, i, n. 2. *a town in Sicily, now, Girgenti.*

Agrippa, a, m. 1. *the name of several illustrious Romans.*

ahenum, i, n. 2. *a kettle, a caldron.*

aiō, ais, ait, def. verb. *I say.*

Ajax, ācis, m. 3. *a valiant Grecian warrior.*

ala, a, f. 1. *a wing, an arm-pit.*

alacer, acris, acre, adj. *lively, courageous.*

Alba, a, f. 1. *Alba Longa; the name of a city built by Ascanius.*

Albanus, i, m. 2. *an inhabitant of Alba.*

Albanus, a, um, adj. *mons Albanus; mount Albanus, 12 miles from Rome.*

Albis, is, m. 3. *a river of Germany, now, the Elbe.*

Albula, a, m. 1. *a name of the Tiber, a river of Italy.*

albus, a, um, adj. *white.*

Alcestis, idis, f. 3. *the wife of Admētus.*

Alcibiādes, is, m. 3. *an Athenian nobleman, the pupil of Socrates.*

- Alcinous, i, m. 2. *a king of Phæacia, whose gardens were much celebrated.*
- Alcyōne, es, f. 1. *the daughter of Æolus; she and her husband Ceyx were changed into sea birds.*
- Alcyonius, a, um, adj. *halcyon.*
- Alexander, dri, m. 2. *the son of Philip, king of Macedonia, and conqueror of the greatest part of the world; surnamed the Great.*
- Alexandria, æ, f. 1. *the capital of Egypt.*
- alicunde, adv. *from some place.*
- alienātus, a, um, pt. *alienated, estranged.*
- aliēno, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to alienate, to estrange.*
- aliēnor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be estranged.*
- aliēnus, a, um, adj. *foreign, another man's, another's.*
- aliò, adv. *elsewhere.*
- aliquamdiu, adv. *for some time, a good while.*
- aliquando, adv. *once, formerly, sometimes.*
- aliquantum, adv. *something, somewhat, a little.*
- aliquis, qua, quod and quid, pro. *some one, a certain one.*
- aliquot, indec. adj. *some.*
- alius, a, ud, adj. *another; alii...alii, some...others.*
- allātus, a, um, pt. (from affēro) *brought.*
- allectus, a, um, pt. *enticed.*
- allēvo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. (ad & levo) *to alleviate, to lighten.*
- Allia, æ, f. 1. *a river of Italy.*
- allicio, icēre, exi, ectum, a. 3. *to allure.*
- allicior, ici, ectus sum, pass. *to be allured.*
- alligātus, a, um, pt. *bound, confined.*
- alligo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. (ad & ligo) *to bind to.*
- alligor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be confined.*
- alloquūtus or cūtus, a, um, pt. *speaking, or having spoken to.*
- allōquor, lōqui, loquūtus or locūtus sum, d. 3. (ad & loquor) *to speak to, to address.*
- alluo, uēre, ui, ūtum, a. 3. (ad & luo) *to flow near, to wash.*
- alo, alēre, alui, alitum or altum, a. 3. *to nourish, to suckle.*
- alor, ali, alitus and altus sum, pass. *to be supported.*
- Aloēus, i, m. 2. *a giant, son of Titan and Terra.*
- Alpes, ium, f. pl. 3. *the Alps*
- Alpheus, i, m. 2. *a river of Arcadia.*
- Alpīnus, a, um, adj. *of, or belonging to the Alps, Alpine; Alpīni mures, marmots.*
- altē, ius, issimē, adv. *loudly, on high, highly.*
- alter, ēra, ērum, adj. *the one (of two), the other.*

alternus, a, um, adj. *alternate, by turns.*

Althea, æ, f. 1. *the mother of Meleæger.*

altitudo, inis, f. 3. *height.*

altus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus) *high, deep, loud; altâ voce, aloud.*

alumnus, i, m. 2. *a pupil, a foster-child.*

alveus, i, m. 2. *a channel, a ditch.*

alvus, i, f. 2. *the belly.*

amans, tis, pt. and adj. (ior, issimus) *loving, fond of; amans alicujus rei, the friend of any thing, fond of.*

amarus, a, um, adj. *bitter.*

amatus, a, um, pt. *loved, desired.*

Amæson, ñis, pl. *Amazones*, um, f. 3. *warlike women, inhabiting Scythia.*

ambitio, ñis, f. 3. *ambition.*

ambitus, ùs, m. 4. *compass, extent, circuit.*

ambo, æ, o, adj. pl. *both, each.*

ambulo, ære, âvi, âtum, a. 1. *to walk.*

amicitia, æ, f. 1. *friendship.*

amicus, a, um, adj. *friendly.*

amicus, i, m. 2. *a friend.*

amissus, a, um, pt. *lost, sent away.*

amitto, ittère, isi, issum, a. 3. (a & mitto) *to send away, to lose.*

amittor, itti, issus sum, pass. *to be sent away, to be lost.*

Ammon, ñis, m. 3. *a name of Jupiter.*

amnis, is, d. 3. *a river.*

amo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. 1. *to love.*

amor, âri, âtus sum, pass. *to be loved.*

amœnus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus) *pleasant, agreeable.*

amor, ñis, m. 3. *love.*

Amphinõmus, i, m. 2. *a Sicilian, who, with his brother Anâpus, when the city Catana was set on fire by an eruption of mount Ætna, carried their parents on their shoulders to a place of safety.*

Amphion, ñis, m. 3. *a son of Jupiter, who built Thebes by the sound of his lyre.*

amplè, adv. (iua, issimè) *amply.*

amplector, ecti, exus sum, d. 3. (am & plectur) *to embrace.*

amplexus, a, um, pt. *having embraced, embracing.*

amplio, âre, âvi, âtum, a. 1. *to enlarge.*

amplius, adv. (from amplè) *more.*

amplus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus) *great, abundant.*

Amulius, i, m. 2. *the son of Procas, and brother of Numitor.*

Amyclæ, ârum, f. pl. 1. *Amyclæ, a city in the Peloponnæus.*

Amýcus, 1, m. 2. *a son of Neptune, who was slain by Pollux.*

an, adv. *whether, or else.*

Anacreon, tis, m. 3. *a celebrated lyric poet.*

Anāpus, i, m. 2. *a Sicilian; see Amphinōmus.*

Anaxagōras, æ, m. 1. *a celebrated philosopher of Clazomene.*

anceps, cipītis, adj. *doubtful.*

Anchises, æ, m. 1. *the father of Æneas.*

anchōra or **ancōra**, æ, f. 1. *an anchor.*

ancilla, æ, f. 1. *a female servant.*

Ancus, i, m. 2. *Ancus Marcius, the fourth king of the Romans.*

Andriſcus, i, m. 2. *a person called also Pseudophilippus, from his likeness to Philip; he incited the Macedonians to revolt against Rome, was conquered, and led in triumph by Metellus.*

Andromēda, æ, f. 1. *the daughter of Cepheus and Cassiōpe; she was, for her mother's pride and boasting, exposed on a rock to a sea monster, but was rescued by Perseus.*

ango, angēre, anxi, (sup. car.) a. 3. *to torment, to vex.*

angor, gi, pass. *to be vexed.*

anguis, is, c. 3. *a snake.*

angŭlus, i, m. 2. *a corner.*

angustia, ārum, f. pl. 1. *narrowness, a narrow pass.*

angustus, a, um, adj. *narrow, limited.*

ānima, æ, f. 1. *breath, the soul, life; ānimam reddere, to give up life; ānimam recipere, to come to one's self again.*

animadverto, tōre, ti, sum, a. 3. (animum, ad & verto) *to attend, to observe.*

ānimal, ālis, n. 3. *an animal.*

animōsus, a, um, adj. *courageous.*

ānīmus, i, m. 2. *the mind, courage, a design; uno animo, unanimously; mihi est animus, I have a mind.*

Anio, ēnis, m. 3. *a river of Italy, that flows into the Tiber, not far from Rome, now, the Teverone.*

annecto, ectōre, exi and exui, exum, a. 3. (ad &necto) *to annex.*

annector, cti, xus sum, pass. *to be annexed.*

annŭlus, i, m. 2. *a ring.*

annumēro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. (ad & numēro) *to number, to reckon.*

annumēror, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be reckoned.*

annuo, uēre, ui, (sup. car.) n. 3. (ad & nuo) *to nod, to assent.*

annus, i, m. 2. *a year.*

annuus, a, um, adj. *yearly.*

anser, ēris, m. 3. *a goose.*

anserinus, a, um, adj. *belonging to a goose; ova, goose eggs.*

antè, adv. *before, sooner.*

ante, pr. *before.*

antea, adv. *before, heretofore.*

antecello, ellère, ellui, (sup. car.) a. 3. (ante & cello) *to excel, to surpass.*

antepōno, onère, òsui, ositum, a. 3. (ante & pono) *to prefer, to set before.*

antepōnor, òni, ositus sum, pass. *to be preferred.*

antepositus, a, um, pt. *preferred.*

antèquam, adv. *before that.*

Antium, i, n. 2. *a maritime town of Italy.*

Antiochia, æ, f. 1. *the capital of Syria.*

Antiöchus, i; m. 2. *a king of Syria.*

Antiöpe, es, f. 1. *the mother of Amphion.*

antiquus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus) *ancient, old.*

Antipäter, ris, m. 3. *a poet of Sidon.*

Antōnius, i, m. 2. *the name of several Romans.*

antrum, i. n. 2. *a cave.*

Apelles, is, m. 3. *a celebrated painter of the island Cos.*

Apenninus, i, m. 2. *the Apennines.*

aper, ri, m. 2. *a boar, a wild boar.*

apërio, erire, erui, ertum, a. 4. (ad & pario) *to open.*

apërior, iri, tus sum, pass. *to be opened,*

apertus, a, um, pt. *opened.*

apex, icis, m. 3. *a point, the top.*

apis, is, f. 3. *a bee.*

Apis, is, m. 3. *a deity among the Egyptians.*

Apollo, inis, m. 3. *the son of Jupiter and Latona.*

apparātus, ūs, m. 4. *a preparation.*

appāreo, ère, ui, itum, n. 2. (ad & pareo) *to appear; appāret, it is apparent.*

appellandus, a, um, pt. *to be addressed.*

appellātus, a, um, pt. *addressed.*

appello, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. (ad & pello, for loquor) *to address, to call upon.*

appellor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be called upon.*

appendo, dère, di, sum, a. 3. (ad & pendo) *to hang by or to, to weigh out, to pay.*

appendor, di, sus sum, pass. *to be weighed out.*

appëtens, tis, pt. *seeking after.*

appeto, ère, ìvi and ii, itum, a. 3. (ad & peto) *to desire, to strive after, to aim at.*

Appius, i, m. 2. *the name of several noble Romans.*

appōno, onère, òsui, ositum, a. 3. (ad & pono) *to set before, to put to, to join.*

appōnor, òni, ositus sum, pass. *to be placed before.*

appositus, a, um, pt. *placed before.*

appropinquo, āre, āvi, ātum, n. 1. (ad & propinquo) *to draw near.*

- apricus, a, um, adj. sunny, clear, warm.
- apto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to fit, to adjust.
- apud, pr. at, in, among, before, with.
- Apulia, æ, f. 1. a country in Italy, near the Adriatic.
- aqua, æ, f. 1. water.
- aquæductus, ūs, m. 4. an aqueduct.
- aquila, æ, f. 1. an eagle.
- Aquilo, ōnis, m. 3. the North-wind.
- Aquitania, æ, f. 1. a country of Gaul.
- Aquitāni, ōrum, m. pl. 2. the inhabitants of Aquitania.
- ara, æ, f. 1. an altar.
- Arabia, æ, f. 1. Arabia.
- Arabicus, a, um, adj. of or belonging to Arabia; Arabicus sinus, the Red sea.
- Arabs, ābis, m. 3. an Arabian.
- arbitrātus, a, um, pt. having thought.
- arbitror, āri, ātus sum, d. 1. to believe, to think.
- arbor, & os, ōris, f. 3. a tree.
- arca, æ, f. 1. a chest.
- Arcadia, æ, f. 1. Arcadia, a country in the Peloponnēsus.
- Arcas, ādis, m. 3. a son of Jupiter and Calisto.
- arceo, ēre, ui, (sup. car.) a. 2. to drive away, to restrain.
- arceor, ēri, pass. to be driven away.
- arcessitus, a, um, pt. sent for.
- arcesso, ēre, īvi, itum, a. 3. to send for, to call.
- arcessor, ī, itus sum, pass. to be sent for.
- Archimēda, is, m. 3. a famous mathematician and astronomer of Syracuse.
- architectus, ī, m. 2. an architect.
- Archytas, æ, m. 1. a philosopher of Tarentum.
- arctē, adv. (iūs, issimē) close by.
- arctus, a, um, adj. (ior, issim) narrow, close.
- arcus, ūs, m. 4. a bow, an arch.
- Ardea, æ, f. 1. a famous city of Latium in Italy.
- ardens, tis, pt. and adj. burning, hot.
- ardeo, dēre, si, sum, n. and a. 2. to burn, to sparkle, to be consumed by fire.
- arduus, a, um, adj. high, steep, arduous.
- asēna, æ, f. 1. sand.
- arenosus, a, um, adj. sandy.
- Arethūsa, æ, f. 1. a fountain in Arcadia.
- argentum, ī, n. 2. silver.
- Argias, æ, m. 1. a man who founded Chalcedon.
- Argīvus, a, um, adj. of Argos.
- Argīvi, ōrum, m. pl. 2. citizens of Argos.
- Argonautæ, ārum, m. pl. 1. the crew of the ship Argo.
- Argos, ī, n. sing. m. pl. 2. a city in Greece.
- arguo, uēre, ui, ūtum, a. 3. to show, to prove, to convict.

- arguor**, ūi, ūtus sum, pass. *to be convinced.*
Ariminum, i, n. 2. *an ancient city of Italy.*
Aristobŭlus, a, m. 2. *a name common to some of the high priests and kings of Judæa.*
Aristotēles, is, m. 3. *Aristotle, a Greek philosopher.*
arma, ōrum. n. pl. 2. *arms.*
armātus, a, um, pt. *armed.*
Armenia, æ, f. 1. *a country of Asia.*
Armenius, a, um, adj. *Armenian.*
armentum, i, n. 2. *a herd.*
armilla, æ, f. 1. *a bracelet.*
armo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to arm.*
armor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be armed.*
aro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to plough.*
aror, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be ploughed.*
arreptus, a, um, pt. *seized upon.*
arripio, ipĕre, ipui, eptum, a. 3. (ad & rapio) *to seize upon.*
arripior, ĩpi, eptus sum, pass. *to be seized upon.*
arrōgo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. (ad & rogo) *to arrogate, to claim.*
arrōgor, āri, atus sum, pass. *to be claimed.*
ars, tis, f. 3. *art.*
Artemisia, æ, f. 1. *the wife of Mausŏlus king of Caria.*
artifex, ĩcis, c. 3. *an artist.*
arundo, ĩnis, f. 3. *a reed.*
Aruns, tis, m. 3. *the son of Tarquin the Proud.*
arx, cis, f. 3. *a citadel.*
Ascanius, i, m. 2. *the son of Æneas.*
ascendo. See *adscendo.*
Asia, æ, f. 1. *Asia.*
Asiaticus, i, m. 2. *a surname of Scipio, for his victories in Asia.*
Asina, æ, m. 1. *a name of the Cornelian family at Rome.*
asĭnus, i, m. 2. *an ass.*
asper, ĕra, ĕrum, adj. *rough.*
aspergo. See *adspergo.*
as or **ad-spĕrnor**, āri, ātus sum, d. 1. *to spurn, to despise.*
aspis, ĩdis, f. 3. *an asp.*
assequūtus or **cūtus**, a, um, pt. *having obtained.*
as or **ad-sĕquor**, quĭ, cūtus or quūtus sum, d. 3. (ad & sequor) *to obtain, to overtake.*
as or **ad-sĕrvo**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. (ad & servo) *to preserve.*
asservor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be served.*
as or **ad-signo**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. (ad & signo) *to assign.*
assurgo, surgĕre, surrexi, surrectum, n. 3. (ad & surgo) *to arise.*
astronomia, æ, f. 1. *astronomy.*
astūtus, a, um, adj. (ior, is-sĭmus) *cunning.*
asylum, i, n. 2. *an asylum.*

at, conj. *but*.

Atalanta, æ, f. 1. *the daughter of Schœneus, distinguished for her swiftness and beauty.*

Athēnæ, ārum, f. pl. 1. *Athens, a city of Greece, sacred to Minerva.*

Atheniensis, is, m. 3. *an inhabitant of Athens.*

Atilius, i, m. 2. *a name of Regulus.*

Atlanticus, a, um, adj. of *Atlas*; mare Atlanticum, *the Atlantic sea or ocean.*

atque, conj. *and*.

atrociter, adv. (iūs, issimè) *fiercely, severely.*

Attālus, i, m. 2. *a king of Pergāmus.*

attēro, terēre, trīvi, trītum, a. 3. (ad & tero) *to rub off.*

attēror, teri, trītus sum, pass. *to be rubbed off.*

Atthis, īdis, f. 3. *Attica.*

Attica, æ, f. 1. *Attica, a country of Greece.*

attingo, ingēre, īgi, actum, a. 3. (ad & tango) *to touch, to attain.*

attollo, ēre, (pret. and sup. not used) a. 3. (ad & tollo) *to raise up.*

attritus, a, um, pt. (from attēro) *rubbed against, diminished.*

auctor, ōris, c. 3. *an author.*

auctoritas, ātis, f. 3. *authority.*

auctus, a, um, pt. *increased.*

audacia, æ, f. 1. *audacity, boldness.*

audax, ācis, adj. *bold, daring.*

audeo, dēre, sus sum, n. p.

2. *to dare.*

audio, ire, īvi, ītum, a. 4. *to hear.*

audior, īri, ītus sum, pass. *to be heard.*

auditus, a, um, pt. *heard.*

auditus, ūs, m. 4. *a hearing.*

aufēro, auferre, abstūli, ablātum, irr. a. (abs & fero) *to take away.*

aufēror, auferri, ablātus sum, pass. *to be taken away.*

aufūgio, ugēre, ūgi, ugītum, n. 3. (abs & fugio) *to fly away.*

augendus, a, um, pt. *to be increased.*

augeo, gēre, xi, ctum, a. 2. *to increase.*

augeor, gēri, ctus sum, pass. *to be increased.*

augurium, i, n. 2. *an augury.*

augustè, adv. *nobly.*

augustus, a, um, adj. *august, venerable.*

Augustus, i, m. 2. *the second emperor of Rome; he was so beloved by his people, that all the succeeding emperors took the name of Augustus.*

Aulis, īdos and īdis, f. 3. *a town in Bœotia.*

Aulus, i, m. 2. *a name common among the Romans.*

Aurelius, i, m. 2. *the name of several noble Romans.*

aureus, a, um, adj. *golden.*

auriga, æ, m. 1. *a charioteer.*

auris, is, f. 3. *the ear.*
 aurum, i, n. 2. *gold.*
 auspiciū, i, n. 2. *an auspice.*
 ausus, a, um, pt. (from audeo) *daring, having dared.*
 aut, conj. *or*; aut...aut, *either ...or.*
 autem, conj. *but.*
 autumnus, i, m. 2. *autumn.*
 auxilium, i, n. 2. *help, aid.*
 avaritia, æ, f. 1. *avarice.*
 avēho, hēre, xi, ctum, a. 3. (a & veho) *to carry away.*
 avēhor, hi, ctus sum, pass. *to be carried away.*
 avello, vellēre, velli or vulsi, vulsum, a. 3. (a & vello) *to carry away, to pull away.*
 avellor, velli, vulsus sum, pass. *to be carried away.*
 Aventinus, i, m. 2. *mount Aventine, one of the seven hills on which Rome stands.*
 aversus, a, um, pt. *turned away*; from
 avertō, tēre, ti, sum, a. 3. (a & verito) *to avert, to turn away.*
 avertor, ti, sus sum, pass. *to be turned away.*
 aviculā, æ, f. 1. *a small bird.*
 avidus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus) *greedy, eager.*
 avis, is, f. 3. *a bird.*
 avōco, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. (a & voco) *to call away.*
 avōcor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be called away.*
 avolatūrus, a, um, pt. *about to fly away.*

avōlo, āre, āvi, ātum, n. 1. (a & volo) *to fly away.*
 avuncūlus, i, m. 2. *an uncle.*
 avus, i, m. 2. *a grandfather.*
 Axēnus, i, m. 2. (pontus) *the Euxine Sea*; *anciently so called, on account of the cruelty of the inhabitants.*

B.

Babylon, ōnis, f. 3. *the metropolis of the ancient Chaldeans.*
 Babylonia, æ, f. 1. *the country about Babylon.*
 bacca, æ, f. 1. *a berry.*
 Bacchus, i, m. 2. *one of the ancient deities, the son of Jupiter and Semēle*; *the inventor and god of wine.*
 Bactriāna, æ, f. 1. *a country of Asia.*
 Bactriāni, ōrum, m. pl. 2. *the inhabitants of Bactriana.*
 bacūlum, i, n. 2. *a staff.*
 Bætis, is, m. 3. *a river in the southern part of Spain*; *now, the Guadalquivir.*
 Bæticus, a, um, adj. *of or belonging to the country through which the Bætis flows.*
 Bagrāda, æ, m. 1. *a river of Africa, near Utica, where Regulus killed a serpent 120 feet long.*
 ballista, æ, f. 1. *a machine for throwing stones.*
 Bālticus, a, um, adj. *mare Balticum, the Baltic Sea.*

- barbārus, a, um, adj. *barbarous, savage*; barbāri, *barbarians*.
 Batāvus, a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to Holland*.
 beatitūdo, inis, f. 3. *blessedness, happiness*.
 beātus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus) *happy*.
 Bebrycia, æ, f. 1. *a country of Asia*.
 Belgæ, arum, m. pl. 1. *the inhabitants of part of Gaul*.
 Belgicus, a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to Belgæ*.
 Bellerōphon, tis, m. 3. *the son of Glaucus, king of Ephyra*.
 bellicōsus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus) *warlike*.
 bellicus, a, um, adj. *warlike*.
 belligēror, āri, ātus sum, d. 1. *to carry on war*.
 bello, āre, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to wage war, to contend*.
 bellua, æ, f. 1. *a beast, a brute*.
 bellum, i, n. 2. *war*.
 Belus, i, m. 2. *one of the most ancient kings of Babylon*.
 bene, adv. (comp. melius, sup. optimè) *well, finely*; bene pugnāre, *to fight successfully*.
 beneficium, i, n. 2. *a benefit, a kindness*.
 benevolentia, æ, f. 1. *benevolence, good will*.
 benignè, adv. *kindly*.
 benignus, a, um, adj. *kind, benign*.
 bestia, æ, f. 1. *a beast*.
 Bestia, æ, m. 1. *a Roman consul*.
 Bias, antis, m. 3. *a famous philosopher, and one of the seven wise men of Greece*.
 bibliothēca, æ, f. 1. *a library*.
 bibo, ěre, i, itum, a. 3. *to imbibe, to drink*; colōrem, *to receive a colour*.
 bibor, i, itus sum, pass. *to be drunk, to be imbibed*.
 Bibŭlus, i, m. 2. *a Roman, who was consul with Julius Cæsar*.
 bini, æ, a, num. adj. *every two, two*.
 bipes, ědis, adj. *two-footed*.
 bis, num. adv. *twice*.
 Bithynia, æ, f. 1. *a country of Asia Minor*.
 blanditia, æ, f. 1. *a compliment*; blanditiæ, pl. *blandishments, caresses, flattery*.
 blandus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus) *tender, flattering*.
 Bœotia, æ, f. 1. *a country of Greece*.
 bonitas, ātis, f. 3. *goodness*.
 bonus, a, um, adj. (melior, optimus) *good, happy*; bonum, *a good thing*, bona, pl. *an estate, goods*.
 Boreālis, e, adj. *northern*.
 Boreas, æ, m. 1. *the north wind*.
 Borysthēnes, æ, m. 1. *a large river of Scythia, which flows into the Euxine*.
 Borysthēnis, ědis, f. 3. *a*

town at the mouth of the Borysthenes.

oos, bovis, c. 3. *an ox, a cow.*

Bosphorus or Bosporus, i, m.

2. *two straits at the confines of Europe and Asia; one the Thracian, now, the Straits of Constantinople; the other, the Cimmerian, now, the Straits of Caffa.*

brachium, i, n. 2. *the arm.*

brevi, adv. *shortly, briefly.*

brevis, e, adj. (ior, issimus) *short.*

brevitas, ātis, f. 3. *shortness, brevity.*

Brigantia, æ, f. 1. *a lake of Rætia, now, lake Constance.*

Britannia, æ, f. 1. *Great Britain.*

Britannicus, a, um, adj. *belonging to Britain, British.*

Britannus, a, um, adj. *British; Britanni, the Britons.*

bruma, æ, f. 1. *winter, the shortest day.*

Bruttium, i, n. 2. *a promontory of Italy.*

Bruttii, ōrum, m. pl. 2. *a people of Italy.*

Brutus, i, m. 2. *a noble family of Rome.*

Bucephālus, i, m. 2. *Alexander's war-horse.*

Bucephālos, i, f. 2. *a city of India, built by Alexander, in memory of his horse.*

buxeus, a, um, adj. *of box, of the colour of box-wood.*

Byzantium, i, n. 2. *a large*

town in Thrace; now Constantinople.

C.

C. *stands for Caius.*

Caḃira, ind. *a town of Paphlagonia.*

caḃūmen, īnis, n. 3. *the top, the summit.*

cadens, tis, pt. *falling.*

Cadmus, i, m. 2. *the son of Agēnor, king of the Phœnicians.*

cādo, cadēre, cecīdi, cāsum, n. 3. *to fall.*

Cæcilius, i, m. 2. *the name of several Romans.*

Cæcūbum, i, n. 2. *a town of Campania, famous for its wine.*

Cæcūbus, a, um, adj. *of Cæcūbum.*

cædes, is, f. 3. *slaughter.*

cædo, cadēre, cecīdi, cæsum, a. 3. *to cut, to kill.*

cædor, di, sus sum, pass. *to be slain.*

cælātus, a, um, pt. *engraved; columnæ cælātæ, fluted columns.*

cælo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1, *to carve, to engrave.*

cælor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be carved.*

cæpe, n. indec. *an onion.*

Cæpio, ōnis, m. 3. *a Roman consul.*

Cæsar, āris, m. 3. *a surname given to the Julian family, at Rome.*

- cæstus*, ūs, m. 4. a *cæstus*:
 (a piece of lead fastened
 with thongs of leather to the
 hand, and used in boxing.)
cæsus, a, um, pt. cut, slain.
cæter, or *ërus*, *ëra*, *ërum*,
 adj. the other, the rest.
cæterum, adv. in other re-
 spects, but.
Caius, i, m. 2. a *prænomen*
 among the Romans.
Calais, is, m. 3. the son of
 Boreas.
calamitas, âtis, f. 3. a *cala-*
mity.
calathiscus, i, m. 2. a *basket*.
calefacio, *facere*, *feci*, *fac-*
tum, a. 3. to warm, to make
 warm.
calefio, *fiëri*, *factus sum*; irr.
 to be warmed.
calefactus, a, um, pt. (from
calefio) warmed.
calidus, a, um, adj. warm.
callidus, a, um, adj. cunning,
 shrewd.
calor, ôris, m. 3. warmth,
 heat.
Calpe, es, f. 1. a hill in
 Spain.—See *Abŷla*.
Calpurnius, i, m. 2. the name
 of several Romans.
Calydonius, a, um, adj. of
 or belonging to *Calydon*, a
 city in Greece.
camelus, i, c. 2. a camel.
Camillus, i, m. 2. a noble
 Roman.
Campania, æ, f. 1. a country
 of Italy.
campestris, e, adj. even, plain.
- campus*, i, m. 2. a plain, a
 field.
cancer, cri, m. 2. a crab.
candidus, a, um, adj. white.
candor, ôris, m. 3. bright
 whiteness.
canens, tis, pt. singing.
canis, is, c. 3. a dog.
Cannæ, ârum, f. pl. 1. a
 small village in Apulia, fa-
 mous for the defeat of the
 Romans by Hannibal.
Cannensis, e, adj. belonging
 to *Cannæ*.
cano, *canëre*, *cecini*, *cantum*,
 a. 3. to sing: (of instru-
 ments) to blow.
cantans, tis, pt. singing.
cantharus, i, m. 2. a beetle.
Cantium, i, n. 2. the county
 of Kent, in England.
canto, âre, âvi, âtum, freq. 1.
 (cano) to sing, to repeat
 often.
cantus, ūs, m. 4. a song: (of
 the cock) crowing.
capesso, ëre, ivi, itum, a. 3.
 (capio) to take, to enter
 upon the management.
capiendus, a, um, pt. to be
 taken.
capiens, tis, pt. taking.
câpio, *capëre*, *cëpi*, *captum*,
 a. 3. to take, to take cap-
 tive, to enjoy.
capior, *capi*, *captus sum*,
 pass. to be taken.
capitâlis, e, adj. (ioi, sup.
 car.) capital, mortal, per-
 nicious.
capitolium, i, n. 2. the capi-

- tol, the citadel on the Capitoline hill.*
capra, æ, f. 1. a goat.
captivus, a, um, adj. captive.
capto, ære, āvi, ātum, freq. 1. (capio) to catch at; auguria, to watch for auguries.
captus, a, um, pt. taken.
Capua, æ, f. 1. the chief city of Campania.
caput, itis, n. 3. a head, life, a capital city; capitis damnare, to condemn to death; præcipua capita, the chief points.
carbonarius, i, m. 2. a collier.
carcer, ěris, m. 3. a prison.
carens, tis, pt. wanting.
careo, ěre, ui, itum, u. 2. to be without, to be deprived of, not to have, to want.
Cares, ium, m. pl. 3. the people of Caria.
Caria, æ, f. 1. a country in Asia Minor.
carica, æ, f. 1. a fig.
carmen, inis, n. 3. a song, a poem.
Carneades, is, m. 3. a learned philosopher of Cyręne.
caro, carnis, f. 3. meat, flesh.
carpentum, i, n. 2. a chariot, a waggon.
Carpitani, ōrum, m. pl. 2. a people of Spain.
carpo, pere, psi, ptum, a. 3. to pluck, to tear.
carpor, pi, ptus sum, pass. to be plucked
Carre, ārum, f. pl. 1. a city of Mesopotamia.
Carthaginiensis, e, adj. of or belonging to Carthage.
Carthāgo, inis, f. 3. Carthage, a city in Africa.
carus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus) dear.
casa, æ, f. 1. a cottage, a hut.
Casca, æ, m. 1. one of the Romans who slew Cęsar.
caseus, i, m. 2. cheese.
Cassander, dri, m. 2. the name of a Macedonian.
Cassiŏpe, es, f. 1. the wife of Cepheus, and mother of Andromęda.
Cassius, i, m. 2. the name of several Romans.
Castalius, a, um, adj. of Castalia, a fountain of Phocis.
castigātus, a, um, pt. chastised.
castigo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to chastise.
castigor, āri, ātus sum, pass. to be chastised.
castrum, i, n. 2. a castle; castra, ōrum, pl. a camp; castra ponere, to pitch a camp.
casus, ūs, m. 4. an accident, an event.
Catabathmus, i, f. 2. a valley in Egypt.
Catāna, æ, f. 1. a city of Sicily.
Catanensis, e, adj. belonging to Catana.
Catięnus, i, m. 2. Catięnus Plotinus, a man who loved

his patron so much, that he threw himself upon his funeral pile, and was burned with him.

Catilina, æ, m. 1. *a conspirator at Rome, whose plots were detected by Cicero.*

Cato, ōnis, m. 3. *the surname of several Romans.*

Catūlus, i, m. 2. *the name of several noble Romans.*

catūlus, i, m. 2. *the young of beasts.*

Caucāsus, i, m. 2. *a high hill in Asia, where Prometheus was exposed.*

cauda, æ, f. 1. *a tail.*

Caudinus, a, um, adj. *of or belonging to Caudium, a town of Italy.—See furcula.*

caula, æ, f. 1. *a fold.*

causa, æ, f. 1. *a cause, a lawsuit; alicujus rei causā, for the sake of a thing.*

cautes, is, f. 3. *a rock, a crag.*

cāveo, cavēre, cāvi, cautum, n. 2. *to beware; cavēre sibi ab aliquo, to beware of any one.*

caverna, æ, f. 1. *a cavern.*

cavus, a, um, adj. *hollow.*

Cecropia, æ, f. 1. *the city of Athens.*

Cecrops, ōpis, m. 3. *the first king of Athens.*

cedens, tis, pt. *yielding.*

cedo, cedēre, cessi, cessum, n. 3. *to yield, to retire, to submit.*

celēber and ris, e, adj. (rior,

errimus) *crowded, much visited, renowned.*

celebrātus, a, um, pt. *celebrated.*

celebritas, ātis, f. 3. *celebrity, renown.*

celēbro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to visit, to celebrate.*

celēbror, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be celebrated.*

celeritas, ātis, f. 3. *speed, swiftness.*

celeriter, adv. (iūs, rīmè) *swiftly.*

Celeus, i, m. 2. *a king of Eleusis.*

celo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to conceal.*

celor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be concealed.*

Celtæ, ārum, m. pl. 1. *the Celts, a people of Gaul.*

censeo, ēre, ui, um, a. 2. *to judge, to believe; inter, to enrol among.*

censor, ēri, us sum, pass. *to be judged.*

Censorinus, i, m. 2. *a general of the Romans, who was sent against Carthage.*

censorius, i, m. 2. *one who has been a censor.*

cēnsus, ūs, m. 4. *a census.*

centēni, æ, a, num. adj. pl. *every hundred, a hundred; ad centēna, about a hundred.*

centesimus, a, um, num. adj. *the hundredth.*

centies, num. adv. *a hundred times.*

- centum, ind. num. adj. pl. *a hundred.*
 centurio, ōnis, m. 3. *a centurion.*
 Cephallenia, æ, f. 1. *an island in the Ionian Sea.*
 cera, æ, f. 1. *wax.*
 Cerbērus, i, m. 2. *a three-headed dog, which guarded the entrance of the infernal regions.*
 Cercāsum, i, n. 2. *a town of Egypt.*
 Ceres, ĕris, f. 3. *Ceres, a goddess.*
 cerno, cernēre, crēvi, crētum, a. 3. *to see, to perceive.*
 cernor, cerni, cretus sum, pass. *to be seen.*
 certāmen, ĩnis, n. 3. *a contest.*
 certē, adv. (iūs, issimē) *certainly.*
 certo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. & n. 1. *to contend with, to fight.*
 certus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus) *certain, fixed.*
 cerva, æ, f. 1. *a hind.*
 cervinus, a, um, adj. *belonging to a stag.*
 cervix, ĩcis, f. 3. *the neck.*
 cervus, i, m. 2. *a stag.*
 cesso, āre, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to cease.*
 ceter.—*See cæter.*
 cetum, i, n. 2. *a whale.*
 Ceyx, ĳcis, m. 3. *the husband of Alcyōne.*
 Chalcēdon, ōnis, f. 3. *a city of Bithynia.*
 Chaldaicus, a, um, adj. *Chaldean.*
 charta, æ, f. 1. *paper.*
 Chersiphron, ōnis, m. 3. *an architect and chief undertaker of the building of the temple at Ephesus.*
 Chersonesus, i, f. 2. *a peninsula.*
 Chilo, ōnis, m. 3. *a Lacedæmonian philosopher, and one of the seven wise men of Greece.*
 cibus, i, m. 2. *food.*
 cicatrix, ĩcis, f. 3. *a wound, a scar.*
 Cicēro, ōnis, m. 3. *a celebrated Roman orator.*
 ciconia, æ, f. 1. *a stork.*
 Cilicia, æ, f. 1. *a country of Asia Minor.*
 Cimbri, ōrum, m. pl. 2. *a people of Germany.*
 cinctus, a, um, pt. (from cingo) *surrounded.*
 Cineas, æ, m. 1. *a Thessalian, the ambassador of Pyrrhus to Rome.*
 cingo, ġere, xi, ctum, a. 3. *to surround, to gird.*
 cingor, ġi, ctus sum, pass. *to be surrounded.*
 cinis, ĕris, d. 3. *ashes.*
 Cinna, æ, m. 1. *a consul at Rome, in the time of the civil war.*
 cinnānum, i, n. 2. *cinnamon.*
 circa and circum, pr. *about, in the vicinity of; adv. round about.*

- circuitus, ūs, m. 4. *a circuit.*
 circumdātus, a, um, pt. *surrounded, placed round.*
 circumdo, dāre, dēdi, dātum, a. 1. (circum & do) *to surround, to lead round.*
 circumdor, dāri, dātus sum, pass. *to be surrounded.*
 circumeo, ire, ivi & ii, itum, irr. n. (circum & eo) *to go round, to visit.*
 circumfluens, tis, pt. *flowing round.*
 circumfluo, uēre, uxi, uxum, n. 3. (circum & fluo) *to flow round.*
 circumiens, euntis, pt. *going round.*
 circumjācens, tis, pt. *lying near.*
 circumjāceo, ēre, ui, itum, n. 2. (circum & jaceo) *to lie near, or about.*
 circumstans, tis, pt. *standing round.*
 circumsto, stāre, stīti, stītum or stātum, n. 1. (circum & sto) *to stand round.*
 circumveniēns, tis, pt. *surrounding.*
 circumvēnio, venīre, vēni, ventum, a. 4. (circum & venio) *to surround, to circumvent.*
 circumvenior, venīri, ventus sum, pass. *to be surrounded.*
 circumventus, a, um, pt. *surrounded.*
 Ciris, is, f. 3. *a name of Scylla, the daughter of Nisus.*
 Cisalpinus, a, um, adj. *Cisalpine, on this side of the Alps.*
 Cithæron, ōnis, m. 3. *a mountain of Boeotia.*
 citō, adv. (iūa, issimē) *quickly.*
 citus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus) *quick.*
 citra, pr. & adv. *on this side, without.*
 civīcus, a, um, adj. *civic; corona civica, a civic crown.*
 civilis, e, adj. (ior, sup. car.) *of a city, civil.*
 civis, is, c. 3. *a citizen.*
 civitas, ātis, f. 3. *a city, a state, a constitution, the right of citizenship.*
 clades, is, f. 3. *an overthrow, slaughter.*
 clam, pr. *without the knowledge of; adv. privately, secretly.*
 clamo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to cry out, to call on.*
 clamor, ōris, m. 3. *a clamour, a cry.*
 clandestinus, a, um, adj. *secret, clandestine.*
 claritas, ātis, f. 3. *celebrity.*
 clarus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus) *clear, famous, loud.*
 Claudius, i, m. 2. *the name of several Romans.*
 claudio, dēre, si, sum, a. 3. *to close, to shut.*
 claudor, di, sus sum, pass. *to be closed.*
 claudus, a, um, adj. *lame.*
 clausus, a, um, pt. *shut up.*
 clavus, i, m. 2. *a key.*
 clemens, tis, adj. *merciful.*

- clementia*, æ, f. 1. *clemency, mildness.*
Cleopâtra, æ, f. 1. *an Egyptian queen.*
cloāca, æ, f. 1. *a drain.*
Cluentius, i, m. 2. *a noble Roman.*
Clusium, i, n. 2. *a city of Etruria, in Italy.*
clypeus, i, m. 2. *a shield.*
Cn. stands for
Cneius, i, m. 2. *a prænomen common to the Romans.*
coactus, a, um, pt. (from *co-* *go*) *collected, assembled together.*
coccyx, ŷgis or ŷcis, m. 3. *a cuckoo.*
Cocles, itis, m. 3. *a Roman much celebrated for his bravery.*
coctilis, e, adj. *dried, burnt, baked; laterculus, brick.*
coctus, a, um, pt. *baked, boiled; latères cocti, bricks.*
cælum, i, n. sing. m. pl. 2. *heaven, the climate.*
cæna, æ, f. 1. *a supper.*
cæpi, isse, def. pret. *I begin, or have begun.*
cæptus, a, um, pt. *begun.*
coërceo, ère, ui, itum, a. 2. (con & arceo) *to tame, to restrain, to control.*
cogitatio, ōnis, f. 3. *a thought, a reflection.*
cogitatum, i, n. 2. *a thought.*
cogito, âre, âvi, âtum, a. 1. *to think.*
cognitus, a, um, pt. *known.*
cognōmen, inis, n. 3. *a surname.*
cognosco, oscère, ōvi, itum, a. 3. (con & nosco) *to know, to learn; de causâ, to decide a law-suit.*
cognoscor, osci, itus sum, pass. *to be known.*
cōgo, cogère, coëgi, coactum, a. 3. (con & ago) *to compel, to hold together, to collect; agmen, to close the train.*
cōgor, gi, actus sum, pass. *to be collected.*
cohæreo, rère, si, sum, n. 2. (con & hæreo) *to hang together, to agree, to be joined to.*
cohibeo, ère, ui, itum, a. 2. (con & habeo) *to hold back, to restrain.*
cohibeor, èri, itus sum, pass. *to be restrained.*
cohors, tis, f. 3. *a cohort, the tenth part of a legion.*
Colchis, idis, f. 3. *a country of Asia.*
collabor, bi, psus sum, d. 3. (con & labor) *to fall down.*
collâre, is, n. 3. *a collar, a necklace.*
Collatinus, i, m. 2. *surnamed Tarquinius, the husband of Lucretia.*
collectus, a, um, pt. *collected.*
collëga, æ, m. 1. *a colleague.*
collegium, i, n. 2. *a college, a company.*
colligo, igère, ègi, ectum, a.

3. (con & lego) *to collect.*
 colligor, ĩgi, ectus sum, pass. *to be collected.*
 collis, is, m. 3. *a hill.*
 collocātus, a, um, pt. *placed.*
 collōco, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. (con & loco) *to place, to arrange.*
 collōcor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be placed.*
 colloquium, i, n. 2. *conversation, an interview.*
 collōquor, qui, quūtus or cūtus sum, d. 3. (con & loquor) *to speak with one.*
 collum, i, n. 2. *the neck.*
 colo, colēre, colui, cultum, a. 3. *to cultivate, to respect, to pay honour to, to inhabit.*
 color, coli, cultus sum, pass. *to be cultivated.*
 colonia, æ, f. 1. *a colony.*
 colōnus, i, m. 2. *a colonist.*
 color & os, ōris, m. 3. *a colour.*
 columba, æ, f. 1. *a dove, a pigeon.*
 columbāre, is, n. 3. *a dove-cot.*
 columna, æ, f. 1. *a column.*
 combūro, urēre, ussi, ustum, a. 3. (con & buro, for uro) *to burn with fire, to burn.*
 comēdendus, a, um, pt. *to be eaten or fed upon.*
 comēdo, edēre, ēdi, ēsum & estum, a. 3. (con & ēdo) *to eat up.*
 comēdor, ēdi, ēsus or estus sum, pass. *to be consumed.*
 comes, ĩtis, c. 3. *a companion.*
 comissor or commissor, āri, ātus sum, d. 1. *to go to a feast, to go to.*
 comītans, tis, pt. *accompanying.*
 comitātus, a, um, pt. *accompanying.*
 comītor, āri, ātus sum, d. 1. *to accompany.*
 commemorō, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. (con & memōro) *to commemorate, to mention.*
 commemorōror, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be mentioned.*
 commendo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. (con & mando) *to commend.*
 commendor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be commended.*
 commeo, āre, āvi, ātum, n. 1. (con & meo) *to go, to move, to go together.*
 commercium, i, n. 2. *commerce, intercourse.*
 commīgro, āre, āvi, ātum, n. 1. (con & migro) *to emigrate.*
 commīnuo, uēre, ui, ūtum, a. 3. (con & minuo) *to diminish, to bruise, to break in pieces.*
 comminuor, ui, ūtus sum, pass. *to be diminished.*
 comminūtus, a, um, pt. *diminished, broken in pieces.*
 committo, ittēre, ĩsi, ĩssum, a. 3. (con & mitto) *to commit, to intrust; pugnā, to begin a battle; crimen, to commit a crime.*
 committor, itti, ĩssus sum, pass. *to be committed.*

commissus, a, um, pt. *in-trusted.*

commoditas, ātis, f. 3. *a convenience.*

commōdum, i, n. 2. *an advantage.*

commōrior, mōri & moriri, mortuus sum, d. 3. and 4. (con & morior) *to die together or with.*

commōror, āri, ātus sum, d. 1. (con & moror) *to reside, to stay at.*

commōtus, a, um, pt. *moved.*

commōveo, ovēre, ōvi, ōtum, a. 2. (con & moveo) *to move; bellum, to begin a war.*

commōveor, ovēri, ōtus sum, pass. *to be moved.*

communīco, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. (from communis) *to communicate.*

communis, e, adj. *common.*

comœdia, æ, f. 1. *a comedy.*

comparātus, a, um, pt. *compared, procured.*

compāro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. (con & paro) *to compare, to gain, to procure.*

compāror, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be compared.*

compello, pellēre, pūli, pulsum, a. 3. (con & pello) *to drive, to move; in fugam, to put to flight.*

compellor, elli, ulsus sum, pass. *to be driven.*

compenso, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. (con & penso) *to compensate, to esteem highly.*

compērio, erire, ĕri, ertum, a. 4. (con & pario) *to learn, to discover.*

complector, ecti, exus sum, d. 3. (con & plector) *to embrace, to take hold of; complecti amōre, to love.*

compōno, onēre, osui, ositum, a. 3. (con & pono) *to compose, to put together, to finish, to compare.*

compōnor, ni, sītus sum, pass. *to be put together.*

compositus, a, um, pt. *finished.*

comprehendendus, a, um, pt. *to be seized.*

comprehendo, dēre, si, sum, a. 3. (con & prehendo) *to comprehend, to seize on.*

comprehendor, di, sus sum, pass. *to be comprehended.*

comprehensus, a, um, pt. *seized.*

compulsus, a, um, pt. *compelled, driven.*

conātus, a, um, pt. *having endeavoured, endeavouring.*

concēdo, dēre, ssi, ssum, a. 3. (con & cedo) *to yield, to permit.*

concēdor, di, ssus sum, pass. *to be conceded.*

conceptus, a, um, pt. *conceived.*

concessus, a, um, pt. *yielded.*

concha, æ, f. 1. *a shell-fish.*

conchylium, i, n. 2. *a shell-fish.*

concilio, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1.

- to conciliate, to unite, to reconcile*; sibi, *to acquire for one's self, to gain.*
- concio, ōnis, f. 3. *an assembly, an assembly of the people.*
- concipio, ip̄ere, ēpi, eptum, a. 3. (con & capio) *to conceive, to form, to draw up.*
- conciptior, īpi, eptus sum, pass. *to be conceived.*
- concito, āre, āvi, ātum, freq. 1. (con & cito) *to excite, to raise.*
- conciitor, ōris, m. 3. *one who excites, a disturber.*
- concōquo, quēre, xi, ctum, a. 3. (con & coquo) *to boil, to digest.*
- concōquor, qui, ctus sum, pass. *to be boiled.*
- concordia, æ, f. 1. *concord, agreement.*
- concrēdo, ēre, īdi, itum, a. 3. (con & credo) *to intrust, to venture.*
- concrēmo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. (con & crēmo) *to burn with, or together.*
- concrēmor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be burnt with.*
- concurro, currēre, curri or cucurri, cursum, n. 3. (con & curro) *to run together.*
- concurritur, pass. imp. *it is run.*
- concussus, a, um, pt. *shaken, moved.*
- concūtio, utēre, ussi, ussum, a. 3. (con & quatio) *to shake, to trouble.*
- concūtiior, cūti, cussus sum, pass. *to be shaken.*
- condendus, a, um, pt. *to be laid up, to be built.*
- condens, tis, pt. *building, hiding.*
- conditio, ōnis, f. 3. *condition, situation, a proposal, terms*; conditionem accipere, *to accept a proposal.*
- conditus, a, um, pt. *built.*
- condo, dēre, didi, ditum, a. 3. (con & do) *to found, to build, to conceal.*
- condor, i, itus sum, pass. *to be founded.*
- condūco, ucēre, uxi, etum, a. 3. (con & duco) *to hire, to contract.*
- confectus, a, um, pt. *finished, worn out.*
- confēro, conferre, contūli, collatum, irr. a. (con & fero) *to bring together, to heap up*; se conferre, *to betake one's self, to go.*
- confēror, conferri, collatus sum, pass. *to be brought together.*
- conficio, icēre, ēci, ectum, a. 3. (con & facio) *to make, to finish, to ruin, to destroy*; senectūte, *to weaken*; plagis, *to strike severely*; bellum, *to end a war.*
- conficior, ici, ectus sum, pass. *to be finished.*
- confiatus, a, um, pt. *blown together, composed.*
- confīgo, gēre, xi, ctum, a. 3.

- (con & fligo) *to contend, to engage.*
 conflo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. 1. (con & flo) *to melt together, to unite, to compose.*
 conflor, âri, âtus sum, pass. *to be blown together.*
 confluo, uère, uxi, uxum, n. 3. (con & fluo) *to flow together, to go in numbers.*
 confodio, odère, ôdi, ossum, a. 3. (con & fodio) *to dig, to stab.*
 confodior, ôdi, ossus sum, pass. *to be stabbed.*
 confossus, a, um, pt. *stabbed.*
 confugio, ugère, ūgi, ūgitum, n. 3. (con & fugio) *to fly to or with.*
 congéro, rère, ssi, stum, a. 3. (con & gero) *to heap up, to accumulate.*
 congrëdior, ëdi, essus sum, d. 3. (con & gradior) *to encounter, to fight.*
 congregatus, a, um, pt. *assembled.*
 congrëgo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. 1. (con & grex) *to assemble.*
 congrëgor, âri, âtus sum, pass. *to be assembled.*
 conjectus, a, um, pt. *cast, conjectured.*
 conjicio, icère, ëci, ectum, a. 3. (con & jacio) *to throw in, to conjecture.*
 conjicior, ici, ectus sum, pass. *to be thrown in.*
 conjugium, i, n. 2. *marriage.*
 conjunctus, a, um, pt. *united.*
 conjungo, gère, xi, ctum, a. 3. (con & jungo) *to unite, to bind.*
 conjungor, gi, ctus sum, pass. *to be united.*
 conjuratus, a, um, pt. *conspired.*
 conjuro, âre, âvi, âtum, a. 1. (con & juro) *to conjure or conspire.*
 conjûror, âri, âtus sum, pass. *to be sworn together.*
 conjux or unx, ūgis, c. 3. *a spouse.*
 conor, âri, âtus sum, d. 1. *to attempt, to venture.*
 conquëror, ri, stus sum, d. 3. (con & queror) *to complain, to lament.*
 conscendo, dère, di, sum, a. 3. (con & scando) *to climb, to ascend.*
 conscendor, di, sus sum, pass. *to be ascended.*
 consensus, a, um, pt. *ascended.*
 consëcro, âre, âvi, âtum, a. 1. (con & sacro) *to consecrate, to dedicate, to devote.*
 consëcror, âri, âtus sum, pass. *to be devoted.*
 conscisco, iscère, iui, itum, a. 3. (con & scisco) *to commit, to be guilty of; sibi mortem consciscère, to kill one's self.*
 senesco, senescère, senui, (sup. not used) inc. 3.

- (con & senesco) *to grow old.*
- consentio, tire, si, sum, n. 4. (con & sentio) *to consent, to agree, to unite.*
- consēquor, qui, quātus or cūtus sum, d. 3. (con & sequor) *to gain, to obtain.*
- consequūtus or -cūtus, a, um, pt. *having obtained, following.*
- consēro, erēre, erui, ertum, a. 3. (con & sero) *to join, to put together; pugnam, to join battle.*
- conservandus, a, um, pt. *to be preserved.*
- conservo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. (con & servo) *to preserve, to maintain.*
- conservor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be preserved.*
- considens, tis, pt. *sitting together.*
- considens, tis, pt. *encamping.*
- consideo, idēre, ēdi, essum, n. 2. (con & sedeo) *to sit together.*
- consido, idēre, ēdi, essum, n. 3. (con & sido) *to sit down, to encamp.*
- consilium, i, n. 2. *a council, counsel, design, intention.*
- consisto, sistēre, stīti, stītum, (the sup. is seldom used) n. 3. (con & sisto) *to stand, to consist.*
- consōlor, āri, ātus sum, d. 1. (con & solor) *to comfort, to console.*
- conspectus, a, um, pt. *seen.*
- conspectus, ūs, m. 4. *a sight; in conspectu, in the sight of.*
- conspicātus, a, um, pt. *having beheld.*
- conspicio, icēre, exi, ectum, a. 3. (con & specio) *to behold, to see.*
- conspicior, ici, ectus sum, pass. *to be seen.*
- conspīcor, āri, ātus sum, d. 1. *to behold.*
- conspiciuus, a, um, adj. *conspicuous, distinguished.*
- constans, tis, adj. *constant, steady.*
- constituo, uēre, ui, ūtum, a. 3. (con & statuo) *to appoint, to establish.*
- constituor, ui, ūtus sum, pass. *to be appointed.*
- constitūtus, a, um, pt. *established.*
- consto, stāre, stīti, stītum & stātum, n. 1. (con & sto) *to consist of; constat, imp. it is certain, evident, known.*
- construo, uēre, uxi, uctum, a. 3. (con & struo) *to build up, to heap up.*
- consuesco, escēre, ēvi, ētum, n. 3. (con & suesco) *to be accustomed.*
- consuetūdo, inis, f. 3. *habit, custom.*
- consul, ūlis, m. 3. *a consul.*
- consulāris, e, adj. *of or pertaining to the consul; (vir,) one who has been a consul.*
- consulātus, ūs, m. 4. *the consulship.*

consūlens, tis, pt. *consulting*.
consūlo, ulēre, ului, ultum,
a. 3. *to advise, to consult*.

consulto, āre, āvi, ātum, freq.
1. *to advise together, to consult*.

consūmo, umēre, umpsi or
umsi, umptum or umtum,
a. 3. (con & sumo) *to consume, to waste*.

consūmor, mi, ptus or tus
sum, pass. *to be consumed*.

consumptus or -tus, a, um, pt.
wasted.

contagiōsus, a, um, adj. *con-*
tagious.

contemnendus, a, um, pt. *to*
be despised.

contemno, nēre, psi or si,
ptum or tum, a. 3. (con &
temno) *to despise*.

contemnōr, ni, ptus or tus
sum, pass. *to be despised*.

contemplātus, a, um, pt. *ob-*
serving, regarding.

contemplor, āri, ātus sum,
d. 1. *to contemplate, to re-*
gard.

contemptim, adv. *with con-*
tempt, contemptuously.

contemptus or -ptus, a, um, pt.
despised.

contemptus or -ptus, ūs, m. 4.
contempt.

contendo, dēre, di, sum or
tum, a. & n. 3. (con & tendo)
to contend, to go to; ali-
quid ab aliquo, to demand
something of some one.

contentio, ōnis, f. 3. *conten-*
tion, an effort.

contentus, a, um, adj. *con-*
tent.

contēro, terēre, trīvi, trītum,
a. 3. (con & tero) *to break,*
to pound, to waste.

contēror, tēri, trītus sum,
pass. *to be pounded, to be*
wasted.

contīnens, tis, pt. and adj.
joining, continued, tempe-
rate; subs. f. 3. the con-
tinent or main land.

contīneo, inēre, inui, en-
tum, a. 2. (con & teneo)
to hold in, to contain.

contingo, tingēre, ūgi, tac-
tum, a. 3. (con & tango)
to touch.

contingit, imp. *it happens;*
mihi, I have the fortune,
or it happens to me.

continuus, a, um, adj. *con-*
tinued, adjoining.

contra, pr. *against, opposite*
to; adv. on the other hand.

contractus, a, um, pt. *con-*
tracted.

contradīco, cēre, xi, ctum,
a. 3. (contra & dico) *to*
contradict.

contradīcor, ci, ctus sum,
pass. *to be contradicted*.

contradictus, a, um, pt. *con-*
tradicted, opposed.

contrāho, here, xi, ctum, a. 3.
(con & traho) *to contract*.
contrāhor, hi, ctus sum, pass.
to be contracted.

contrarius, a, um, adj. *con-*
trary.

contueor, ēri, ĭtus sum, d. 2.

- (con & tueor) *to regard, to gaze upon, to survey.*
 contundo, tundere, tūdi, tūsum, a. 3. (con & tundo) *to beat, to bruise, to crush.*
 contundor, undi, ūsus sum, pass. *to be bruised.*
 contusus, a, um, pt. *beaten, bruised.*
 convalesco, escere, ui, itum, inc. 3. (con & valesco) *to grow well, to recover.*
 convenio, enire, eni, entum, n. 4. (con & venio) *to meet, to come together.*
 converto, tere, ti, sum, a. 3. (con & verto) *to convert into, to change; se in preces, to turn to entreating.*
 convertor, ti, sus sum, pass. *to be changed; in fugam, to fly.*
 conversus, a, um, pt. *changed, turned.*
 convicium, i, n. 2. *loud noise, scolding, reproach.*
 convivium, i, n. 2. *a feast, a banquet.*
 convoco, are, avi, atum, a. 1. (con & voco) *to call together.*
 convocor, ari, atus sum, pass. *to be called together.*
 convolvere, vere, vi, utum, a. 3. (con & volvo) *to roll together.*
 convolvor, vi, utus sum, pass. *to be rolled together; se, to roll one's self together.*
 coopero, ire, ui, tum, a. 4. (pario) *to cover.*
 copia, æ, f. 1. *an abundance, a multitude, a swarm; copie, pl. forces, troops.*
 copiose, adv. (iūs, issimè) *copiously.*
 coquo, quere, xi, ctum, a. 3. *to bake, to boil.*
 coquor, qui, ctus sum, pass. *to be boiled.*
 coquus, i, m. 2. *a cook.*
 cor, cordis, n. 3. *the heart.*
 coram, pr. *in the presence of, before; adv. openly.*
 Corcyra, æ, f. 1. *an island, now, Corfu.*
 Corinthus, i, f. 2. *Corinth, a city of Greece.*
 Corinthius, a, um, adj. *Corinthian, belonging to Corinth.*
 Corioli, orum, m. pl. 2. *a town of Latium.*
 Coriolanus, i, m. 2. *a noble Roman.*
 corium, i, n. 2. *the skin.*
 Cornelia, æ, f. 1. *a noble Roman lady.*
 Cornelius, i, m. 2. *the surname of an illustrious family at Rome.*
 cornix, icis, f. 3. *a crow.*
 cornu, u, n. 4. *a horn.*
 corona, æ, f. 1. *a crown.*
 corpus, oris, n. 3. *a body, a corpse.*
 correptus, a, um, pt. *seized.*
 corripio, igere, exi, ectum, a. 3. (con & rego) *to straighten, to make better, to correct.*
 corripio, ipere, ipui, eptum,

- a. 3. (con & rapio) *to seize on.*
 corripior, ĩpi, eptus sum, pass. *to be seized on.*
 corrōdo, dĕre, si, sum, a. 3. (con & rodo) *to gnaw, to corrode.*
 corrōdor, di, sus sum, pass. *to be gnawed, to be corroded.*
 corrōsus, a, um, pt. *gnawed, corroded.*
 corruens, tis, pt. *falling down.*
 corrumpo, umpĕre, ũpi, uptum, a. 3. (con & rumpo) *to corrupt, to bribe, to lead astray, to spoil, to hurt.*
 corrumpor, umpi, uptus sum, pass. *to be corrupted.*
 corruo, ũĕre, ui, (sup. not used) n. 3. (con & ruo) *to fall, to decay.*
 corruptus, a, um, pt. *bribed.*
 Corsica, æ, f. 1. *an island in the Mediterranean.*
 Corvĭnus, i, m. 2. *a surname given to Valerius Maximus.*
 corvus, i, m. 2. *a raven.*
 Corycius, a, um, adj. of *Corycus, a city and mountain of Cilicia; antrum Corycium, a cave near this city.*
 Cos. stands for *Consul, singular.*
 Coss. stands for *Consules, plural.*
 Cotta, æ, m. 1. *a Roman consul.*
 crater, ĕris, m. 3. *a goblet, a crater, the mouth of a volcano.*
 Crates, is, m. 3. *a Theban philosopher.*
 Crassus, i, m. 2. *the name of several Romans.*
 creātus, a, um, pt. *chosen.*
 creber, ra, rum, adj. *frequent.*
 crebrō, adv. *frequently.*
 credo, dĕre, didi, dĭtum, a. 3. *to believe, to trust.*
 credor, di, dĭtus sum, pass. *to be believed.*
 Cremĕra, æ, f. 1. *a river of Tuscany, famous for the defeat of the Fabian family.*
 cremo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to burn.*
 cremor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be burnt.*
 creo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to choose, to create, to elect.*
 creor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be chosen.*
 crescens, tis, pt. *growing.*
 cresco, escĕre, ĕvi, ĕtum, n. 3. *to increase, to grow.*
 Creta, æ, f. 1. *Crete, an island in the Mediterranean Sea.*
 Cretensis, e, adj. *belonging to Crete, Cretan.*
 crimen, ĩnis, n. 3. *a crime, an accusation.*
 crinis, is, m. 3. *the hair.*
 Crixus, i, m. 2. *a leader of gladiators.*
 crocodilus, i, m. 2. *a crocodile.*
 cruciātus, a, um, pt. *tormented.*
 cruciātus, ũs, m. 4. *torture, torment.*

- crucio, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to torment.*
 crucior, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be tormented.*
 crudēlis, e, adj. (ior, issimus) *cruel.*
 crudelliter, adv. *cruelly.*
 crudus, a, um, adj. *rough, raw.*
 cruor, ōris, m. 3. *blood, gore.*
 crus, uris, n. 3. *the leg.*
 crux, crucis, f. 3. *a cross.*
 culex, icis, m. 3. *a gnat.*
 culpa, æ, f. 1. *a fault, guilt, blame.*
 culpo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to blame.*
 cultellus, i, m. 2. *a knife.*
 cultus, a, um, pt. (from colo) *cultivated, dressed.*
 cum, pr. *with*; adv. *when*; cum....tum, *not only....but also.*
 cunctatio, ōnis, f. 3. *delay, a delaying, hesitation.*
 cuniculus, i, m. 2. *a rabbit.*
 cupiditas, ātis, f. 3. *a desire.*
 cupidō, īnis, f. 3. *desire.*
 cupidus, a, um, adj. *desirous.*
 cupiens, tis, pt. *desiring.*
 cupio, ĕre, īvi and ii, ĭtum, a. 3. *to desire.*
 cur, adv. *why, wherefore.*
 cura, æ, f. 1. *care, anxiety.*
 Cures, ium, f. pl. 3. *a city of Italy.*
 curia, æ, f. 1. *the curia, (a division of the people,) the place of assembling.*
 Curiatii, ōrum, m. pl. 2. *the name of an Alban family; three of this family fought with the Horatii, and were defeated by them.*
 curo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to take care of, to be concerned*; non curo, *I care not.*
 currens, tis, pt. *running.*
 curro, currere, cucurri, cursum, n. 3. *to run.*
 currus, ūs, m. 4. *a chariot.*
 Cursor, ōris, m. 3. *the name of a noble Roman.*
 cursus, ūs, m. 4. *a course, a running.*
 curvus, a, um, adj. *crooked.*
 custodia, æ, f. 1. *a prison, a guard.*
 custodio, ĭre, īvi, ĭtum, a. 4. *to guard, to watch.*
 custos, ōdis, c. 3. *a guard.*
 cutis, is, f. 3. *the skin.*
 cyaneus, a, um, adj. *dark blue.*
 Cyclādes, um, f. pl. 3. *a cluster of islands in the Archipelago.*
 Cyclopes, um, m. pl. 3. *the Cyclops, giants of Sicily.*
 Cydnus, i, m. 2. *a river of Cilicia.*
 Cyllēne, es, f. 1. *a mountain in Arcadia.*
 cymba, æ, f. 1. *a boat.*
 cymbalum, i, n. 2. *a cymbal.*
 Cynicus, i, m. 2. *a Cynic, (a sect of philosophers.)*
 Cynocéphalæ, ārum, f. pl. 1. *a town of Thessaly.*
 Cynocéphali, ōrum, m. pl. 2. *a people of India with heads like dogs.*
 Cynocéphalus, i, m. 2. *a god of the Egyptians.*

Cynossēma, ātis, n. 3. *a promontory of Thrace, where queen Hecūba was buried.*

Cynthus, i, m. 2. *a hill near Delos.*

Cyrēnæ, ārum, f. pl. 1. *a city of Africa.*

Cyrenaica, æ, f. 1. *a country of Africa, so called from its capital Cyrenæ or -e.*

Cyrenæus, a, um, adj. *belonging to Cyrenæ.*

Cyrenensis, e, adj. *of Cyrenæ.*

Cyrnus, i, f. 2. *the island Corsica.*

Cyrus, i, m. 2. *Cyrus, the name of a Persian king.*

Cyzicus, i, f. 2. *the name of an island; a town named from the same.*

D.

Dædālus, i, m. 2. *an ingenious Athenian artist.*

damnandus, a, um, pt. *to be condemned.*

damnātus, a, um, pt. *condemned.*

damno, ārē, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to condemn.*

damnor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be condemned.*

damnōsus, a, um, adj. *injurious.*

Danāus, i, m. 2. *a king of the Argives, and brother of Ægyptus.*

dandus, a, um, pt. *to be given.*

dans, tis, pt. *giving.*

Danūbius, i, m. 2. *the Danube, the greatest river in Europe.*

daps, dapis, f. 3. (nom. seldom used) *a feast, a meal.*

Dardania, æ, f. 1. *a country of Asia Minor.*

datūrus, a, um, pt. *about to give.*

dātus, a, um, pt. (from do) *given.*

de, pr. *from, of, concerning.*

dea, æ, f. 1. *a goddess.*

debellātus, a, um, pt. *conquered.*

debello, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. (de & bello) *to conquer, to subdue.*

debellor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be conquered.*

debeo, ēre, ui, itum, a. 2. *to owe, to be obliged.*

debeor, ēri, itus sum, pass. *to be due.*

debilito, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to weaken.*

debilitor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be weakened.*

debitus, a, um, pt. *due, deserved, owing.*

decēdo, dēre, ssi, ssum, n. 3. (de & cedo) *to depart, to yield, to die.*

decerno, cernēre, crēvi, crētum, a. 3. (de & cerno) *to decide, to fight, to discern, to decree.*

decernor, cerni, crētus sum, pass. *to be decided, to be decreed.*

Decemviri, ōrum, m. pl. 2.

- ten men appointed to fix laws for the Romans, who for a short time governed instead of consuls.*
- decerpo, ěre, si, tum, a. 3.
(de & carpo) *to pluck off, to lessen.*
- decerpor, i, tus sum, pass. *to be plucked off.*
- decido, iděre, idi, (sup. not used) n. 3. (de & cado) *to fall off, to fall.*
- decimus, a, um, num. adj. *the tenth.*
- Decius, i, m. 2. *the name of several noble Romans.*
- decláro, áre, ávi, átum, a. 1.
(de & claro) *to declare, to show.*
- decoctus, a, um, pt. *boiled.*
- decóquo, quěre, xi, ctum, a. 3. (de & coquo) *to boil, to boil away.*
- decóquor, qui, ctus sum, pass. *to be boiled away.*
- decórus, a, um, adj. *adorned, decorous, beautiful.*
- decrĕtus, a, um, pt. *decreed, decided.*
- decreresco, crescere, crĕvi, crĕtum, n. 3. (de & cresco) *to decrease, to decay.*
- decumbo, umbere, ubui, ubĭtum, n. 3. (de & cubo) *to lie down.*
- decurro, currĕre, curri and cucurri, cursum, n. 3. (de & curro) *to flow down.*
- editio, ōnis, f. 3. *a surrender.*
- deditus, a, um, pt. *surrendered.*
- dedo, dĕre, didi, dĭtum, a. 3. *to surrender, to deliver up.*
- dedor, di, dĭtus sum, pass. *to be surrendered.*
- dedūco, cĕre, xi, ctum, a. 3.
(de & duco) *to lead forth.*
- dedūcor, ci, ctus sum, pass. *to be led forth.*
- deductus, a, um, pt. *led forth.*
- defatigātus, a, um, pt. *fatigued.*
- defatigo, áre, ávi, átum, a. 1.
(de & fatigo) *to weary.*
- defatigor, ári, átus sum, pass. *to be wearied.*
- defendo, dĕre, di, sum, a. 3.
(de & fendo, not used) *to defend.*
- defendor, di, sus sum, pass. *to be defended.*
- defensus, a, um, pt. *defended.*
- defĕro, ferre, tŭli, lātum, irr. a. (de & fero) *to bring, to confer.*
- deferĕr, ferri, lātus sum, pass. *to be brought.*
- deficiens, tis, pt. *failing, being in an eclipse.*
- deficio, icĕre, ěci, ectum, a. & n. 3. (de & facio) *to decrease, to want, to be in an eclipse.*
- defleo, ěre, ěvi, ětum, a. 2.
(de & fleo) *to deplore, to weep for.*
- defleor, ěri, ětus sum, pass. *to be wept for.*
- defluo, uĕre, uxi, uxum, n. 3.
(de & fluo) *to flow down.*

- defodio, odere, odi, ossum, a. 3. (de & fodio) to bury.
- defodior, odi, ossus sum, pass. to be buried.
- deformitas, atis, f. 3. deformity.
- defossus, a, um, pt. buried, dug out.
- defunctus, a, um, pt. finished, dead.
- defungor, gi, etus sum, d. 3. (de & fungor) to finish, to make an end of.
- degens, tis, pt. living.
- dēgo, gēre, gi, (sup. not used) a. & n. 3. (de & ago) to lead, to dwell.
- degusto, are, avi, atum, a. 1. (de & gusto) to taste.
- deinde, adv. then, further, after that.
- Deiotārus, i, m. 2. a man who was made king of Galatia by Pompey.
- dejectus, a, um, pt. cast down.
- dejicio, icere, eci, ectum, a. 3. (de & jacio) to cast down.
- dejicior, ici, ectus sum, pass. to be cast down.
- delābor, bi, psus sum, d. 3. (de & labor) to fall down, to run into.
- delapsus, a, um, pt. fallen.
- delātus, a, um, pt. conferred.
- delecto, are, avi, atum, a. 1. (de & lacto) to delight, to please.
- delectus, a, um, pt. chosen.
- delendus, a, um, pt. to be destroyed.
- deleo, ere, evi, etum, a. 2. to extinguish, to destroy, to ruin.
- deleor, eri, etus sum, pass. to be destroyed.
- delētus, a, um, pt. destroyed.
- delicium, i, n. 2. (in the sing.) deliciae, arum, f. pl. 1. pleasure, delights.
- delictum, i, n. 2. a crime, a fault.
- deligo, igere, egi, ectum, a. 3. (de & lego) to select.
- deligor, igi, ectus sum, pass. to be selected.
- Delphicus, a, um, adj. belonging to Delphos.
- Delphi, orum, m. pl. 2. a city of Phocis, where was the oracle of Apollo.
- delphinus, i, m. 2. a dolphin.
- Delta, æ, f. 1. a part of Ægypt, so called from its resemblance to the fourth letter of the Greek alphabet.
- delūbrum, i, n. 2. a temple, a shrine.
- Delus, or -os, i, f. 2. an island in the Ægean sea, the birth-place of Apollo and Diana.
- Demarātus, i, m. 2. a rich merchant of Corinth, and father of Tarquin, the fifth king of Rome.
- demergo, gere, si, sum, a. 3. (de & mergo) to plunge, to sink.

- demergor, gi, sus sum, pass.
to be sunk.
- demersus, a, um, pt. sunk.
- Demetrius, i, m. 2. a Macedonian prince.
- demissus, a, um, pt. cast down.
- demitto, ittēre, isi, issum, a. 3. (de & mitto) to throw downwards, to let down.
- demittor, itti, issus sum, pass. to be thrown down.
- Democritus, i, m. 2. a philosopher of Abdera.
- demonstrāturus, a, um, pt. about to show.
- demonstro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. (de & monstro) to demonstrate, to show.
- demonstror, āri, ātus sum, pass. to be proved.
- Demosthēnes, is, m. 3. a celebrated Athenian orator.
- demum, adv. at length, only.
- deni, æ, a, num. adj. pl. every ten, ten.
- denique, adv. finally, at last.
- dens, tis, m. 3. a tooth.
- densus, a, um, adj. thick.
- Dentātus, i, m. 2. (Siccus) a brave Roman warrior.
- denuntio or -cio, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. (de & nuntio) to denounce, to foreshow, to proclaim.
- depascor, ci, tus sum, d. 3. (de & pascor) to feed, to eat up.
- depingo, pingēre, pinxi, pictum, a. 3. (de & pingo) to paint, to depict.
- depingor, pingi, pictus sum, pass. to be painted.
- deplōrans, tis, pt. deploring.
- deplōro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. (de & ploro) to weep for, to mourn.
- depōno, onēre, osui, ositum, a. 3. (de & pono) to lay down or aside.
- depopulātus, a, um, pt. laid waste.
- depopulor, āri, ātus sum, d. 1. to lay waste.
- deprehendo, dēre, si, sum, a. 3. (de & prehendo) to seize on, to catch.
- deprehendor, di, sus sum, pass. to be caught.
- deprehensus, a, um, pt. caught, detected.
- depulso, āre, āvi, ātum, freq. 1. (de & pulso) to push away, to keep off.
- descendo, dēre, di, sum, n. 3. (de & scando) to descend.
- describo, bēre, psi, ptum, a. 3. (de & scribo) to describe, to divide, to order.
- desero, rēre, rui, rtum, a. 3. (de & sero) to desert, to forsake.
- desēror, ri, rtus sum, pass. to be deserted.
- desertum, i, n. 2. a desert.
- desertus, a, um, pt. and adj. deserted, waste, desolate, lonely.
- desiderium, i, n. 2. a longing for, a desire, regret.

- desiño, sinēre, sīvi & sūi, ātum, a. & n. 3. (de & sino) *to cease, to end, to renounce.*
- desperātus, a, um, pt. *despaired of, past hope.*
- despēro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. (de & spero) *to despair.*
- despēror, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be despaired of.*
- desponsātus, a, um, pt. *betrothed.*
- desponso, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to promise in marriage.*
- desponsor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be betrothed.*
- destiño, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to design, to determine, to aim at.*
- desum, esse, fui, futūrus, irr. n. (de & sum) *to be wanting.*
- deterior, adj. comp. (sup. deterrimus, pos. not in use.) *worse.*
- deterreo, ēre, ui, itum, a. 2. (de & terreo) *to frighten.*
- detestor. āri, ātus sum, d. 1. *to detest.*
- detractus, a, um, pt. *drawn away.*
- detrahō, hēre, xi, ctum, a. 3. (de & traho) *to draw off, to take from.*
- detrahōr, hi, ctus sum, pass. *to be drawn away.*
- detrimentum, i, n. 2. *a loss, an injury.*
- devēho, hēre, xi, ctum, a. 3. (de & veho) *to carry away.*
- devēhor, hi, ctus sum, pass. *to be carried away.*
- devexus, a, um, adj. *sloping.*
- devictus, a, um, pt. *overcome.*
- devinco, vincēre, vici, victum, a. 3. (de & vinco) *to conquer.*
- devincor, vinci, victus sum, pass. *to be overcome.*
- devōlo, āre, āvi, ātum, n. 1. (de & volo) *to fly down, to fly away.*
- devorandus, a, um, pt. *to be devoured.*
- devorātus, a, um, pt. *devoured.*
- devōro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. (de & voro) *to devour, to eat up.*
- devōror, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be devoured.*
- devōtus, a, um, pt. *devoted, consecrated.*
- devōveo, ovēre, ōvi, ōtum, a. 2. (de & voveo) *to vow, to devote, to consecrate, to sacrifice.*
- devōveor, ovēri, ōtus sum, pass. *to be devoted.*
- deus, i, m. and sometimes f. 2. *God, a deity.*
- dexter, ēra, erum, or ra, rum, adj. *right.*
- dextra, æ, f. 1. *the right hand.*
- diadēma, ātis, n. 3. *a diadem.*
- Diagōras, æ, m. 1. *a man of Rhodes, who died from excess of joy, because his three*

- sons obtained the prizes at the Olympic games.*
- Diāna**, æ, f. 1. *the sister of Apollo, and goddess of hunting.*
- dicens**, tis, pt. *saying.*
- dico**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to consecrate, to dedicate.*
- dico**, cere, xi, ctum, a. 3. *to say, to name.*
- dicor**, ci, ctus sum, pass. *to be said.*
- dictātor**, ōris, m. 3. *a dictator.*
- dicto**, āre, āvi, ātum, freq. 1. *to dictate, to say often.*
- dictum**, i, n. 2. *a word, an expression.*
- dictus**, a, um, pt. *said.*
- dies**, ei, m. or f. in sing. m. in pl. 5. *a day.*
- diffērens**, tis, pt. *different, differing.*
- diffēro**, differre, distūli, dilātum, irr. a. & n. (dis & fero) *to carry up and down, to be different.*
- difficilē**, adv. (iūs, līmē) *difficultly, with difficulty.*
- difficilis**, e, adj. *difficult.*
- difficultas**, ātis, f. 3. *difficulty, a bad condition.*
- digītus**, i, m. 2. *a finger, a finger's breadth.*
- dignātus**, a, um, pt. *vouchsafing, thought worthy.*
- dignitas**, ātis, f. 3. *dignity, honour.*
- dignor**, āri, ātus sum, d. 1. *to think worthy, to vouchsafe.*
- dignus**, a, um, adj. (ior, is-simus) *worthy.*
- dilānio**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. (di & lanio) *to tear in pieces.*
- diligenter**, adv. (iūs, issimē) *diligently, carefully.*
- diligo**, igēre, exi, ectum, a. 3. (di & lego) *to love.*
- dimicatio**, ōnis, f. 3. *the fight, a contest.*
- dimicātus**, a, um, pt. *fought.*
- dimīco**, āre, āvi, (seldom ui) ātum, a. 1. (di & mico) *to fight.*
- dimīcor**, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be fought.*
- dimissus**, a, um, pt. *dismissed.*
- dimittendus**, a, um, pt. *to be sent away.*
- dimitto**, ittēre, īsi, issum, a. 3. (di & mitto) *to dismiss.*
- dimittor**, itti, issus sum, pass. *to be dismissed.*
- Diogēnes**, is, m. 3. *a Cynic philosopher.*
- Diomēdes**, is, m. 3. *a Grecian warrior.*
- diremptūrus**, a, um, pt. *about to decide.*
- direptus**, a, um, pt. *plundered.*
- dirīmo**, imēre, ēmi, emptum or emtum, a. 3. (dis & emo) *to divide, to part, to decide.*
- dirīmor**, imi, emptus or ptus sum, pass. *to be divided.*
- dirīpio**, ipēre, ipui, eptum,

- a. 3. (di & rapio) *to rob, to plunder, to destroy.*
diripior, ipi, eptus sum, pass. *to be robbed.*
diruo, uere, ui, utum, a. 3. (di & ruo) *to destroy.*
diruor, ui, utus sum, pass. *to be destroyed.*
dirus, a, um, adj. *frightful, dire, ominous.*
dirutus, a, um, pt. *destroyed.*
discēdens, tis, pt. *departing.*
discēdo, dēre, ssi, ssum, n. 3. *to depart, to go away.*
discendus, a, um, pt. *to be learned*
discerpo, pēre, psi, ptum, a. 3. (dis & carpo) *to tear in pieces.*
discerpor, pi, ptus sum, pass. *to be torn in pieces.*
discerptus, a, um, pt. *torn in pieces.*
discipulus, i, m. 2. *a pupil, a scholar.*
disco, discere, didici, (sup. not used) a. 3. *to learn.*
discor, i, pass. *to be learned.*
discordia, æ, f. 1. *discord.*
discordo, are, avi, atum, n. 1. *to be at variance, to differ.*
discrēpo, are, avi or ui, itum, n. 1. (dis & crepo) *to differ, to disagree.*
disertè, adv. (iūs, issimè) *clearly, eloquently.*
disputatio, ōnis, f. 3. *a learned discussion.*
dispūto, are, avi, atum, a. 1. (dis & puto) *to dispute, to discuss.*
disseminō, are, avi, atum, a. 1. *to spread abroad, to scatter.*
dissēro, rēre, rui, rtum, a. 3. (dis & sero) *to speak, to discourse, to say.*
dissidium, i, n. 2. *a disagreement.*
dissimilis, e, adj. *unlike.*
distans, tis, pt. *differing, distant, separated.*
distinctus, a, um, pt. *distinguished, distinct.*
distinguo, guere, xi, ctum, a. 3. (di & stinguo) *to distinguish, to mark, to adorn.*
distinguo, gui, ctus sum, pass. *to be distinguished.*
disto, stāre, stīti, stitum & statum, n. 1. (di & sto) *to be distant, to be divided.*
distribuo, uere, ui, utum, a. 3. (dis & tribuo) *to distribute, to divide.*
ditis, e, adj. (ior, issimus) *rich.*
diu, adv. (utius, utissime) *long, for a long time.*
diurnus, a, um, adj. *daily.*
diutinus, a, um, adj. *lasting, long.*
diuturnitas, ātis, f. 3. *long continuance.*
diuturnus, a, um, adj. (ior, sup. not used) *long, lasting.*
divello, vellere, velli rather than vulsi, vulsum, a. 3. (di & vello) *to tear apart, to tear off.*
divellor, velli, vulsus sum, pass. *to be torn apart.*

- diversus*, a, um, adj. *different*.
dives, itis, adj. *rich*.
divido, idere, isi, isum, a. 3. *to divide*.
dividor, idi, isus sum, pass. *to be divided*.
divinus, a, um, adj. (ior, is-simus) *divine*.
divisus, a, um, pt. *divided*.
divitiæ, arum, f. pl. 1. *riches*.
divulsus, a, um, pt. *pulled asunder, parted*.
do, dare, dedi, datum, a. 1. *to give*; poenas, *to suffer punishment*; crimini, *to accuse*.
dor, (not used) dari, datus sum, pass. *to be given*.
doceo, cere, cui, ctum, a. 2. *to teach*.
doceor, cери, ctus sum, pass. *to be taught*.
docilitas, atis, f. 3. *docility*.
doctrina, æ, f. 1. *instruction*.
doctus, a, um, pt. *taught, learned*.
Dodona, æ, f. 1. *a town and forest of Epirus*.
doleo, ere, ui, itum, n. 2. *to be in pain, to grieve*.
dolor, oris, m. 3. *pain, grief*.
dolus, i, m. 2. *a device, a trick, guile*.
domesticus, a, um, adj. *domestic*; res domesticæ, *domestic affairs*.
domicilium, i, n. 2. *an abode*.
domina, æ, f. 1. *a mistress*.
dominatio, onis, f. 3. *government*; particularly, *arbitrary government, despotism*.
dominus, i, m. 2. *master, owner, lord*.
domitus, a, um, pt. *subdued*.
domo, are, ui, itum, a. 1. *to subdue, to tame, to overpower*.
domor, ari, itus sum, pass. *to be subdued*.
domus, i, and us, f. 2 and 4. *a house*; domi, *at home*; domo, *from home*; domum, *home*.
donatus, a, um, pt. *presented*.
donec, adv. *until, as long as*.
dono, are, avi, atum, a. 1. *to give, to present*.
donor, ari, atus sum, pass. *to be presented*.
donum, i, n. 2. *a gift*.
dormiens, tis, pt. *sleeping*.
dormio, ire, ivi, itum, n. 4. *to sleep*.
dorsum, i, n. 2. *the back*.
dos, dotis, f. 3. *a portion, a dowry*.
draco, onis, m. 3. *a dragon*.
Druidæ, arum, m. pl. 1. *priests of the ancient Gauls*.
dubitatio, onis, f. 3. *a doubt, hesitation*.
dubito, are, avi, atum, n. 1. *to hesitate, to doubt*.
ducendus, a, um, pt. *to be led*.
ducenti, æ, a, num. adj. pl. *two hundred*.
duco, cere, xi, ctum, a. 3. *to lead*; uxorem, *to marry*; exequias, *to perform funeral rites*.

ducor, ci, ctus sum, pass. *to be led.*

ductus, a, um, pt. *led.*

Duillius, i, m. 2. *the name of many Romans ; (Caius) who conquered the Carthaginians in a sea fight.*

dulcis, e, adj. (ior, issimus) *sweet.*

dum, adv. *whilst, as long as, until.*

duo, æ, o, num. adj. pl. *two.*

duodēcim, num. adj. ind. pl. *twelve.*

duodecimus, a, um, num. adj. *the twelfth.*

duodeviginti, num. adj. ind. pl. *two from twenty, eighteen.*

duritia, æ, f. 1. *hardness.*

durities, ēi, f. 5. *hardness.*

durus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus) *hard, severe.*

dux, cis, c. 3. *a leader, a guide.*

Dyonysius, i, m. 2. *a king of Syracuse.*

E.

e, ex, pr. *from, of, among.*

ebībo, ěre, i, ĭtum, a. 3. (e & bibo) *to drink up.*

ebrietas, ātis, f. 1. *drunkenness.*

ebur, ōris, n. 3. *ivory.*

edico, cēre, xi, ctum, a. 3. (e & dico) *to proclaim, to announce, to publish.*

editus, a, um, pt. *published, uttered produced.*

ēdo, dēre, dīdi, dītum, a. 3.

to publish, to cause ; spectaculum edēre, to give an exhibition ; stragem, to overthrow.

edor, i, ĭtus sum, pass. *to be published or produced.*

ēdo, edēre or esse, ēdi, ěsum, irr. a. *to eat, to consume.*

ēdor, di, sus sum, pass. *to be eaten or consumed.*

educātus, a, um, pt. *educat-ēd.*

edūco, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to educate, to instruct.*

edūcor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be educated.*

edūco, cēre, xi, ctum, a. 3. (e & duco) *to lead forth.*

edūcor, ci, ctus sum, pass. *to be led forth.*

effīcio, icēre, ěci, ectum, a. 3. (e & facio) *to effect, to make.*

effigies, iēi, f. 5. *an image, an effigy.*

efflo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. (e & flo) *to breathe out ; animam, to die.*

effūgio, ugēre, ūgi, ugītum, a. and n. 3. (e & fugio) *to escape, to fly from.*

effundendus, a, um, pt. *to be poured out, to be wasted.*

effundo, undēre, ūdi, ūsum, a. 3. (e & fundo) *to pour out, to waste.*

effundor, fundi, fūsus sum, pass. *to be poured out.*

effūsus, a, um, pt. *poured out, wasted.*

Egeria, æ, f. 1. a nymph said by some to have been the wife of Numa.

egēro, rēre, ssi, stum, a. 3. (e & gero) to carry out, to throw out.

egēror, ri, stus sum, pass. to be carried out.

egestus, a, um, pt. cast or carried out.

ego, mei, pro. I.

egredior, di, ssus sum, d. 3. (e & gradior) to go out.

egregiē, adv. in a distinguished manner, excellently.

egregius, a, um, adj. distinguished.

egressus, a, um, pt. going forth, having gone forth.

elābor, bi, passus sum, d. 3. (e & labor) to disappear, to flow away.

elapsus, a, um, pt. having disappeared.

Elephantis, idis, f. 3. a city of Egypt.

elephantus, i, m. 2. } an ele-
elēphas, antis, m. 3. } phant.

Eleusinii, ōrum, m. pl. 2. the inhabitants of Eleusis.

Eleusis & -in, īnis, f. 3. a town of Attica, sacred to Ceres.

elīdo, dēre, si, sum, a. 3. (e & lēdo) to crush.

eligo, igēre, ēgi, ectum, a. 3. (e & lego) to choose.

elōquens, tis, adj. (ior, issimus) eloquent.

eloquentia, æ, f. 1. eloquence.

elōquor, qui, quātus or cātus

sum, d. 3. (e & loquer) to say.

elūceo, cēre, xi, (sup. not used) a. 2. (e & luceo) to shine forth.

emergo, gēre, si, sum, a. 3. (e & mergo) to emerge, to rise up.

emīneo, ēre, ui, (sup. wanting) a. 2. to be higher, to rise above, to be conspicuous.

emitto, ittēre, isi, issum, a. 3. (e & mitto) to send forth.

emittor, itti, issus sum, pass. to be sent forth; in mare, to empty into the sea.

ēmo, emēre, ēmi, emptum or emtum, a. 3. to buy.

emor, i, ptus or tus sum, pass. to be bought.

emōrior, mōri or moriri, mortuus sum, d. 3 and 4. to die.

emptus or emtus, a, um, pt. bought.

enascor, nasci, nātus sum, d. 3. to arise, to be born.

enātus, a, um, pt. born of.

enēco, necāre, necāvi or necui, necātum or nectum, a. 1. (e & neco) to kill.

enēcor, āri, ātus or tus sum, pass. to be killed.

enervo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to weaken.

enim, conj. for, but, truly, indeed.

Enna, æ, f. 1. a town of Sicily.

Ennius, i, m. 2. *an ancient poet.*

enuntio, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to announce.*

eo, ire, ivi, itum, irr. n. *to go.*

eo, adv. *thither, to that degree, by so much.*

Eōus, i, m. 2. *the morning star.*

Eōus, a, um, adj. *eastern.*

Epaminondas, æ, m. 1. *an accomplished Grecian warrior.*

Ephēsus, i, m. 2. *a city of Ionia, built by the Amazons, in which was a temple of Diana.*

Ephialtes, is, m. 3. *a giant, the son of Neptune, who, with his brother Otos, waged war against Jupiter, and was struck with lightning.*

Epimenides, is, m. 3. *a poet of Gnoesus, in Crete.*

Epirus, i, f. 2. *a country of Greece.*

epistōla, æ, f. 1. *an epistle, a letter.*

epŭlor, āri, ātus sum, d. 1. *to feast.*

epŭlum, i, n. 2. in } *a ban-*
sing. } *quet, a*

epŭla, ārum, f. pl. 1. } *feast.*

eques, itis, m. 3. *a knight, a horseman.*

equidem, conj. *indeed, I for my part.*

equitātus, ūs, m. 4. *cavalry.*

equis, i, m. 2. *a horse.*

creptus, a, um, pt. *taken away.*

erga, pr. *towards.*

ergo, conj. *therefore.*

erinaceus, i, m. 2. *a hedgehog.*

eripio, ipĕre, ipui, eptum, a. 3. (e & rapio) *to tear from.*

eripior, ĩpi, eptus sum, pass. *to be torn from.*

erro, āre, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to wander, to err, to stray.*

erōdo, dĕre, si, sum, a. 3. *to eat into.*

erŭdio, ire, ivi, itum, a. 4. *to instruct, to form.*

erudior, ĩri, itus sum, pass. *to be instructed.*

eruditio, ōnis, f. 3. *instruction, learning.*

eruditus, a, um, pt. *instructed, formed.*

esuriens, tis, pt. *being hungry.*

esurio, ire, ivi, itum, n. 4. *to be hungry.*

et, conj. *and, also, even; et... et, both...and.*

etiam, conj. *also; with the comp. even.*

Etruria, æ, f. 1. *a country of Italy.*

Etrusci, ōrum, m. pl. 2. *the people of Etruria.*

Etruscus, a, um, adj. *belonging to Etruria.*

Eubœa, æ, f. 1. *a large island in the Ægean Sea.*

Eumĕnes, is, m. 3. *an officer in Alexander's army; a king of Pergamum.*

Euphĕmus, i, m. 2. *the father of Dædālus.*

- Euphrâtes**, is, m. 3. a large river in Mesopotamia.
- Euripîdes**, is, m. 3. a celebrated tragic poet.
- Euripus**, i, m. 2. a narrow sea between Bœotia and Eubœa.
- Eurôpa**, æ, f. 1. the daughter of Agênor, carried by Jupiter, under the form of a bull, into Crete; Europe, one of the four quarters of the earth, named from the above.
- Eurôtas**, æ, m. 1. a river near Sparta.
- Euxinus**, i, m. 2. (pontus) the Euxine, now, the Black Sea.
- evâdo**, dère, si, sum, n. 3. (e & vado) to go out, to escape, to be come.
- evertô**, tère, ti, sum, a. 3. (e & verto) to overturn, to destroy.
- evertar**, ti, sus sum, pass. to be overturned.
- eversus**, a, um, pt. overturned.
- evocâtus**, a, um, pt. summoned.
- evôco**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. 1. (e & voco) to call out, to summon, to implore.
- evôcor**, âri, âtus sum, pass. to be summoned.
- evôlans**, tis, pt. flying up or forth.
- evôlo**, âre, âvi, âtum, n. 1. (e & volo) to fly up or forth.
- evômo**, ěre, ui, ĭtum, a. 3. (e & vomo) to vomit, to discharge.
- ex**, pr. out of, from.
- exactus**, a, um, pt. banished, driven away.
- exæquo**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. 1. to equal.
- exanîmo**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. 1. to kill, to render lifeless.
- exanîmor**, âri, âtus sum, pass. to be killed.
- exardeo**, dère, si, sum, n. 2. (ex & ardeo) to burn, to be vehement.
- exardesco**, descère, si, sum, inc. 3. to burn, to begin to burn.
- exasperâtus**, a, um, pt. exasperated.
- exaspëro**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. 1. to exasperate, to incense.
- exasperor**, âri, âtus sum, pass. to be incensed.
- excêdo**, dère, ssi, ssum, n. 3. (ex & cedo) to depart, to exceed, to go out or beyond.
- excellens**, tis, pt. excelling.
- excello**, ěre, ui, (sup. car.) n. 3. (ex & cello) to be high, to excel.
- excelsus**, a, um, adj. high.
- excidium**, i, n. 2. a destruction, ruin.
- excîdo**, ěre, i, (sup. not used) n. 3. (ex & cado) to fall out, to drop.
- excîdo**, dère, di, sum, a. 3. (ex & cædo) to cut out, to hew out.

excīdor, di, sus sum, pass. *to be cut off.*

excīsus, a, um, pt. *cut out or off.*

excīpio, ipēre, ēpi, eptum, a. 3. (ex & capio) *to receive, to support.*

excīpior, īpi, eptus sum, pass. *to be received.*

excitandus, a um, pt. *to be awakened or roused.*

excīto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to excite, to awaken, to cause.*

excītor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be excited.*

exclāmo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to cry out, to exclaim.*

exclūdo, dere, si, sum, a. 3. (ex & claudō) *to exclude, to hatch.*

excāco or -cāco, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to make blind.*

excōlo, colēre, colui, cultum, a. 3. (ex & colo) *to cultivate, to exercise.*

excrucio, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to torment.*

excubiæ, ārum, f. pl. 1. *the guard, the watch, the sentry.*

excusatio, ōnis, f. 3. *an excusing, an excuse.*

exēdo, edēre and esse, ēdi, ēsum, irr. a. (ex & ēdo) *to eat up.*

exemplum, i, n. 2. *an example.*

exequiæ.—See exsequiæ.

exerceo, ēre, ui, itum, a. 2. (ex & arceo) *to exercise;*

odium, to hate; agrum, to till a field.

exercitus, ūs, m. 4. *an army.*
exhaurio, rīre, si, stum, (seldom sum) a. 4. (ex & haurio) *to exhaust.*

exhaurior, riri, stus & sus sum, pass. *to be exhausted;*

exigo, igēre, ēgi, actum, a. 3. (ex & ago) *to drive away, to banish.*

exigor, igi, actus sum, pass. *to be banished.*

exiguus, a, um, adj. *small.*

exilis, e, adj. (ior, sup. not used) *small, thin, weak.*

exilium, i, n. 2. *exile, banishment.*

eximie, adv. *extraordinarily, very.*

eximius, a, um, adj. *extraordinary.*

existūans, tis, pt. *thinking.*

existimatio, ōnis, f. 3. *opinion, reputation, respect.*

existūmo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. (ex & æstimō) *to believe, to think.*

existūmor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be thought, to be esteemed.*

exitium, i, n. 2. *destruction, ruin.*

exitus, ūs, m. 4. *the event, an outlet.*

exorātus, a, um, pt. *entreated.*

exōrior, orēris, oriri, ortus sum, d. 3 & 4. (ex & orior) *to rise, to appear.*

exorno, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1.

- (*ex & orno*) *to adorn, to deck out.*
- exōro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. (*ex & oro*) *to entreat earnestly.*
- exōror, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be entreated.*
- exortus, a, um, pt. *risen.*
- expectans or expectans, tis, pt. *expecting, looking for.*
- expecto or -specto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. (*ex & specto*) *to look for, to wait.*
- expēdio, ire, ivi, itum, a. 4. *to free, to extricate, to procure, to be expedient.*
- expeditio, ōnis, f. 3. *an expedition.*
- expello, pellere, pūli, pulsum, a. 3. (*ex & pello*) *to expel, to banish.*
- expellor, pelli, pulsus sum, pass. *to be banished.*
- expers, tis, adj. (*pars*) *without, not having.*
- expetendus, a, um, pt. *to be sought.*
- expēto, ere, ivi & ii, itum, a. 3. (*ex & peto*) *to strive after, to seek earnestly.*
- expetor, i, itus sum, pass. *to be sought after.*
- expio, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to expiate, to punish.*
- expior, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be expiated.*
- expleo, ere, ēvi, ētum, a. 2. (*ex & pleo*) *to fill.*
- explicans, tis, pt. *unfolding.*
- explico, āre āvi & ui, ātum & itum, a. 1. (*ex & plico*) *to unfold, to explain.*
- explorator, ōris, m. 3. *a spy.*
- expolitus, a, um, pt. *polished, finished.*
- expolio, ire, ivi, itum, a. 4. *to polish, to improve, to finish.*
- expolior, iri, itus sum, pass. *to be improved.*
- expōno, onēre, osui, ositum, a. 3. *to explain, to set forth.*
- exprobrans, tis, pt. *upbraiding.*
- exprobro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to upbraid, to blame, to reproach.*
- exprobror, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be blamed.*
- expugnatus, a, um, pt. *conquered, taken by storm.*
- expugno, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. (*ex & pugno*) *to take by assault, to conquer, to contend against.*
- expugnor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be conquered.*
- expulsus, a, um, pt. *banished.*
- exsequiæ, ārum, f. pl. 1. *funeral rites.*
- exsilio or exilio, ire, ivi, ii, & ui, ultum, n. 4. (*ex & salio*) *to spring up.*
- expīro or -pīro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. (*ex & spiro*) *to expire, to breathe forth.*
- extinctus or extinctus, a, um, pt. *dead.*

extinguo or **extinguo**, guēre, xi, ctum, a. 3. (ex & stinguo) *to extinguish, to kill.*

extinguor, gui, ctus sum, pass. *to be extinguished*; morbo, *to die a natural death.*

exstructus or **extractus**, a, um, pt. *built.*

extruo or **extruo**, uēre, uxi, uctum, a. 3. (ex & struo) *to build.*

extruor, ui, uctus sum, pass. *to be built.*

exsurgo, gēre, rexi, rectum, n. 3. (ex & surgo) *to rise up, to arise.*

exter or **extērus**, a, um, adj. (erior, imus or rēmus) *foreign, strange, outward.*

exto, āre, iti, itum & ātum, n. 1. (ex & sto) *to be, to remain, to be extant.*

extorqueo, quēre, si, tum, a. 2. (ex & torqueo) *to extort, to wrest from.*

extra, pr. *beyond, without, except.*

extractus, a, um, pt. *drawn out.*

extrāho, hēre, xi, ctum, a. 3. (ex & traho) *to extract, to draw out.*

extrāhor, hi, ctus sum, pass. *to be drawn out.*

extrēmus, a, um, adj. (sup. from extērus) *the last, the furthest*; extrēma senectus, *extreme old age.*

F.

fabā, æ, f. I. *a bean.*

Fabius, i, m. 2. *the name of a noble family at Rome.*

Fabricius, i, m. 2. *a Roman, noted for his virtue and integrity.*

fabrico, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to frame, to make, to manufacture.*

fabūla, æ, f. 1. *a fable, a tradition, a play.*

fabulōsus, a, um, adj. *fabulous.*

faciendus, a, um, pt. *to be done, or made.*

faciens, tis, pt. *doing, making.*

facies, iēi, f. 5. *a face, appearance.*

facilē, adv. (iūs, limē) *easily.*

facinus, oris, n. 3. *a deed.*

fācio, facēre, feci, factum, a. 3. *to do, to value, to make*; pluris, *to value higher*; fac, take.

factum, i, n. 2. *an action, a deed.*

factūrus, a, um, pt. *about to make or do.*

factus, a, um, pt. *made, done*; quo facto, *which having happened*; having become.

Falerii, ōrum, m. pl. 2. *a town of Italy.*

Falernus, i, m. 2. *a mountain of Campania, famous for its wine.*

Falernus, a, um, adj. *belonging to Falernus, Falernian.*

- Falisci, ōrum, m. pl. 2. *a people of Etruria.*
 fama, æ, f. 1. *fame, reputation, report.*
 famelicus, a, um, adj. *hungry.*
 fames, is, f. 3. *hunger.*
 familia, æ, f. 1. *a family, servants.*
 familiāris, e, adj. *of the same family, familiar.*
 familiaritas, ātis, f. 3. *friendship, intimacy, confidence.*
 familiariter, adv. *in a friendly manner.*
 famūla, æ, f. 1. *a maid, a female servant.*
 fas, n. ind. *right, justice, a lawful thing; non fas, it is not right or allowed.*
 fascis, is, m. 3. *a bundle; fascēs, pl. bundles of birchen rods, carried before the Roman magistrates, with an axe bound up in the middle of them.*
 fatālis, æ, adj. *fatal, appointed by fate.*
 fateor, tēri, ssus sum, d. 2. *to confess.*
 fatidīcus, a, um, adj. *prophe-sying.*
 fatigātus, a, um, pt. *wearied.*
 fatigo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to weary.*
 fatigor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be wearied.*
 fatiscor, fatisci, fessus sum, d. 3. *to be wearied.*
 fatum, i, n. 2. *fate, destiny; fato fungi, to die.*
 Faustulus, i, m. 2. *the shepherd who found Romulus and Remus.*
 faux, cis, f. 3. *the throat, passage.*
 faveo, favēre, favi, fautum, n. 2. *to favour.*
 favor, ōris, m. 3. *favour, applause.*
 febris, is, f. 3. *a fever.*
 felicitas, ātis, f. 3. *felicity, good fortune.*
 feliciter, adv. (iūs, issimē) *fortunately, happily.*
 felis, is, f. 3. *a cat.*
 felix, icis, adj. (ior, issimus) *happy, fortunate.*
 femīna, æ, f. 1. *a female, a woman.*
 femineus, a, um, adj. *womanly.*
 fera, æ, f. 1. *a wild beast.*
 ferax, ācis, adj. (ior, issimus) *fruitful.*
 ferē, adv. *almost, nearly, about.*
 ferens, tis, pt. *bearing.*
 ferinus, a, um, adj. *of wild beasts.*
 fēro, ferre, tūli, lātum, irr. a. *to bear, to carry, to relate; ferunt, they say.*
 feror, ferri, lātus sum, pass. *to be carried, to move rapidly, to fly.*
 ferox, ōcis, adj. (ior, issimus) *wild, fierce.*
 ferreus, a, um, adj. *iron, obdurate.*
 ferrum, i, n. 2. *iron, a sword, a knife.*

- fertilis**, e, adj. (ior, issimus) *fertile, fruitful.*
fertilitas, ātis, f. 3. *fertility, fruitfulness.*
ferūla, æ, f. 1. *a staff, a reed.*
ferus, a, um, adj. *wild, savage.*
fervens, tis, pt. *boiling, being hot.*
ferveo, fervēre, ferbui, (sup. not used) n. 2. *to boil, to seethe, to foam, to be hot, to glow.*
fessus, a, um, pt. (from *fasciscor*) *wearied, fatigued.*
festum, i, n. 2. *a feast.*
festus, a, um, adj. *festive.*
ficus, i and ūs, f. 2 and 4. *a fig-tree, a fig.*
fidēlis, e, adj. *faithful.*
***fides**, ēi, f. 5. *fidelity, faith; in fidem, in confirmation; in fidem accipere, to promise protection, to accept a capitulation.*
figo, gēre, xi, xum, a 3. *to fix, to fasten.*
figor, gi, xus sum, pass. *to be fastened.*
filia, æ, f. 1. *a daughter.*
filius, i, m. 2. *a son.*
findo, findere, fidi, fissum, a. 3. *to split, to cleave.*
findor, findi, fissus sum, pass. *to be split.*
 fingens, tis, pt. *feigning, pretending.*
fingo, fingere, finxi, fictum, a. 3. *to pretend, to devise, to feign, to form.*
finio, ire, ivi, itum, a. 4. *to end, to finish.*
finior, iri, itus sum, pass. *to be finished.*
finis, is, d. 3. *the end, a boundary; fines, m. pl. the limits of a country.*
finitus, a, um, pt. *finished.*
finitimus, a, um, adj. *neighbouring.*
fio, fieri, factus sum, irr. n. *to be made, to become, to happen.*
firmatus, a, um, pt. *confirmed.*
firmiter, adv. (iūs, issimē) *firmly, securely.*
firmo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to confirm.*
firmor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be confirmed.*
firmus, a, um, adj. *firm, secure.*
fissus, a, um, pt. (from *fin-do*) *cleft, split.*
flagello, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to whip, to scourge.*
flagitiōsus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus) *shameful, infamous, outrageous.*
flagitium, i, n. 2. *a shameful action, an outrage.*
flagrans, tis, pt. *burning.*
flagro, āre, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to burn, to be on fire, to be violent.*
Flamīnius, i, m. 2. *the name of a noble Roman family.*
flamma, æ, f. 1. *a flame.*
flecto, ctēre, xi, xum, a. 3. *to bend, to bow, to turn.*

- flector, cti, xus sum, pass.
to be bent.
 fleo, ēre, ēvi, ētum, a. 2. *to weep, to lament.*
 fletus, ūs, m. 4. *weeping, tears.*
 Flevo, ōnis, m. 3. *the name of a lake, formed by the Rhine.*
 flexus, a, um, pt. *bent, changed.*
 floreo, ēre, ui, (sup. not used) n. 2. *to bloom.*
 flos, oris, m. 3. *a flower, a blossom.*
 fluctus, ūs, m. 4. *a wave.*
 flumen, īnis, n. 3. *a river.*
 fluo, uēre, uxi, uxum, n. 3. *to flow.*
 fluvius, i, m. 2. *a river.*
 fodio, dēre, di, ssum, a. 3. *to dig.*
 fœcunditas, ātis, f. 3. *fruitfulness.*
 fœcundus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus) *fruitful.*
 fœdus, ēris, n. 3. *a league.*
 folium, i, n. 2. *a leaf.*
 fons, tis, m. 3. *a fountain.*
 forem, def. verb. *I shall be; fore, to be about to be; spero fore, I hope it will come to pass.*
 foris, adv. *abroad.*
 forma, æ, f. 1. *a form, beauty.*
 formica, æ, f. 1. *an ant.*
 formido, īnis, f. 3. *fear.*
 formidolōsus, a, um, adj. *fearful.*
 formositas, ātis, f. 3. *beauty.*
 formōsus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus) *beautiful.*
 fortasse, adv. *perhaps.*
 fortē, adv. *accidentally, by chance.*
 fortis, e, adj. (ior, issimus) *bold, brave.*
 fortiter, adv. (iūs, issimē) *bravely.*
 fortitudo, īnis, f. 3. *boldness.*
 fortuna, æ, f. 1. *fortune, chance, destiny.*
 forum, i, n. 2. *the market-place, the forum, the court of justice.*
 fossa, æ, f. 1. *a ditch.*
 fovea, æ, f. 1. *a pit.*
 foveo, fovēre, fōvi, fōtum, a. 2. *to warm, to cherish.*
 fractus, a, um, pt. *broken.*
 fragilis, e, adj. *frail, perishable.*
 fragilitas, ātis, f. 3. *frailty.*
 fragmentum, i, n. 2. *a fragment.*
 frango, angēre, ēgi, actum, a. 3. *to break, to break in pieces, to destroy.*
 frangor, ngi, ctus sum, pass. *to be broken.*
 frater, tris, m. 3. *a brother.*
 fraudulentus, a, um, adj. (fraus) *fraudulent.*
 frequens, tis, adj. (ior, issimus) *frequent, in crowds.*
 fretum, i, n. 2. *a strait, a sea.*
 frico, cāre, cui, ctum, a. 1. *to rub.*
 frigidus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus) *cold.*

frigus, ōris, n. 3. *cold*.
 frons, frondis, f. 3. *a branch, a leaf of a tree*.
 fructus, ūs, m. 4. *fruit*.
 frugis, gen. f. 3. (flux, nom. not in use) *corn*; fruges, um, pl. *fruits*.
 frumentum, i, n. 2. *corn, wheat*.
 fruor, uī, uītus & uctus, d. 3. *to enjoy*.
 frustrā, adv. *in vain, to no purpose*.
 frustrātus, a, um, pt. *deceived*.
 frustror, āri, ātus sum, d. 1. *to frustrate, to deceive*.
 frutex, icis, m. 3. *a shrub, a bush*.
 fuga, æ, f. 1. *a flight*.
 fugātus, a, um, pt. *put to flight*.
 fugiens, tis, pt. *flying from*.
 fugio, ugēre, ūgi, ugītum, n. 3. *to fly, to escape*.
 fugo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to put to flight, to chase*.
 fugor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be put to flight*.
 fulgeo, gēre, si, (sup. not used) n. 2. *to shine*.
 fuligo, inis, f. 3. *soot*.
 fullo, ōnis, m. 3. *a fuller*.
 fulmen, inis, n. 3. *thunder, lightning*.
 funāle, is, n. 3. *a torch*.
 funditus, adv. *utterly*.
 fundo, fundere, fūdi, fūsum, a. 3. *to pour out*; lacrimas, *to shed tears*; hostes, *to scatter, to put to rout*.

fundor, fundi, fusus sum, pass. *to be poured out or scattered*.
 fundus, i, m. 2. *a farm, a field*.
 funestus, a, um, adj. (ior, is-simus) *doleful, fatal*.
 fungor, gi, ctus sum, d. 3. *to perform, to do, to execute*; fato, *to die*.
 funis, is, m. 3. *a rope, a cable*.
 funus, ěris, n. 3. *a funeral*.
 fur, furis, c. 3. *a thief*.
 furcūla, æ, f. 1. *a little fork*; Furculæ Caudinæ, *a place in Italy, where the Romans were defeated by the Sabines*.
 furiōsus, a, um, adj. *furious*.
 Furius, i, m. 2. *the name and prænomen of several Romans*.
 fusus, a, um, pt. (from fundo) *poured out, routed*.
 futūrus, a, um, pt. (from sum) *about to be, future*.

G.

Gades, ium, m. pl. 3. *the name of an island and town, Cadiz*.
 Gaditānus, a, um, adj. of Cadiz; fretum Gaditānum, *the Straits of Gibraltar*.
 Galatia, æ, f. 1. *a country of Asia Minor*.
 Gallia, æ, f. 1. *Gaul*.
 Gallicus, a, um, adj. *belonging to Gaul*.

gallina, æ, f. 1. *a hen.*
 gallinaceus, i, m. 2. *a cock.*
 gallus, i, m. 2. *a cock.*
 Gallus, i, m. 2. *a Gaul; the name of several Romans.*
 Ganges, is, m. 3. *the name of a large river.*
 Garumna, æ, f. 1. *a river in France.*
 gaudeo, gaudere, gavisus sum, n. p. 2. *to rejoice, to delight.*
 gaudium, i, n. 2. *joy, gladness.*
 gavisus, a, um, pt. *rejoicing, having rejoiced.*
 geminus, a, um, adj. *double; gemini fratres, twins.*
 gemmatus, a, um, pt. *adorned with gems; cauda, the glittering tail (of the peacock.)*
 gemmo, are, avi, atum, a. 1. *to adorn with gems.*
 gemmor, ari, atus sum, pass. *to be adorned with gems.*
 gener, eri, m. 2. *a son-in-law.*
 genëro, are, avi, atum, a. 1. *to beget, to produce.*
 generositas, atis, f. 3. *nobleness of mind, magnanimity.*
 generosus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus) *noble.*
 genitus, a, um, pt. (from gigno) *born, produced.*
 gens, tis, f. 3. *a nation, a tribe, a family.*
 genus, ëris, n. 3. *a family, a sort or kind.*
 geometria, æ, f. 1. *geometry.*

gerens, tis, pt. *bearing, conducting.*
 Germānus, i, m. 2. *a German, an inhabitant of Germany.*
 Germania, æ, f. 1. *Germany.*
 Germanicus, a, um, adj. *German, of Germany.*
 gero, rere, asi, stum, a. 3. *to bear, to carry, to do; res, to do deeds; odium, to hate; onus, to bear a burden.*
 geror, ri, stus sum, *to be borne or carried.*
 Gerÿon or Geryōnes, ōnis, m. 3. *a giant, whose oxen, Hercules, after he had slain their master, carried into Greece.*
 gestans, tis, pt. *bearing.*
 gesto, are, avi, atum, freq. 1. *to bear, to carry about.*
 gestor, ari, atus sum, pass. *to be carried.*
 gestus, a, um, pt. *borne, performed; res gestæ, exploits.*
 Getæ, arum, m. pl. 1. *a very savage people of Thrace.*
 gigas, antis, m. 3. *a giant.*
 gigno, gignere, genui, genitum, a. 3. *to bring forth, to bear, to beget.*
 gignor, gigni, genitus sum, pass. *to be produced.*
 glaber, bra, brum, adj. *bald, bare, smooth.*
 glacies, ëi, f. 5. *ice.*
 gladiātor, ōris, m. 3. *a gladiator.*

- gladiatorius, a, um, adj. *belonging to a gladiator*; ludus, a school of gladiators.
- gladius, i, m. 2. *a sword*.
- glans, dis, f. 3. *an acorn*.
- glisco, ěre, (pret. and sup. not used) n. 3. *to increase*.
- gloria, æ, f. 1. *glory, fame*.
- glorior, āri, ātus sum, d. 1. *to boast*.
- Gorgias, æ, m. 1. *a celebrated sophist and orator, surnamed Leontinus, because born at Leontium*.
- gracilis, e, adj. (ior, limus) *slender, lean, delicate*.
- Gracchus, i, m. 2. *the name of several illustrious Romans*.
- gradior, gradi, gressus sum, d. 3. *to go, to walk*.
- gradus, ūs, m. 4. *a step*.
- Græcia, æ, f. 1. *Greece*.
- Græcus, a, um, adj. *belonging to Greece, Greek*.
- grandis, e, adj. (ior, issimus) *great, grown up*.
- Granicus, i, m. 2. *a river of Bithynia, famous for the defeat of the Persians by Alexander*.
- grassor, āri, ātus sum, d. 1. *to march rapidly, to proceed, to rage against*.
- grates, f. pl. 3. (in the nom. acc. and voc. pl. only) *thanks, agĕre, to thank*.
- gratia, æ, f. 1. *grace, favour, thanks*; reddĕre gratiam, *to give thanks, to be grateful*; gratias agĕre, *to thank*; habĕre, *to owe thanks*; in gratiam, *in favour of*; gratiā, *for the sake*.
- gratulātus, a, um, pt. *having congratulated*.
- gratŭlor, āri, ātus sum, d. 1. *to congratulate*.
- gratus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus) *acceptable, grateful, beloved*.
- gravis, e, adj. (ior, issimus) *heavy, hard, severe*; grave cœlum, *an oppressive climate*.
- gravitas, ātis, f. 3. *heaviness, gravity*.
- gravĭter, adv. (iŭs, issimĕ) *hardly, heavily*.
- grāvo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to load, to oppress*.
- gregātim, adv. *in herds*.
- gressus, ūs, m. 4. *a step*.
- grex, gis, c. 3. *a flock, a herd, a company*.
- grus, uis, c. 3. *a crane*.
- gubernātor, ōris, m. 3. *a pilot, a ruler*.
- Gyārus, i, f. 2. *an island in the Ægean Sea*.
- Gyges, is, m. 3. *a very opulent king of Lydia*.
- Gymnosophista, æ, m. 1. *a Gymnosophist: (a sect of wise men in India.)*

H.

- habens, tis, pt. *having*.
- habeo, ěre, ui, itum, a. 2. *to have, to hold, to esteem*.

- habeor**, eri, itus sum, pass. *to be had or esteemed.*
habitans, tis, pt. *inhabiting.*
habito, âre, âvi, âtum, freq. 1. *to dwell, to inhabit.*
habitor, âri, âtus sum, pass. *to be inhabited.*
habitûrus, a, um, pt. *about to have or hold.*
habitus, a, um, pt. *had.*
habitus, ūs, m. 4. *habit, form, dress, manner.*
hactenus, adv. *hitherto, thus far.*
Hæmus, i, m. 2. *a mountain, dividing Thrace and Thesaly, so high, that, from its top, the Euxine and Adriatic Seas can be seen.*
Hadriānus, i, m. 2. *an emperor of Rome.*
halcyon, ōnis, f. 3. *the halcyon.*
Halicarnassus, i, f. 2. *a maritime city of Caria.*
Hamilcar, âris, m. 3. *a Carthaginian general of great eloquence and cunning.*
Hannibal, âlis, m. 3. *a very brave Carthaginian general.*
Hanno, ōnis, m. 3. *the name of a Carthaginian.*
Harmonia, æ, f. 1. *the wife of Cadmus.*
Harpyiæ, ârum, f. pl. 1. *winged monsters, three in number, having the face of women, and the body of vultures.*
haruspex, icis, m. 3. *a sooth-sayer.*
Hasdrûbal, âlis, m. 3. *a brave Carthaginian general.*
hasta, æ, f. 1. *a spear.*
haud, adv. *not.*
haurio, rîre, si, stum, (sel-dom sum,) a. 4. *to draw out, to drink, to swallow.*
haurior, rîri, stus sum, pass. *to be swallowed.*
haustus, a, um, pt. *swallowed.*
haustus, ūs, m. 4. *a draught.*
hebes, êtis, adj. *dull, dim.*
hebesco, êre, inc. 3. (hebes) *to become dull, to grow dim.*
Hebrus, i, m. 2. *a rapid river of Thrace.*
Hecûba, æ, f. 1. *the wife of Priam, king of Troy.*
hedera, æ, f. 1. *ivy.*
Hegesias, æ, m. 1. *a philosopher of Cyrenæ.*
Helena, æ, f. 1. *the daughter of Jupiter and Leda.*
Helicon, ōnis, m. 3. *a hill of Bœotia, sacred to Apollo and the Muses.*
Helvetia, æ, f. 1. *a country of Gaul, now, Switzerland.*
Helvetii, ōrum, m. pl. 2. *a people of Gaul, inhabiting Helvetia.*
hellebörum, i, n. 2. } *the herb*
hellebörus, i, m. 2. } *hellebore.*
Hellespontus, i, m. 2. *a strait between Europe and Asia, now, the Dardanelles.*
Heraclæa, æ, f. 1. *the name of several cities.*

- herba, æ, f. 1. *grass, as herb.*
 herbīdus, a, um, adj. *full of grass.*
 Herculēs, is, m. 3. *the son of Jupiter and Alcmena.*
 Hercynia, æ, f. 1. *a large forest in Germany.*
 heres or hæres, ēdis, c. 3. *an heir.*
 Herennius, i, m. 2. *a Samnite general.*
 Hero, ūs or ōnis, f. 3. *a priestess of Venus at Sestos, greatly beloved by Leander, a youth of Abydos.*
 Hesperus, i, m. 2. *the son of Japetus, who settled in Italy, from whom that country was called Hesperia; the evening star.*
 heu, int. *alas, ah.*
 hians, tis, pt. *gaping.*
 hiātus, ūs, m. 4. *an opening, a chasm.*
 Hibernicus, a, um, adj. *Irish; mare, the Irish Sea.*
 hibernus, a, um, adj. *wintry.*
 hic, adv. *here, in this place.*
 hic, hæc, hoc, pro. *this, that.*
 Hiempsal, ālis, m. 3. *a king of Numidia, put to death by Jugurtha.*
 hiems or hyems, ĕmis, f. 3. *winter.*
 Hiëro, ōnis, m. 3. *a king of Sicily.*
 Hierosolyma, æ, f. 1. & -a, ōrum, n. pl. 2. *Jerusalem.*
 hinc, adv. *from hence, hence; hinc...hinc, here...there.*
 hīnio, ire, ivi, itum, n. 4. *to neigh.*
 hinnītus, ūs, m. 4. *a neighing.*
 hinnuleus, i, m. 2. *a fawn.*
 hio, āre, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to gape, to open the mouth.*
 Hipparchus, i, m. 2. *the son of Pisistratus, and tyrant at Athens.*
 Hippolitūs, i, m. 2. *the son of Theseus.*
 Hippomēnes, is, m. 3. *the man who conquered Atalanta in running, and so obtained her hand.*
 hippopotāmus, i, m. 2. *the river-horse.*
 Hispania, æ, f. 1. *Spain.*
 Hispanus, a, um, adj. *Spanish; sub. m. a Spaniard.*
 hodie, adv. *to-day; hodiēque, to our day.*
 hœdus, i, m. 2. *a kid.*
 Homērus, i, m. 2. *a most ancient and excellent Greek poet.*
 homo, īnis, c. 3. *a man.*
 honestas, ātis, f. 3. *virtue, dignity, honour.*
 honestus, a, um, adj. *honourable, noble.*
 honor & -os, ōris, m. 3. *honour, an honour, a dignity.*
 honorificē, adv. (centiūs, centissimē) *honourably.*
 hora, æ, f. 1. *an hour.*
 Horatius, i, m. 2. *the name of several Romans; Horatii, pl.*

- three brothers, who fought with the three Curiatii.*
 Hortensius, i, m. 2. *the name of several Romans.*
 horridus, a, um, adj. *rough, rugged.*
 hortātus, ūs, m. 4. *an exhortation.*
 hortor, āri, ātus sum, d. 1. *to exhort.*
 hortus, i, m. 2. *a garden.*
 hospes, itis, c. 3. *a stranger, a guest.*
 hospitium, i, n. 2. *hospitality; hospitio accipere, to receive, to entertain.*
 hostia, æ, f. 1. *the victim.*
 Hostilius, i, m. 2. (Tullus) *the third king of Rome; a prænomen among the Romans.*
 hostis, is, c. 3. *an enemy.*
 huc, adv. *hither; huc...illuc, now here...now there.*
 hujusmodi, adj. ind. (hic & modus) *of this sort or kind.*
 humanitas, ātis, f. 3. *humanity.*
 humānus, a, um, adj. *human.*
 humērus, i, m. 2. *the shoulder.*
 humilis, e, adj. (ior, līmus) *humble; humili loco nātum esse, to be born of humble parents.*
 humor, ōris, m. 3. *moisture.*
 humus, i, f. 2. *the ground; humi, on the ground.*
 hyæna, æ, f. 1. *the hyæna.*
 hydrus, i, m. 2. *a water-snake.*
 hymnus, i, m. 2. *a song.*
 Hyperborēus, a, um, adj. *northern; Hyperborēi, ōrum, m. pl. 2. people inhabiting the northern regions.*
 hystrix, icis, f. 3. *a porcupine.*
- I.
- Ibērus, i, m. 2. *a river of Spain, now, the Ebro.*
 ibi, adv. *there, here.*
 ibidem, adv. *there, in the same place.*
 Ibis, idis, f. 3. *the ibis, the Egyptian stork.*
 Icārus, i, m. 2. *the son of Dædalus.*
 Icarus, a, um, adj. *of Icārus; mare, the Icarian Sea.*
 ichneumon, ōnis, m. 3. *the ichneumon (a species of mice.)*
 Ichnūsa, æ, f. 1. *an ancient name of Sardinia.*
 ico, ieēre, ici, ictum, a. 3. *to strike; sædus, to make a league or treaty.*
 icor, ci, ctus, pass. *to be struck.*
 ictus, a, um, pt. *struck, concluded.*
 ictus, ūs, m. 4. *a blow, a stroke.*
 Ida, æ, f. 1. *a celebrated mountain in the vicinity of Troy.*
 Idæus, a, um, adj. *belonging to Ida.*
 idem, eādem, idem, pro. *the same.*

igitur, conj. *therefore.*

ignāvus, a, um, adj. *idle, inactive, cowardly.*

ignis, is, m. 3. *fire.*

ignobilis, e, adj. *ignoble, unknown.*

ignōro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. (ignōtus) *not to know.*

ignōtus, a, um, adj. (ior, is-simus) *unknown.*

Ilium, i, n. 2. *Troy.*

illātus, a, um, pt. (from infēro) *brought in, inferred.*

ille, a, ud, pro. *that, he, she, it.*

illecēbra, æ, f. 1. *an allurement, an enticement.*

illico, adv. *in that very place, immediately.*

illuc, adv. *thither; huc...illuc, now here...now there.*

illustris, e, adj. (ior, issimus) *bright, celebrated.*

illustro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. (in & lustro) *to enlighten, to illustrate, to make famous.*

Illyria, æ, f. 1. *a country bordering on the Adriatic.*

imāgo, inis, f. 3. *an image.*

imbecillis, e, adj. (ior, is-simus & limus) *weak, feeble.*

imber, bris, m. 3. *a shower.*

imitatio, ōnis, f. 3. *imitation.*

imītor, āri, ātus sum, d. 1. *to imitate.*

immānis, e, adj. (ior, is-simus) *horrible, monstrous, cruel, huge.*

immensus, a, um, adj. im-

measurable, boundless, immoderate.

immerītus, a, um, pt. (in & merītus) *not deserving, undeserved.*

imminens, tis, pt. *hanging over, threatening.*

immīneo, ēre, ui, (sup. not used) n. 2. *to rise over, to threaten, to be near at hand.*

immissus, a, um, pt. *admitted, sent to.*

immitto, ittēre, isi, issum, a. 3. (in & mitto) *to admit into, to send to, to throw at.*

immittor, itti, issus sum, pass. *to be sent to.*

immobilis, e, adj. *immoveable.*

immōlo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to sacrifice, to immolate.*

immortālis, e, adj. *immortal.*

immōtus, a, um, pt. (in & motus) *unmoved.*

immutātus, a, um, pt. *changed; nihil immutātus, unchanged.*

immūto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. (in & muto) *to change.*

immūtor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be changed.*

impatiens, tis, adj. *impatient, not able to endure; impatiens sum frigōris, I am not able to endure the cold.*

impeditus, a, um, pt. *impeded, hindered.*

impēdio, ire, ivi, itum, a. 4.

- to *impede, to check, to delay, to prevent.*
- impedior, iri, itus sum, pass. to *be impeded.*
- impendeo, dēre, di, sum, n. 2. (in & pendeo) to *hang over, to impend, to threaten.*
- impenetrabilis, e, adj. *impenetrable.*
- impensē, adv. (iūs, issimē) *extraordinarily.*
- imperans, tis, pt. *commanding.*
- imperātor, ōris, m. 3. a *commander, a general.*
- imperito, āre, āvi, ātum, freq. 1. to *govern, to be master of.*
- imperitus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus) *inexperienced, unacquainted with.*
- imperium, i, n. 2. a *command, government.*
- impēro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to *command, to govern, to rule over.*
- impertiens, tis, pt. *imparting.*
- impertio, ire, ivi, itum, a. 4. (in & partio) to *impart, to share.*
- impētro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. (in & patro) to *obtain, to finish.*
- impētus, ūs, m. 4. *violence, impetuosity, an attack; impētum facere in aliquem, to make an attack upon.*
- impius, a, um, adj. *impious.*
- impleo, ēre, ēvi, ētum, a. 2. to *fill, to accomplish.*
- implicītus, a, um, pt. *entangled.*
- implico, āre, āvi or ui, ātum or itum, a. 1. (in & plico) to *entangle, to implicate.*
- implicor, āri, ātus or itus sum, pass. to *be entangled; morbo, to fall sick.*
- implōro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. (in & ploro) to *implore.*
- impōno, onēre, osui, ositum, a. 3. (in & pono) to *lay upon, to impose.*
- impōnor, ōni, ositus sum, pass. to *be laid upon.*
- importūnus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimis) *importunate, cruel, outrageous.*
- impositus, a, um, pt. *placed upon or over.*
- improbātus, a, um, pt. *disallowed, not approved of.*
- imprōbo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. (in & probo) to *disapprove of.*
- imprōbor, āri, ātus sum, pass. to *be disapproved of.*
- imprūdēns, tis, adj. *imprudent, inconsiderate.*
- impugnātūrus, a, um, pt. *about to attack.*
- impugno, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to *attack.*
- impugnor, āri, ātus sum, pass. to *be attacked.*
- impūnē, adv. (iūs, issimē) *with impunity, without hurt.*
- imus, a, um, adj. (sup. from infērus) *the lowest.*
- in, pr. *in, into, against, for, at, among; in dies, from*

- day to day*; in eo esse, to be on the point of.
- inānis, e, adj. *vain, empty, foolish.*
- inaresco, rescere, rui, inc. 3. to grow dry.
- incēdo, dēre, ssi, ssum, n. 3. (in & cedo) to go, to come.
- incendo, dēre, di, sum, a. 3. to set fire to, to inflame.
- incendor, di, sus sum, pass. to be inflamed.
- incensus, a, um, pt. *inflamed.*
- incertus, a, um, adj. (ior, is-simus) *uncertain.*
- inchoo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to begin.
- incīdens, tis, pt. *falling upon, meeting.*
- incīdo, idēre, īdi, āsum, n. 3. (in & cado) to fall into or upon, to happen, to meet with.
- incīpio, ipēre, ēpi, eptum, a. 3. (in & capio) to begin.
- incitātus, a, um, pt. *excited.*
- incīto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. (in & cito) to excite, to rouse.
- incītor, āri, ātus sum, pass. to be excited.
- inclūdo, dēre, si, sum, a. 3. (in & claudio) to shut in, to include.
- inclūdor, di, sus sum, pass. to be included.
- inclūsus, a, um, pt. *included.*
- inclūtus, a, um, adj. (comp. not used; sup. issimus) *famous, renowned.*
- incōla, æ, c. 1. *an inhabitant.*
- incōlo, colēre, colui, cultum, a. 3. (in & colo) to inhabit, to dwell.
- incolūmis, e, adj. *unhurt, unpunished, safe.*
- incompertus, a, um, pt. *unknown.*
- inconsiderātē, adv. *inconsiderately.*
- incredibilis, e, adj. *incredible.*
- incredibiliter, adv. *incredibly.*
- incrementum, i, n. 2. *an increase.*
- incrēpo, āre, ui, itum, a. 1. to chide, to call on, to blame.
- incruentus, a, um, adj. *bloodless.*
- incultē, adv. (iūs, issimē) *rudely, without cultivation.*
- incultus, a, um, pt. & adj. *uncultivated, desert.*
- incumbo, cumbēre, cubui, cubitum, n. 3. (in & cubo) to lean upon, to apply to; gladio, to fall upon one's sword.
- incursio, ōnis, f. 3. *an attack, an incursion.*
- inde, adv. *from thence.*
- index, icis, d. 3. *an index, a mark, a sign.*
- India, æ, f. 1. *a very opulent country of Asia.*
- Indicus, a, um, adj. *of India, Indian.*
- indico, cēre, xi, ctum, a. 3. (in & dico) to announce, to proclaim.

indīcor, cī, ctus sum, pass.
to be announced.

indictus, a, um, pt. announc-
ed, proclaimed.

indīgēna, æ, c. 1. a native.

indoles, is, f. 3. the disposi-
tion, nature.

indūco, cēre, xi, ctum, a. 3.
(in & duco) to lead in, to
induce, to persuade.

indūcor, cī, ctus sum, pass.
to be induced.

inductus, a, um, pt. led in,
induced.

induo, uēre, ui, ūtum, a. 3.
to put on, to dress.

induo, ui, ūtus sum, pass.
dressed.

Indus, i, m. 2. a large river
of Asia.

industria, æ, f. 1. industry.

indūtus, a, um, pt. (from in-
duo) dressed.

inedia, æ, f. 1. fasting, want
of food, hunger.

in eo, ire, īvi and ii, ītum, irr.
n. & a. (in & eo) to go into,
to enter, to form; fœdus,
to form a league.

inermis, e, adj. defenceless,
unarmed.

infāmis, e, adj. infamous, dis-
graceful.

infans, tis, c. 3. a child, an
infant.

infēri, ōrum, m. pl. 2. the
gods or shades below, the
lower world.

inferior, us, adj. (comp. from
infērus) lower.

infēro, inferre, intūli, illā-

tum, irr. a. (in & fero) to
bring in or against; bel-
lum alicui, to wage war
against.

infēror, inferri, illātus sum,
pass. to be brought in.

infērus, a, um, adj. (inferior,
infimus or imus) low, hum-
ble.

infesto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1.
to infest, to disturb, to trou-
ble, to make insecure.

infestor, āri, ātus sum, pass.
to be infested.

infestus, a, um, adj. hostile.

infigo, gēre, xi, xum, a. 3.
(in & figo) to fix, to fasten,
to drive in.

infinītus, a, um, pt. infinite,
unbounded; infinitum ar-
genti, an immense quantity
of silver.

infirmus, a, um, adj. weak,
infirm.

inflammo, āre, āvi, ātum,
a. 1. to inflame, to animate.

inflātus, a, um, pt. blown
upon, puffed up.

infligo, gēre, xi, ctum, a. 3.
(in & fligo) to strike, to
inflict.

inflo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1.
(in & flo) to blow upon.

inflor, āri, ātus sum, pass.
to be blown upon.

infrendens, tis, pt. gnashing
at.

infrendeo, ēre, ui, (sup. not
used) n. 2. (in & frendeo)
to gnash with the teeth.

infringo, ingēre, ēgi, actum,

- a. 3. (in & frango) *to break or rend in pieces.*
- infringor, ingi, actus sum, pass. *to be broken in pieces.*
- infundo, undēre, ūdi, ūsum, a. 3. (in & fundo) *to pour in.*
- infundor, fundi, fūsus sum, pass. *to be poured in, to empty.*
- ingenium, i, n. 2. *the disposition, genius, mind, character.*
- ingens, tis, adj. (comp. ior, sup. not used) *great, very great.*
- ingenuus, a, um, adj. *free, noble, ingenuous.*
- ingrediens, tis, pt. *entering.*
- ingrēdior, ēdi, essus sum, d. 3. (in & gradior) *to go in, to enter, to come in, to walk in.*
- ingressus, a, um, pt. *having gone in.*
- ingruens, tis, pt. *falling upon.*
- ingruo, uēre, ui, (sup. not in use) n. 3. *to invade, to assail, to fall upon.*
- inhærens, tis, pt. *clinging to, continuing.*
- inhæreo, hærēre, hæsi, hæsum, n. 2. (in & hæreo) *to cling to something, to stick to, to continue; cogitationibus, to be lost in thought.*
- inhio, âre, âvi, âtum, a. & n. 1. *to open the mouth, to gape, to desire.*
- inimicus, a, um, adj. *inimical, hostile.*
- inimicus, i, m. 2. *an enemy.*
- iniquè, adv. *unjustly, unequally.*
- initium, i, n. 2. *a beginning.*
- initurus, a, um, pt. *about to enter upon or begin.*
- injicio, icēre, ēci, ectum, a. 3. (in & jacio) *to throw in or upon.*
- injuria, æ, f. 1. *an insult, an injury.*
- innâto, âre, âvi, âtum, n. 1. *to swim upon or into, to float.*
- innitor, ti, sus or xus sum, d. 3. (in & nitor) *to lean or depend upon.*
- innocentia, æ, f. 1. *innocence.*
- innotesco, escēre, ui, inc. 3. *to become known.*
- innoxius, a, um, adj. *harmless.*
- innumerabilis, e, adj. *innumerable.*
- innumērus, a, um, adj. *innumerable.*
- inopia, æ, f. 1. *want.*
- Inopus, i, m. 2. *a river of Delos; near its banks Apollo and Diana were born.*
- in or im-primis, adv. *chiefly, especially.*
- inquam, def. *I say.*
- inquinaturus, a, um, pt. *about to stain or pollute.*
- inquino, âre, âvi, âtum, a. 1. *to pollute, to stain, to soil.*

- inquinor, āri, ātus sum, pass.
to be stained.
- inquiero, irēre, isīvi, isītum,
a. 3. (in & quæro) to in-
quire, to investigate.
- insānio, ire, īvi, itum, n. 4.
to be mad.
- inscribo, bēre, psi, ptum,
a. 3. (in & scribo) to in-
scribe, to write upon.
- inscribor, bi, ptus sum, pass.
to be written upon.
- inscriptus, a, um, pt. inscrib-
ed, written upon.
- insectum, i, n. 2. an insect.
- insēquens, tis, pt. following,
ensuing.
- insēquor, qui, quūtus or cū-
tus sum, d. 3. (in & se-
quor) to follow.
- insidens, tis, pt. sitting upon.
- insideo, idēre, ēdi, essum,
n. 2. (in & sedeo) to sit
upon.
- insidiæ, ārum, f. pl. 1. an
ambush, treachery, deceit;
per insidias, treacherously.
- insidians, tis, pt. lying in
wait.
- insidior, āri, ātus sum, d. 1.
to lie in wait, to deceive.
- insigne, is, n. 3. an ensign.
- insignis, e, adj. distinguish-
ed.
- insisto, sistere, stīti, stītum,
n. 3. (in & sisto) to stand
upon, to insist.
- insolabiliter, adv. inconsola-
bly.
- insolens, tis, adj. (ior, issi-
mus) insolent, haughty.
- insolenter, adv. (iūa, issimē)
haughtily, insolently.
- inspectans, tis, pt. looking
upon.
- inspecto, āre, āvi, ātum, freq.
1. to inspect, to look upon.
- instāturus, a, um, pt. about
to urge or press on.
- instituo, uēre, ui, ūtum, a. 3.
(in & statuo) to appoint,
to order.
- instituor, ui, ūtus sum, pass.
to be appointed.
- institutum, i, n. 2. an institu-
tion.
- institutus, a, um, pt. appoint-
ed.
- insto, āre, īti, itum & ātum,
n. 1. (in & sto) to be near
to, to urge, to beg earnestly.
- instrumentum, i, n. 2. an in-
strument.
- instruo, uēre, uxi, uctum,
a. 3. (in & struo) to pre-
pare, to teach, to supply
with; epūlas, to prepare a
meal.
- instruor, ui, uctus sum, pass.
to be prepared or instruct-
ed.
- Insūbres, um, m. pl. 3. peo-
ple living near the Po, sup-
posed to be of Gallic ori-
gin.
- insuesco, escēre, ēvi, ētum,
inc. 3. to grow accustomed.
- insūla, æ, f. 1. an island.
- insūper, adv. moreover.
- integē, gra, grum, adj. (rior,
errimus) whole, entire, un-
hurt, just.

- intēgo, gēre, xi, ctum, a. 3. (in & tego) *to cover*.
 integritas, ātis, f. 3. *integrity*.
 intellectus, a, um, pt. *understood, perceived*.
 intelligo, igēre, exi, ectum, a. 3. (inter & lego) *to understand, to discern, to know*.
 intelligor, ūgi, ectus sum, pass. *to be understood*.
 inter, pr. *between, among*.
 intercīpio, ipēre, ēpi, eptum, a. 3. (inter & capio) *to intercept*.
 interdico, cēre, xi, ctum, a. 3. (inter & dico) *to forbid*.
 interdīcor, ci, ctus sum, pass. *to be forbidden*.
 interdictus, a, um, pt. *prohibited*.
 interdiu, adv. *by day*.
 interdum, adv. *sometimes*.
 interea, adv. *in the mean time*.
 interemptus, a, um, pt. *slain*.
 intereo, īre, ivi & ii, itum, irr. n. (inter & eo) *to perish*.
 interest, imp. *it concerns; mea, it concerns me*.
 interfector, ōris, m. 3. *a murderer*.
 interfectus, a, um, pt. *killed*.
 interficio, icēre, ēci, ectum, a. 3. (inter & facio) *to kill, to slay*.
 interficior, ūci, ectus sum, pass. *to be killed*.
 intērim, adv. *in the mean time*.
 interīmo, imēre, ēmi, emptum or emtum, a. 3. (inter & emo) *to kill*.
 intērimor, ūmi, emptus or emtus sum, pass. *to be killed*.
 interjectus, a, um, pt. *cast between; anno interjecto, a year having intervened*.
 interjicio, icēre, ēci, ectum, a. 3. (inter & jacio) *to throw between*.
 interjicior, ūci, ectus sum, pass. *to be thrown between*.
 interior, us, adj. (comp. from intērus) *inner, the interior*.
 internecio, ōnis, f. 3. *ruin, destruction, a general massacre*.
 internodium, i, n. 2. *the space between two knots*.
 internus, a, um, adj. *internal; mare, the Mediterranean Sea*.
 interpres, ētis, c. 3. *an interpreter*.
 interregnum, i, n. 2. *an interregnum*.
 interrōgans, tis, pt. *asking*.
 interrogātus, a, um, pt. *asked*.
 interrōgo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. (inter & rogo) *to ask*.
 interrōgor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be asked*.
 intersum, esse, fui, futūrus, irr. n. (inter & sum) *to be present at*.
 intērus, a, um, adj. (erior, īmus) *inward*.

- intervallum, i, n. 2. *an interval, a space between.*
 interveniens, tis, pt. *intervening.*
 intervēnio, venīre, vēni, ventum, n. 4. (inter & venio) *to come between.*
 intexo, ēre, ui, tum, a. 3. (in & texo) *to interweave.*
 intimus, a, um, adj. (sup. from intērus) *innermost, intimate, much beloved.*
 intra, pr. *within*; adv. *inward.*
 intrepidus, a, um, adj. *intrepid.*
 intro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to enter.*
 introduco, cēre, xi, ctum, a. 3. (intro & duco) *to lead in, to introduce.*
 introitus, ūs, m. 4. *an entrance.*
 intuens, tis, pt. *looking upon.*
 intueor, ēri, itus sum, d. 2. (in & tueor) *to look upon, to consider.*
 intus, adv. *within.*
 inusitatus, a, um, adj. *unaccustomed, unusual.*
 invādo, dēre, si, sum, a. 3. (in & vado) *to invade, to fall upon.*
 invēnio, venīre, vēni, ventum, a. 4. (in & venio) *to find, to invent, to discover.*
 invenior, iri, tus sum, pass. *to be discovered.*
 inventus, a, um, pt. *invented, discovered.*
 investigo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to investigate, to discover.*
 invicem, adv. *mutually, in turn.*
 invictus, a, um, pt. (in & victus) *unconquered.*
 invidia, æ, f. 1. *envy, hatred.*
 invisus, a, um, adj. *hated, hateful.*
 invitatus, a, um, pt. *invited, entertained.*
 invito, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to invite.*
 invitōr, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be invited.*
 invius, a, um, adj. *inaccessible, impassable.*
 invoco, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. (in & voco) *to call upon, to invoke.*
 Iōnes, um, m. pl. 3. *the inhabitants of Ionia.*
 Ionia, æ, f. 1. *Ionia, a country of Asia Minor.*
 Ionius, a, um, adj. *of Ionia, Ionian.*
 Iphicrātes, is, m. 3. *an Athenian general.*
 Iphigenia, æ, f. 1. *the daughter of Agamemnon, and priestess of Diana.*
 ipse, a, um, pro. *he himself, she herself, itself, he, she, it*; et ipse, *he also*; before a verb of the first or second person, *I, thou*; ipse ego, *I*; ipse tu, *thou, &c.*
 ira, æ, f. 1. *anger, rage.*
 irascor, i, (pret. not used) d. 3. *to be angry.*
 irātus, a, um, adj. *angry.*

- irrētio, ire, ivi, itum, a. 4. *to entangle. to ensnare.*
 irridens, tis, pt. *laughing at.*
 irrideo, dēre, si, sum, a. 2. (in & rideo) *to deride.*
 irrigans, tis, pt. *watering.*
 irrigātus, a, um, pt. *watered, wet.*
 irrigo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. (in & rigo) *to water, to bedew.*
 irrigor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be watered.*
 irritō, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to irritate, to provoke.*
 irruens, tis, pt. *rushing upon.*
 irruo, uēre, ui, (sup. wanting) n. 2. (in & ruo) *to rush upon, to attack.*
 is, ea, id, pro. *this, he, she, it.*
 Issus, i, f. 2. *a city of Cilicia, bordering on the sea.*
 Issicus, a, um, adj. *belonging to Issus.*
 Isocrātes, is, m. 3. *a celebrated Athenian orator.*
 iste, a, ud, pro. *that, that person or thing, he, she, it.*
 Ister, tri, m. 2. *a river in Germany, now, the Danube.*
 Isthmīcus, a, um, adj. *belonging to an isthmus; ludi, games celebrated at the isthmus of Corinth.*
 Isthmus, i, m. 2. *an isthmus, a neck of land parting two seas.*
 ita, adv. *so, even so, thus.*
 Italia, æ f. 1. *Italy, a celebrated country of Europe.*
 Itālus, a, um, adj. *Italian.*
- Italīcus, a, um, adj. *belonging to Italy, Italian.*
 itāque, adv. *therefore.*
 iter, itinēris, n. 3. *a journey, a road, a march.*
 itērum, adv. *again, once more.*
 Ithāca, æ, f. 1. *an island in the Ionian sea, with a city of the same name, under the government of Ulysses: the country was very rugged and mountainous.*
 itīdem, adv. *likewise, also.*
 itūrus, a, um, pt. (from eo) *about to go.*
- J. jōta.
- jacens, tis, pt. *lying.*
 jaceo, ēre, ui, itum, n. 2. *to lie.*
 jācio, jacēre, jēcī, jactum, a. 3. *to throw, to hurl.*
 jaciōr, ci, ctus sum, pass. *to be hurled or cast.*
 jacto, āre, āvi, ātum, freq. 1. *to throw about, to toss.*
 jactus, a, um, pt. *cast, thrown.*
 jacūlor, āri, ātus sum, d. 1. *to hurl, to dart, to shoot.*
 jam, adv. *now, already, presently.*
 jamdūdum, adv. *long ago.*
 Japētus, i, m. 2. *the son of Cælus and Terra.*
 Jason, ōnis, m. 3. *the son of Æson, and leader of the Argonauts: an inhabitant of Lycia.*
 jejūnus, a, um, adj. *fasting, hungry.*
 juba, æ, f. 1. *the mane.*

- jubeo, bēre, ssi, ssum, a. 2. *to command, to bid, to order.*
- jubeor, bēri, ssus sum, pass. *to be ordered.*
- jucundus, a, um, adj. *sweet, pleasant.*
- Judæa, æ, f. 1. *Judæa.*
- Judæus, a, um, adj. *belonging to Judæa; sub. a Jew.*
- judex, icis, c. 3. *a judge.*
- judicatus, a, um, pt. *judged.*
- judicium, i, n. 2. *a judgment, decision.*
- judico, âre, âvi, âtum, a. 1. *to judge, to deem.*
- judicor, âri, âtus sum, pass. *to be judged.*
- jugerum, i, n. 2. *an acre of land.*
- jugum, i, n. 2. *a yoke, the top of a mountain.*
- Jugurtha, æ, m. 1. *a king of Numidia, taken captive by Marius.*
- Julius, i, m. 2. *a prænomen of Cæsar.*
- junctus, a, um, pt. *joined.*
- junior, us, adj. (comp. from juvĕnis) *younger.*
- Junius, i, m. 2. *the name of many Romans; the prænomen of Brutus.*
- jungo, gĕre, xi, ctum, a. 3. *to join; currum, to put in the horses.*
- jungor, gi, ctus sum, pass. *to be joined.*
- Juno, ōnis, f. 3. *the wife of Jupiter, and queen of the gods.*
- Jupĭter, Jovis, m. 3. *the son of Saturn, and king of the gods.*
- jurgiōsus, a, um, adj. *quarrelsome.*
- juro, âre, âvi, âtum, a. 1. *to swear.*
- juror, âri, âtus sum, pass. *to be sworn.*
- jus, juris, n. 3. *right, justice; civitatĭs, the freedom of the city, citizenship; jure, with reason.*
- jussus, a, um, pt. (from jubeo) *commanded, ordered.*
- jussus, ūs, m. 4. *a command.*
- justitia, æ, f. 1. *justice.*
- justus, a, um, adj. *just, right, exact.*
- juvenca, æ, f. 1. *a cow, a heifer.*
- Juvencius, i, m. 2. *a Roman general.*
- juvĕnis, e, adj. (comp. junior, sup. not used) *young, youthful.*
- juvĕnis, is, c. 3. *a young man or woman, a youth.*
- juventus, ūtis, f. 3. *youth.*
- jūvo, juvāre, jūvi, jūtum, a. 1. *to help, to assist.*
- jūvor, juvāri, jutus sum, pass. *to be assisted.*
- juxta, pr. *near, hard by; adv. alike, even, equally.*

L.

L. stands for Lucius.

labor & -os, ōris, m. 3. *labour.*

- labor, bi, psus sum, d. 3. *to fall, to glide, to flow on.*
 laboriōsus, a, um, adj. *laborious.*
 labōro, āre, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to suffer with; fame, to be hungry.*
 labyrinthus, i, m. 2. *a labyrinth.*
 lac, tis, n. 3. *milk.*
 Lacedæmonius, a, um, adj. *belonging to Lacedæmon, Lacedæmonian.*
 Lacedæmon, ōnis, f. 3. *Lacedæmon, or Sparta, the capital of Cilicia.*
 lacerātus, a, um, pt. *lacerated, torn in pieces.*
 lacēro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to tear in pieces.*
 lacēror, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be torn in pieces.*
 lacessītus, a, um, pt. *provoked, disturbed.*
 lacesso, ěre, ěvi, ětum, a. 3. *to disturb, to trouble, to provoke, to stir up.*
 lacessor, i, ětus sum, pass. *to be disturbed.*
 lachryma or lacryma, æ, f. 1. *a tear.*
 lacus, ūs, m. 4. *a lake.*
 Laconicus, a, um, adj. *of Sparta, Laconic.*
 lædo, dēre, si, sum, a. 3. *to injure.*
 lætātus, a, um, pt. *rejoicing.*
 lætitia, æ, f. 1. *joy.*
 lætor, āri, ātus sum, d. 1. *to rejoice.*
 lætus, a, um, adj. (*ior, issi-*mus) *glad, joyful, fortunate, fruitful; læta pabūla, abundant fodder.*
 Lævinus, i, m. 2. *a Roman name; (P. Valerius) a consul at Rome, sent against Pyrrhus.*
 lævor, ōris, m. 3. *smoothness.*
 Lagus, i, m. 2. *a Macedonian, who adopted that Ptolemy, as his son, who afterwards became king of Egypt.*
 lana, æ, f. 1. *wool.*
 lanātus, a, um, adj. *bearing wool.*
 laniātus, a, um, pt. *torn in pieces.*
 lanio, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to tear, to pull in pieces.*
 lanior, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be torn in pieces.*
 lapicidīna, æ, f. 1. *a quarry.*
 lapideus, a, um, adj. *stony.*
 lapis, ĩdis, m. 3. *a stone.*
 lapsus, a, um, pt. *fallen.*
 laqueus, i, m. 2. *a noose, a snare.*
 largitio, ōnis, f. 3. *a present.*
 latē, adv. (*iūs, issimē*) *widely, extensively.*
 latēbra, æ, f. 1. *a lurking place.*
 latens, tis, pt. *hiding, concealing one's self.*
 lateo, ěre, ui, (*sup. not in use*) n. 2. *to be hidden, to be unknown.*
 later, ěris, m. 3. *a brick.*
 latercūlus, i, m. 2. *a brick.*
 Latinus, i, m. 2. *a king in*

- Italy, from whom the people were called Latins.*
 Latinus, a, um, adj. *Latin, of Latium.*
 latitudo, inis, f. 3. *the breadth.*
 Latōna, æ, f. 1. *the mother of Apollo and Diana.*
 latrandus, a, um, pt. *to be barked at.*
 latro, āre, āvi, ātum, n. & a. 1. *to bark, to bark at.*
 latror, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be barked at.*
 latro, ōnis, m. 3. *a robber.*
 latrocinium, i, n. 2. *a robbery.*
 latūrus, a, um, pt. (from ferro) *about to bring.*
 latus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus) *broad, wide.*
 latus, ēris, n. 3. *a side.*
 laudātus, a, um, pt. *praised.*
 laudo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to praise.*
 laudor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be praised.*
 Laurentia, æ, f. 1.—*See Acca.*
 laus, dis, f. 3. *praise.*
 laute, adv. *magnificently.*
 Lavinia, æ, f. 1. *the daughter of king Latinus, and wife of Ænēas.*
 Lavinium, i, n. 2. *a city in Italy, built by Ænēas.*
 lavo, lavāre & lavēre; lavi, lotum, lautum, & lavātum, a. 1. & 3. *to wash, to bathe.*
 leæna, æ, f. 1. *a lioness.*
 Leander, dri, m. 2. *a youth of Abydos.*
 lebes, ētis, m. 3. *a kettle.*
 lectus, a, um, pt. *read, chosen.*
 Leda, æ, f. 1. *a Spartan queen, the mother of Helēna.*
 legatio, ōnis, f. 3. *an embassy.*
 legātus, i, m. 2. *a lieutenant, an ambassador.*
 legens, tis, pt. *reading, selecting.*
 legio, ōnis, f. 3. *a legion, (a division of the army.)*
 legislātor, ōris, m. 3. *a legislator.*
 lego, gēre, gi, ctum, a. 3. *to read, to read aloud, to choose.*
 legor, gi, ctus sum, pass. *to be read.*
 Lemānus, i, m. 2. *the name of a lake, now, lake Geneva.*
 leo, ōnis, m. 3. *a lion.*
 Leonīdas, æ, m. 1. *a very brave and just king of Sparta.*
 Leontinus, a, um, adj. *belonging to Leontium, a city of Sicily.*
 Lepīdus, i, m. 2. *one of the triumvirs, with Augustus and Antony, after the death of Julius Cæsar.*
 lepus, ōris, m. 3. *a hare.*
 letālis, e, adj. *fatal, deadly.*
 levis, e, adj. (ior, issimus) *light, smooth.*
 levitas, ātis, f. 3. *lightness.*
 levo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to lighten, to alleviate.*
 lex, gis, f. 3. *a law, a condition.*

libenter, adv. *freely, willingly.*

liber, ĕra, ĕrum, adj. *free.*

liber, bri, m. 2. *the inward bark of a tree, a book.*

liberaliter, adv. *liberally.*

liberātus, a, um, pt. *liberated.*

libĕrĕ, adv. *freely.*

libĕri, ōrum, m. pl. 2. *children.*

libĕro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to free, to liberate.*

libĕror, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be freed.*

libertas, ātis, f. 3. *liberty.*

Libya, æ, f. 1. *Libya or Africa.*

Licinius, i, m. 2. *a name and prænomen common to the Romans.*

licet, uit, itum est, imp. *it is lawful, it is permitted, it may.*

licĕt, conj. *although.*

lienōsus, a, um, adj. *sick of the spleen.*

ligneus, a, um, adj. *wooden.*

lignum, i, n. 2. *wood.*

lĭgo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to bind.*

Liguria, æ, f. 1. *Liguria, a country in the west of Italy.*

Ligus, ūris, m. 3. *a Ligurian.*

Ligusticus, a, um, adj. *Ligurian; mare, now, the Gulf of Genoa.*

Lilybæum, i, n. 2. *a promontory of Sicily.*

limpidus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus) *clear.*

limus, i, m. 2. *mud, clay.*

lingua, æ, f. 1. *the tongue, a language.*

linum, i, n. 2. *linen.*

liquīdus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus) *liquid, clear.*

lis, litis, f. 3. *a strife.*

litĕra or littera, æ, f. 1. *a letter; (pl.) letters, the sciences, a letter, an epistle.*

litterarius, a, um, adj. *belonging to letters.*

littus or litus, ōris, n. 3. *the shore.*

loco, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to place.*

locor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be placed; virgo ducenda*

locātur, *a girl is married.*

locus, i, m. (in sing.) m. & n. (in pl.) 2. *a place.*

locusta, æ, f. 1. *a locust.*

longĕ, adv. (iūs, issimĕ) *far wide.*

longinquus, a, um, adj. (ior, sup. not used) *far, distant.*

longitūdo, ĩnis, f. 3. *length.*

longus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus) *long, lasting.*

loquūtus or -cūtus, a, um, pt. *having spoken.*

loquutūrus or -cutūrus, a, um, pt. *about to speak.*

loquor, qui, quūtus or cūtus sum, d. 3. *to speak.*

lorica, æ, f. 1. *a coat of mail.*

lorum, i, n. 2. *a thong.*

lubens, tis, pt. *willing.*

lubenter, adv. (iūs, issimĕ) *willingly.*

lubet, or libet, uit, imp. *it pleaseth.*

- lubido, inis, f. 3. *lust, desire.*
 lubricus, a, um, adj. *slippery.*
 luceo, cēre, xi, (sup. wanting) n. 2. *to shine.*
 Lucius, i, m. 2. *a name and prænomen of the Romans.*
 Lucretia, æ, f. 1. *a Roman lady.*
 Lucretius, i, m. 2. *the father of Lucretia.*
 luctus, ūs, m. 4. *mourning.*
 Lucullus, i, m. 2. *a Roman, celebrated for his luxury and his military talents.*
 lucus, i, m. 2. *a grove.*
 ludo, dēre, si, sum, a. 3. *to play.*
 ludus, i, m. 2. *a game, a play; litterarius, a school; gladiatorius, a school for gladiators; ludi magister, a school master.*
 lugeo, gēre, xi, (sup. not used) n. 2. *to mourn, to lament.*
 lumen, inis, n. 3. *light, an eye.*
 luna, æ, f. 1. *the moon.*
 lupa, æ, f. 1. *a she-wolf.*
 lupus, i, m. 2. *a wolf.*
 lusciniæ, æ, f. 1. *a nightingale.*
 Lusitania, æ, f. 1. *a part of ancient Spain, now, Portugal.*
 lustrō, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to purify, to appease, to expiate, to muster.*
 lustrum, i, n. 2. *the lair (of wild beasts.)*
 lusus, ūs, m. 4. *a game, a play; per lusum, for sport.*
 Lutatius, i, m. 2. (C. Lutatius Catulus) *a Roman consul in the time of the Punic war.*
 Lutetia, æ, f. 1. *Paris, the capital of France.*
 lutum, i, n. 2. *clay, dirt, mud.*
 lux, lucis, f. 3. *light.*
 luxuria, æ, f. 1. *luxury.*
 Lycius, a, um, adj. *Lycian, of Lycia, a country of Asia Minor.*
 Lycomēdes, is, m. 3. *a king of the isle of Scyros.*
 Lycurgus, i, m. 2. *a celebrated lawgiver of Sparta.*
 Lydia, æ, f. 1. *a kingdom of Asia Minor.*
 Lysander, dri, m. 2. *a celebrated Spartan general.*
 Lysimāchus, i, m. 2. *one of Alexander's generals, afterwards king of Thrace.*

M.

- M. *stands for Marcus.*
 Macēdo, ōnis, m. 3. *a Macedonian.*
 Macedonia, æ, f. 1. *a very fertile country between Thrace, Epirus, and Greece.*
 Macedonicus, a, um, adj. *of Macedonia, Macedonian.*
 macies, ei, f. 5. *leanness.*
 Macrobian, ōrum, m. pl. 2. *long-lived; a name given to some of the inhabitants of Æthiopia, because they were said to live very long.*

- mactātus**, a, um, pt. *slain, sacrificed.*
- macto**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to sacrifice, to slay.*
- mactor**, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be sacrificed.*
- macūla**, æ, f. 1. *a spot, a stain.*
- madeo**, ēre, ui, (sup. not used) n. 2. *to be wet.*
- Mænādes**, um, f. pl. 3. *priestesses of Bacchus.*
- Mæōtis**, īdis, f. 3. (palus) *a large lake or sea beyond the Euxine; now, the Sea of Azoph.*
- magis**, adv. (sup. maxīmè; pos. not used) *more, rather.*
- magister**, tri, m. 2. *a teacher; magister equitum, the commander of the cavalry, and aid of the dictator.*
- magistrātus**, ūs, m. 4. *a magistracy, a magistrate.*
- Magnesia**, æ, f. 1. *a town of Asia Minor.*
- magnificè**, adv. (entiùs, entissimè) *magnificently.*
- magnificentia**, æ, f. 1. *magnificence.*
- magnificus**, a, um, adj. (entior, entissimus) *magnificent.*
- magnitūdo**, īnis, f. 3. *the greatness, magnitude.*
- magnopere**, adv. *greatly, very.*
- magnus**, a, um, adj. (major, maximus) *great.*
- majōres**, um, m. pl. 3 *ancestors.*
- malè**, adv. (pejùs, pessimè) *badly.*
- maledico**, cēre, xi, ctum, a. 3. (malè & dico) *to revile, to rail at.*
- maledīcus**, a, um, adj. (entior, entissimus) *reviling, railing.*
- malefīcus**, a, um, adj. (entior, entissimus) *mischievous, wicked.*
- malo**, malle, malui, irr. *to prefer, to be more willing, to wish rather.*
- malum**, i, n. 2. *an apple.*
- malum**, i, n. 2. (malus) *evil, misfortune, sufferings.*
- malus**, a, um, adj. (pejor, pessimus) *bad; mali, bad men.*
- Mancinus**, i, m. 2. *a Roman consul, who made a disgraceful peace with the inhabitants of Numantia.*
- mando**, dēre, di, sum, a. 3. *to chew, to eat.*
- mando**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to command, to intrust.*
- mandor**, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be intrusted.*
- mane**, ind. *the morning; adv. early in the morning.*
- maneo**, ēre, si, sum, n. 2. *to remain.*
- manes**, ium, m. pl. 3. *the dead, the shades of the lower world.*
- Manlius**, i, m. 2. *a Roman name and prænomen.*
- mano**, āre, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to flow.*

- mansuefacio, facere, feci, factum, a. 3. *to tame, to make tame.*
- mansuefio, fieri, factus sum, irr. *to be made tame.*
- mansuefactus, a, um, pt. *tamed.*
- Mantinēa, æ, f. 1. *a town of Arcadia, in the Peloponnēsus.*
- manubiæ, ærum, f. pl. 1. *booty, spoils.*
- manumissus, a, um, pt. *liberated.*
- manumitto, ittere, isi, issum, a. 3. (manus & mitto) *to set free.*
- manumittor, itti, issus sum, pass. *to be set free.*
- manus, ūs, f. 4. *a hand, the trunk of an elephant, a band.*
- mapæle, is, n. 3. *a hut.*
- Marcellus, i, m. 2. *a Roman consul.*
- Marcus, i, m. 2. *a name and prænomen among the Romans.*
- Marcus, i, m. 2. *a prænomen among the Romans.*
- mare, is, n. 3. *the sea.*
- margarita, æ, f. 1. *a pearl.*
- Mariandyni, ōrum, m. pl. 2. *a people of Asia.*
- marinus, a, um, adj. *marine, pertaining to the sea.*
- maritumus, a, um, adj. *maritime; copiae, naval forces.*
- maritus, i, m. 2. *a husband.*
- Maritus, i, m. 2. (C.) *a Roman of low birth, who, by his valour, raised himself to the highest offices in the state.*
- marmor, ōris, n. 3. *marble.*
- Mars, tis, m. 3. *the son of Jupiter, and god of war.*
- Marsi, ōrum, m. pl. 2. *a people of Italy.*
- Marsyas, æ, m. 1. *a celebrated Phrygian musician; a brother of Antigonus, the king of Macedonia.*
- massa, æ, f. 1. *a mass.*
- Massicus, a, um, adj. of *Massicus, a mountain in Campania, famous for its wine; vinum, wine of Massicus.*
- Massilia, æ, f. 1. *a maritime town of Gaul, now, Marseilles.*
- mater, tris, f. 3. *a mother, a matron.*
- materia, æ, f. 1. *the material, matter, stuff, timber.*
- matrimonium, i, n. 2. *matrimony.*
- matrōna, æ, f. 1. *a matron, (of rank.)*
- Matrōna, æ, f. 1. *a river of Gaul, now, the Marne.*
- maturesco, escere, ui, inc. 3. *to grow ripe.*
- matūrus, a, um, adj. (ior, rīmus or issīmus) *ripe, perfect.*
- Mauritania, æ, f. 1. *a country in the western part of Africa.*
- Mausolus, i, m. 2. *a king of Caria.*
- maxilla, æ, f. 1. *the jaw*

- maximè**, adv. (sup. from *magis*) *especially, greatly.*
- Maximus**, i, m. 2. *the name of several Romans; (Qu. Fab. Max.) a distinguished Roman general against Hannibal.*
- maximus**, a, um, adj. (sup. from *magnus*) *greatest, eldest.*
- mecum**, (cum me, from ego) *with me.*
- medeor**, eri, (pret. not in use) d. 2. *to cure, to heal.*
- medicatus**, a, um, pt. *healed.*
- medicina**, æ, f. 1. *medicine.*
- medico**, are, avi, atum, a. 1. *to heal, to administer medicine; corpus, to embalm.*
- medicor**, ari, atus sum, pass. *to be healed.*
- medicus**, i, m. 2. *a physician.*
- meditatus**, a, um, pt. *designed, practised.*
- meditor**, ari, atus sum, d. 1. *to meditate, to reflect, to practise.*
- medius**, a, um, adj. *middle; medium, the middle; in medium agmen, in the midst of the band; per medios ignes, through the midst of the fire.*
- Mediomatrici**, orum, m. pl. 2. *a nation that lived on the borders of the Rhine.*
- Medusa**, æ, f. 1. *one of the three Gorgons, slain by Perseus.*
- Megara**, æ, f. 1. *the capital of Megaris.*
- Megarenses**, ium, m. pl. 3. *the people of Megara.*
- Megaris**, idis, f. 3. *a small country of Achaia.*
- Megasthenes**, is, m. 3. *a Greek historian.*
- meherculè**, adv. *by Hercules, truly.*
- mel**, lis, n. 3. *honey.*
- Meleagrus** and **-ager**, gri, m. 2. *a king of Calydonia.*
- melior**, us, adj. (comp. from bonus) *better.*
- membrana**, æ, f. 1. *the skin, parchment.*
- membrum**, i, n. 2. *a limb, a member.*
- memini**, def. pret. *I remember or have remembered.*
- memor**, oris, adj. *mindful.*
- memorabilis**, e, adj. *memorable.*
- memoria**, æ, f. 1. *memory.*
- memoro**, are, avi, atum, a. 1. *to remember, to say, to mention.*
- Memphis**, is, f. 3. *a large city of Egypt.*
- mendacium**, i, n. 2. *a falsehood.*
- mendax**, acis, adj. *false, lying.*
- Menelaus**, i, m. 2. *a king of Sparta, and husband of Helen.*
- Menenius**, i, m. 2. (Agrippa) *a celebrated Roman.*
- mens**, tis, f. 3. *the mind.*
- mensis**, is, m. 3. *a month.*

mentio, ōnis, f. 3. *mention, or a speaking of.*

mentior, iri, itus sum, d. 4. *to lie, to assert falsely.*

mercātor, crīs, m. 3. *a merchant.*

mercātūra, æ, f. 1. *the employment of merchandise, trade.*

mercātus, ūs, m. 4. *a market, a sale.*

merces, ēdis, f. 3. *wages, a reward, a price.*

Mercūrius, i, m. 2. *the son of Jupiter and Maia, the messenger of the gods.*

mereo, ēre, ui, itum, n. 2. *to deserve, to gain.*

mereor, ēri, itus sum, d. 2. *to deserve.*

mergo, gēre, si, sum, a. 3. *to sink, to dip under.*

mergor, gi, sus sum, pass. *to be sunk.*

meridiānus, a, um, adj. *southern, south, at noon-day.*

meridies, iēi, m. 5. *noon-day.*

meritō, adv. (sup. issimō; comp. not used) *with reason, deservedly.*

meritum, i, n. 2. *merit, desert.*

mersus, a, um, pt. *sunk.*

merūla, æ, f. 1. *a black-bird.*

merx, cis, f. 3. *merchandise.*

messis, is, f. 3. *the harvest.*

meta, æ, f. 1. *a goal, a limit.*

Metagonium, i, n. 2. *a promontory of Africa.*

metallum, i, n. 2. *metal, a mine.*

Metanira, æ, f. 1. *the wife of Celeus, king of Eleusis.*

Metellus, i, m. 2. *the surname of an illustrious family at Rome.*

metior, tiri, nsus sum, d. 4. *to measure.*

Metius, i, m. 2. (Suffetius) *a dictator of Alba, in the reign of Tullus Hostilius.*

meto, tēre, ssui, ssum, a. 3. *to reap, to mow.*

metuo, uēre, ui, (sup. wanting) a. 3. *to fear.*

metus, ūs, m. 4. *fear.*

meus, a, um, pro. *my, mine.*

Micipsa, æ, m. 1. *a king of Numidia.*

mico, āre, ui, (sup. not used) n. 1. *to shine.*

Midas, æ, m. 1. *a very opulent king of Phrygia.*

migro, āre, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to remove, to migrate, to wander.*

miles, itis, c. 3. *a soldier.*

Milētus, i, f. 2. *a celebrated city, the capital of Ionia.*

militia, æ, f. 1. *war, military service.*

mitto, āre, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to carry on war.*

mille, n. 3. ind. (in sing.) millia, um, pl. *a thousand; duo millia, two thousand; (mille, adj. ind.)*

milliarium, i, n. 2. *a milestone, (of these, one was placed by the road side at every 1000 paces,) a mile.*

milvius, i, m. 2. *a kite.*

minæ, ārum, f. pl. 1. *threats*.
minātus, a, um, pt. *threaten-*
ing.

Minerva, æ, f. 1. *the goddess*
of war and wisdom.

minimè, adv. (sup. from pa-
rum) *at least, not at all*.

minimus, a, um, adj. (sup.
from parvus) *the least, the*
smallest.

ministerium, i, n. 2. *service*.

minium, i, n. 2. *red lead*.

minor, āri, ātus sum, d. 1. *to*
threaten.

minor, ōris, adj. (comp. from
parvus) *less*.

Minos, ōis, m. 3. *a king of*
Crete.

minuo, uère, ui, ūtum, a. 3.
to diminish.

minuor, ui, ūtus sum, pass.
to be diminished.

minùs, adv. (comp. from pa-
rum) *less, less than*.

miraculum, i, n. 2. *a miracle*.

mirābilis, e, adj. *wonderful*.

mirātus, a, um, pt. *wondering*
at.

mirè, adv. *wonderfully*.

miror, āri, ātus sum, d. 1. *to*
wonder at, to admire.

mirus, a, um, adj. *wonderful*.

misceo, scēre, scui, stum or
xtum, a. 2. *to mingle, to*
mix.

misceor, scēri, stus or xtus
sum, pass. *to be mingled*.

miser, ēra, ērum, adj. *mise-*
erable.

miserātus, a, um, pt. *pitying*.

miserere, erēri, ertus sum,

d. 2. *to have compassion, to*
pity.

misēret, eruit, ertum est,
imp. *it pitieth*.

miser cordia, æ, f. 1. *pity*.

misēror, āri, ātus sum, d. 1.
to pity.

mistus and mixtus, a, um,
pt. *mingled*.

Mithridātes, is, m. 3. *a king*
of Pontus.

Mithridaticus, a, um, adj.
belonging to Mithridātes;
bellum, the war waged by
the Romans against Mithri-
dātes.

mitis, e, adj. (ior, issim) *mild,*
meek.

mitto, ittēre, isi, issum, a.
3. *to send, to throw, to*
bring forth.

mittor, itti, issus sum, pass.
to be sent.

modicus, a, um, adj. *mode-*
rate.

modius, i, m. 2. *a bushel*.

modò, adv. *now, only, but*;
modò...modò, *sometimes...
sometimes*; conj. (the same
as dummodò) *provided*
that, if only.

modus, i, m. 2. *a measure, a*
manner, a kind, sort, de-
gree.

mœnia, ōrum and um, n. pl.
2 & 3. *the walls*.

Mœnus, i, m. 2. *a river of*
Germany.

mœrens, tis, pt. *being sad,*
mourning.

mœreo, mœrere, mœstus

- sum, n. p. 2. *to be sad, to mourn.*
 Mæris, is, m. 3. *a lake in Egypt.*
 moles, is, f. 3. *a burden, a weight, a pile.*
 molestus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus) *troublesome, oppressive.*
 mollio, ire, ivi, itum, a. 4. *to soften, to moderate.*
 mollior, iri, itus sum, pass. *to be softened.*
 mollis, e, adj. (ior, issimus) *soft.*
 mollitus, a, um, pt. *softened.*
 Molossi, ōrum, m. pl. 2. *a people of Epirus.*
 monens, tis, pt. *reminding.*
 moneo, ēre, ui, itum, a. 2. *to remind, to warn, to admonish.*
 monimentum or -umentum, i, n. 2. *a monument, a memorial.*
 mons, tis, m. 3. *a mountain.*
 monstro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to show, to point out.*
 mora, æ, f. 1. *delay.*
 morbus, i, m. 2. *a disease; morbo exstingui, to die a natural death.*
 mordax, ācia, adj. *biting, sharp.*
 mordeo, mordēre, momordi, morsum, a. 2. *to bite.*
 mordeor, dēri, sus sum, pass. *to be bitten.*
 moriens, tis, pt. *dying.*
 morior, mori & moriri, mortuus sum, d. 3 & 4. *to die.*
 moror, āri, ātus sum, d. 1. *to delay, to tarry; nihil moror, I care not, I am content.*
 morōsus, a, um, adj. *morose, peevish.*
 mors, tis, f. 3. *death.*
 morsus, ūs, m. 4. *a bite.*
 mortālis, e, adj. *mortal.*
 mortuus, a, um, pt. *dead.*
 mos, moris, m. 3. *a custom; morea, conduct, deportment.*
 Mossyni, ōrum, m. pl. 2. *a people of Asia, near the Black Sea.*
 motus, ūs, m. 4. *motion; terræ, an earthquake.*
 moveo, vēre, vi, tum, a. 2. *to move.*
 moveor, vēri, tus sum, pass. *to be moved.*
 mox, adv. *soon, soon after, by and by.*
 Mucius, i, m. 2. (Scævola) *a Roman, famous for his courage.*
 muliebris, e, adj. *womanly.*
 mulier, ēris, f. 3. *a woman.*
 multitudo; inis, f. 3. *a multitude.*
 multo or -cto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to punish, to fine.*
 multum and multò, adv. *much, by far.*
 multus, a, um, adj. *much.*
 Mummius, i, m. 2. *a Roman general, who took Corinth.*
 mundus, i, m. 2. *the world.*
 muniendus, a, um, pt. *to be fortified or protected.*
 munio, ire, ivi, itum, a. 4.

to fortify; viam, to prepare a road.

munior, īri, itus sum, pass. to be fortified.

munitus, a, um, pt. fortified.

munus, ōris, n. 3. an office, a gift, a present.

murālis, e, adj. pertaining to a wall; corōna, the mural crown.

murus, i, m. 2. a wall.

mus, muris, m. 3. a mouse.

mausa, æ, f. 1. a muse, a song.

musca, æ, f. 1. a fly.

musculus, i, m. 2. a little mouse.

*musicē, es, } f. 1. music, the
musica, æ, } art of music.*

musicus, a, um, adj. musical.

muto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to change.

Mygdonia, æ, f. 1. a small province of Macedonia.

Myrmecides, is, m. 3. an ingenious artist of Miletus.

Myndius, i, m. 2. an inhabitant of Myndus.

Myndus, i, f. 2. a city in Caria.

Mysia, æ, f. 1. a country of Asia Minor.

N.

Nabis, īdis, m. 3. a tyrant of Lacedæmon.

næ, adv. verily, truly.

nactus, 3, um, pt. (from nanciscor) having found or obtained; occasiōnem, at a favourable opportunity.

nam, conj. for, but.

nanciscor, nancisci, nactus sum, d. 3. to get, to obtain; occasiōnem, to find an opportunity.

Narbonensis, is, f. 3. (Narbonensis Gallia,) one of the four divisions of ancient Gaul.

naris, is, f. 3. the nostril.

narro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to relate, to tell, to say.

narror, āri, ātus sum, pass. to be told.

nascor, sci, tus sum, d. 3. to be born.

Nasica, æ, m. 1. a surname of Scipio.

nasus, i, m. 2. a nose.

natālis, e, adj. natal; dies natālis, a birth day.

natans, tis, pt. swimming.

nato, āre, āvi, ātum, freq. 1. (from no) to swim.

natu, abl. sing. m. 4. by birth; natu minor, the younger; minimus, the youngest; major, the elder; maximus, the oldest.

natūra, æ, f. 1. nature.

naturālis, e, adj. natural.

natus, a, um, pt. (from nascor) born; sexaginta annos natus, sixty years old.

natus, i, m. 2. a son.

naufragium, i, n. 2. a shipwreck.

nauta, æ, m. 1. a sailor.

navālis, e, adj. naval, belonging to ships.

navigābilis, e, adj. navigable.

- navigans, tis, pt. *sailing*.
 navigatio, ōnis, f. 3. *navigation*.
 navigium, i, n. 2. *a ship*.
 navigo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. (navis & ago) *to navigate, to sail*.
 navigor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be sailed on*.
 navis, is, f. 3. *a ship*.
 ne, conj. *lest, lest that, that... not; ne quidem, not even*.
 nec, conj. *neither, nor*.
 necātus, a, um, pt. *slain*.
 necessarius, a, um, adj. *necessary; sub. a friend*.
 necessitas, ātis, f. 3. *necessity, duty*.
 neco, āre, āvi or ui, ātum, a. 1. *to kill*.
 necor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be slain*.
 nefas, n. ind. *injustice, wrong*.
 negātus, a, um, pt. *denied*.
 neglectus, a, um, pt. *neglected*.
 negligo, igēre, exi, ectum, a. 3. (nec & lego or eligo) *to neglect, not to care for*.
 negligor, igi, ectus sum, pass. *to be neglected*.
 nego, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to deny, to refuse*.
 negor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be denied*.
 negotium, i, n. 2. *business, a thing; facili negotio, with little pains*.
 nemo, inis, c. 3. *no one; nemo mortalium, no mortal*.
 nemus, ōris, n. 3. *a forest*.
 nepos, ōtis, m. 3. *a grand-son*.
 Neptūnus, i, m. 2. *the son of Saturn, and the god of the sea*.
 nequāquam, adv. *by no means*.
 neque, conj. *neither, nor*.
 nequeo, ire, ivi, itum, irr. n. (ne & queo) *I cannot, I am not able*.
 nequis, qua, quod or quid, pro. *lest any one or thing*.
 Nereis, idis, f. 3. *a Nereid, a sea-nymph*.
 nescio, ire, ivi, itum, n. 4. (ne & scio) *to be ignorant of*.
 Nestus, i, m. 2. *a river in Thrace*.
 neuter, tra, trum, adj. *neither of the two*.
 Nicomādes, is, m. 3. *a king of Bithynia*.
 nidifico, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. (nidus & facio) *to build a nest*.
 nidus, i, m. 2. *a nest*.
 niger, gra, grum, adj. *black*.
 nihil, n. ind. *nothing; nihil habeo quod, I have no reason*.
 nihilominus, adv. *nevertheless*.
 Nilus, i, m. 2. *the largest river of Africa*.
 nimius, a, um, adj. *too great, too much*.
 nimium and nimio, adv. *too much*.
 Niōbe, es, f. 1. *the wife of Amphion, king of Thebes*.

nisi, adv. *unless.*

Nisus, i, m. 2. *a king of Megaris, changed into a hawk.*

nitidus, a, um, adj. *shining, bright.*

nitor, ōris, m. 3. *splendour.*

nitor, niti, nisus & nixus
sum, d. 3. *to strive.*

nix, nivis, f. 3. *snow.*

no, nāre, nāvi, nātum, n. 1.
to swim.

nobilis, e, adj. (iŏr, issimus)
noble, famous, of high rank.

nobilitas, ātis, f. 3. *nobility,
a noble spirit, nobleness.*

nobilitātus, a, um, pt. *dignified, ennobled.*

nobilīto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1.
to ennoble.

nobilitor, āri, ātus sum, pass.
to be made famous.

noceo, ěre, ui, itum, a. 2. *to hurt, to injure.*

noceor, ěri, itus sum, pass.
to be hurt.

noctu, abl. sing. *by night, in the night time.*

nocturnus, a, um, adj. *nightly.*

nodus, i, m. 2. *a knot.*

Nola, æ, f. 1. *a city of Campania, where a battle was fought between the Romans and Hannibal.*

nolo, nolle, nolui, irr. n. *to be unwilling.*

Nomādes, um, m. pl. 3. *a name given to those people who have no fixed place of residence.*

nomen, inis, n. 3. *a name.*

non, adv. *not.*

nonagesimus, a, um, num.
adj. *the ninetyeth.*

nonne, adv. (instead of num non) *not?* (in a question.)

nonnihil, n. ind. *something.*

nonnisi, adv. *only.*

nonnullus, a, um, adj. *some.*

nonus, a, um, num. adj. *the ninth.*

nosco, noscere, novi, notum,
a. 3. *to know.*

noscor, sci, tus sum, pass.
to be known.

noster, tra, trum, pro. *our..*

nota, æ, f. 1. *a mark.*

notans, tis, pt. *marking.*

noto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1.
to mark, to observe.

notus, a, um, pt. (from nosco) *known.*

novem, ind. num. adj. pl. *nine.*

novus, a, um, adj. (sup. issimus; comp. not used)
new, recent.

nox, noctis, f. 3. *night; de nocte, by night.*

noxius, a, um, adj. *injurious.*

nubes, is, f. 3. *a cloud.*

nubo, nubere, nupsi & nupta sum, nuptum, n. & n. p. 3. *to marry, to be married, (used only of the wife.)*

nudātus, a, um, pt. *laid open, stripped.*

nudo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1.
to make naked, to lay open.

nudor, āri, ātus sum, pass.
to be made naked.

nudus, a, um, adj. *naked, bare.*

nullus, a, um, gen. ius, adj.
(non ullus) *no one.*

num, adv. *whether.*

Numa, æ, m. 1. (Pompilius)
the successor of Romulus.

Numantia, æ, f. 1. *a city
of Spain, which held out
against the Romans twenty
years.*

Numantini, òrum, m. pl. 2.
the people of Numantia.

numen, inis, n. 3. *a divinity.*

numéro, ãre, ãvi, ãtum, a. 1.
to count, to number.

numëror, ãri, ãtus sum, pass.
to be counted.

numërus, i, m. 2. *a number.*

Numidia, æ, f. 1. *a country
of Africa.*

Numidæ, ãrum, m. pl. 1.
the Numidians.

Numitor, òris, m. 3. *the
grandfather of Romulus and
Remus.*

nunc, adv. *now.*

nuncûpo, ãre, ãvi, ãtum,
a. 1. *to name.*

nunquam, adv. *never.*

nuntiãtus, a, um, pt. an-
nounced.

nuntio or -cio, ãre, ãvi, ãtum,
a. 1. *to announce, to tell.*

nuntior, ãri, ãtus sum, pass.
to be told.

nuptiæ, ãrum, f. pl. 1. *nup-
tials.*

nusquam, adv. *nowhere, in
no place.*

nutriendus, a, um, pt. *to be
nourished.*

nutrio, ïre, ïvi, ïtum, a. 4. *to
nourish.*

nutrior, ïri, ïtus sum, pass.
to be nourished.

nutritus, a, um, pt. *nourished.*

nutrix, icis, f. 3. *a nurse.*

nympha, æ, f. 1. *a nymph.*

O.

O, int. *O! ah!*

ob, pr. *for, on account of, be-
fore.*

obdormiscens, tis, pt. *sleep-
ing.*

obdormisco, iscëre, ïvi, inc.
3. (ob & dormisco) *to fall
asleep, to sleep.*

obdûco, cëre, xi, ctum, a. 3.
(ob & duco) *to draw over.*

obdûcor, ci, ctus sum, pass.
to be drawn over.

obductus, a, um, pt. *spread
over, hidden.*

obëdio, ïre, ïvi, ïtum, n. 4.
(ob for ad, & audio) *to
obey, to comply with.*

obeo, ïre, ïvi & ii, ïtum, irr.
n. & a. (ob & eo) *to go
to, to discharge, to execute,
to die, to meet.*

oberrans, tis, pt. *wandering
about.*

oberro, ãre, ãvi, ãtum, n. 1.
(ob & erro) *to wander
about, to run about.*

objäceo, ëre, ui, ïtum, n. 2.
(ob & jaceo) *to lie against
or before.*

objectus, a, um, pt. *thrown
to, or in the way, exposed.*

- obſcſcio, icſcra, ſcſti, ectum, a. 3. (ob & jacio) *to throw before, to object.*
- objicior, ici, ectus sum, pass. *to be thrown in the way.*
- obligo, are, avi, atum, a. 1. (ob & ligo) *to bind, to oblige.*
- obligor, ari, atus sum, pass. *to be obliged.*
- oblique, adv. *indirectly, obliquely.*
- obliquus, a, um, adj. *oblique, indirect.*
- oblitus, a, um, pt. *forgetting, having forgot.*
- obliviscor, livisci, litus sum, d. 3. *to forget.*
- obnoxius, a, um, adj. *obnoxious, exposed to, liable.*
- obruo, uere, ui, utum, a. 3. (ob & ruo) *to overwhelm, to cover, to bury.*
- obruor, ui, utus sum, pass. *to be overwhelmed.*
- obrutus, a, um, pt. *buried, covered.*
- obscuraturus, a, um, pt. *about to darken or hide.*
- obscurō, are, avi, atum, a. 1. *to obscure, to darken.*
- obscuror, ari, atus sum, pass. *to be obscured.*
- obſcſcro, are, avi, atum, a. 1. *to beseech, to conjure.*
- obſcſquor, ſcſqui, ſcſquutus or ſcſcutus sum, d. 3. (ob & sequor) *to follow, to serve.*
- observatus, a, um, pt. *observed.*
- obſervo are, ſervi, atum, a. 1. (ob & servo) *to observe, to watch.*
- observor, ari, atus sum, pass. *to be observed.*
- obses, idis, c. 3. *a hostage.*
- obsessus, a, um, pt. *besieged.*
- obsideo, sidere, sedi, sessum, a. 2. (ob & sedeo) *to besiege.*
- obsideor, sideri, sessus sum, pass. *to be besieged.*
- obsidio, onis, f. 3. *a siege.*
- obsidionalis, e, adj. *belonging to a siege; corona, a crown gained during a siege.*
- obstetrix, icis, f. 3. *a midwife.*
- obtestatus, a, um, pt. *besought, entreated.*
- obtestor, ari, atus sum, d. 1. (ob & testor) *to conjure, to beseech.*
- obtineo, tinere, tinui, tentum, a. 2. (ob & teneo) *to retain, to obtain; obtinet sententia, the opinion prevails.*
- obviā, adv. *in the way, to meet; fio obviā, I meet, I go to meet.*
- occasio, onis, f. 3. *an opportunity.*
- occasus, us, m. 4. *the descent, evening, the west.*
- occidens, tis, m: 3. *the west, evening.*
- occidendus, a, um, pt. *to be killed.*
- occidentālis, e, adj. *western, to the west.*

occido, idēre, idi, isum, a. 3.
(ob & cædo) *to kill, to put to death.*

occidor, di, sus sum, pass.
to be put to death.

occido, cidere, cidi, cāsum, n. 3. (ob & cado) *to set.*

occisurus, a, um, pt. *about to slay.*

occisus, a, um, pt. *slain.*

occæcatus, a, um, pt. *blinded, dazzled.*

occæco, ære, ævi, ætum, a. 1.
to blind, to dazzle.

occæcor, æri, ætus sum, pass.
to be blinded.

occulto, ære, ævi, ætum, freq.
1. to conceal, to hide.

occultor, æri, ætus sum, pass.
to be concealed, to hide one's self.

occupo, ære, ævi, ætum, a. 1.
to occupy, to seize upon.

occurrent, tis, pt. *meeting.*

occurro, currere, curri & cucurri, cursum, n. 3.
(ob & curro) *to meet, to go to meet.*

Oceānus, i, m. 2. *the most ancient god of the sea; the ocean, a sea.*

Octaviānus, i, m. 2. (Cæsar) *the nephew of Julius Cæsar, called, after the battle at Actium, Augustus.*

octāvus, a, um, num. adj.
eighth.

octingenti, æ, a, num. adj. pl.
eight hundred.

octo, ind. num. adj. pl.
eight.

octoginta, ind. num. adj. pl.
eighty.

ocūlus, i, m. 2. *an eye.*

odi, odisse, def. pret. *to hate or have hated.*

odium, i, n. 2. *hatred.*

odor & odos, ōris, m. 3. *a smell; odōres, perfumes.*

odōror, āri, ātus sum, d. 1.
to smell.

Œneus, ei & eos, m. 2. & 3.
a king of Calydon, and father of Meleāger.

Œnomaus, i, m. 2. *the name of a gladiator.*

Œta; æ, m. 1. *a mountain in Thessaly.*

offēro, offerre, obtūli, oblātum, irr. a. (ob & fero) *to offer.*

officina, æ, f. 1. *a work-shop, an office.*

officio, icere, ēci, ectum, a. 3. (ob & facio) *to stand in the way of, to injure.*

officium, i, n. 2. *duty, a kindness, an obligation, politeness.*

olea, æ, f. 1. *an olive-tree.*

oleum, i, n. 2. *oil.*

olim, adv. *formerly, sometime.*

olor, ōris, m. 3. *a swan.*

olus, ōris, n. 3. *herbs.*

Olympia, æ, f. 1. *a town of the Peloponnēsus.*

Olympicus, a, um, adj. *of Olympus.*

Olympus, i, m. 2. *a hill between Thessaly and Macedon.*

- omen, īnis, n. 3. *an omen, a sign.*
- omnis, e, adj. *all, every one; omnes, all; omnia, all things.*
- onus, ēris, n. 3. *a burden.*
- onustus, a, um, adj. *laden, full of.*
- opēra, æ, f. 1. *labour, pains; dare opēram alicui, to attend to a thing.*
- opēror, āri, ātus sum, d. 1. *to labour, to work.*
- opīmus, a, um, adj. (ior, sup. not used) *rich, fruitful, fat.*
- oportet, ēre, uit, imp. *it behoves, it is proper, it is a duty, we ought.*
- oppidum, i, n. 2. *a walled town.*
- oppōno, onēre, osui, ositum, a. 3. (ob & pono) *to oppose, to set against.*
- oppōnor, ōni, ositus sum, pass. *to be opposed.*
- opportūnus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus) *opportune, seasonable, favourable.*
- oppositus, a, um, pt. *opposed, opposite.*
- opprimo, imēre, essi, essum, a. 3. (ob & premo) *to oppress, to overpower, to subdue.*
- oppugnātus, a, um, pt. *besieged, stormed.*
- oppugno, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. (ob & pugno) *to assault, to besiege.*
- oppugnor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be besieged.*
- (ops, nom. not in use) opis, gen. f. 3. *aid, help, assistance; opes, pl. wealth, power.*
- optimē, adv. (sup. from bene) *very well, excellently.*
- optimus, a, um, adj. (sup. from bonus) *best, most worthy.*
- optio, ōnis, f. 3. *a choice, an option.*
- cpto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to desire.*
- opulentus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus) *rich, opulent.*
- opus, ēris, n. 3. *a work, a labour.*
- ora, æ, f. 1. *a coast, a shore.*
- oraculum, i, n. 2. *an oracle.*
- orans, tis, pt. *begging, asking.*
- oratio, ōnis, f. 3. *a discourse.*
- orātor, ōris, m. 3. *an orator, an ambassador.*
- orbātus, a, um, pt. *bereaved or deprived of.*
- orbis, is, m. 3. *an orb, a circle; in orbem jacere, to lie round in a circle; orbis terrārum, the world.*
- orho, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to deprive, to bereave of.*
- orbor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be deprived.*
- Orbēlus, i, m. 2. *a mountain of Thrace.*
- Orcus, i, m. 2. *the infernal regions; Pluto, the god of the lower world.*
- ordīno, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to order, to arrange.*

ordo, inis, m. 3. *order, arrangement.*

Oriens, tis, m. 3. *the east, the morning.*

orientālis, e, adj. *eastern.*

origo, inis, f. 3. *origin; originem ducere, to trace one's origin.*

orior, orēris, oriri, ortus sum, d. 3 & 4. *to arise, to begin, to appear.*

ornamentum, i, n. 2. *an ornament.*

ornātus, a, um, pt. *adorned.*

ornātus, ūs, m. 4. *an ornament.*

orno, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to adorn.*

ornor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be adorned.*

oro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to beg, to entreat.*

Orōdes, is, m. 3. *a king of Parthia.*

Orpheus, ei & eos, m. 2 & 3. *a celebrated poet and musician.*

ortus, a, um, pt. *risen, born, begun.* [east

ortus, ūs, m. 4. *a rising, the*

os, oris, n. 3. *the mouth, the face.*

os, ossis, n. 3. *a bone.*

Ossa, æ, m. 1. *a high mountain in Thessaly.*

ostendo, dēre, di, sum, (seldom tum) a. 3. (ob & tendo) *to show, to exhibit.*

ostendor, di, sus sum, pass. *to be exhibited.*

Ostia, æ, m. & f. 1. *a town of Italy, at the mouth of the Tiber.*

ostium, i, n. 2. *a mouth (of a river.)*

ostreum, i, n. 2. *an oyster.*

otium, i, n. 2. *leisure, quiet.*

Otos, i, m. 2. *a son of Neptune.—See Ephialtes.*

ovis, is, f. 3. *a sheep.*

ovum, i, n. 2. *an egg.*

P.

P. stands for Publius.

pañulum, i, n. 2. *fodder.*

paciscor, pacisci, pactus sum, d. 3. *to make a compact, to bargain, to agree.*

Pactōlus, i, m. 2. *a river of Lydia, said to flow over golden sands.*

pactum, i, n. 2. *an agreement, a contract; quo pacto, in what manner.*

pactus, a, um, pt. *agreed upon.*

Padus, i, m. 2. *a river of Italy, now, the Po.*

pæne, adv. *almost, nearly.*

palea, æ, f. 1. *chaff.*

palma, æ, f. 1. *a palm, a palm-tree.*

palpebra, æ, f. 1. *the eye-lid; pl. the eye-lashes.*

palus, ūdis, f. 3. *a lake, a marsh.*

palustris, e, adj. *marshy.*

Pan, anis, m. 3. *the god of shepherds.*

pando, pandē, pandi, pas-

- sum & pansum, a. 3. *to expand, to spread out.*
- pandor, pandi, passus & pansus sum, pass. *to be unfolded.*
- Panionium, i, n. 2. *a place near Milētus, sacred to Neptune.*
- panis, is, m. 3. *bread.*
- panthēra, æ, f. 1. *a panther.*
- Papirius, i, m. 2. *the name of several noble Romans.*
- papŷrum, i, n. 2. *the shrub of which paper was made, the papyrus.*
- parātus, a, um, pt. & adj. (ior, issimus) *prepared, ready.*
- Parcæ, ærum, f. pl. 1. *the Fates.*
- parco, parcēre, peperci, parsum, (seldom parsi, parsitum) n. 3. *to spare.*
- pardus, i, m. 2. *a panther.*
- parens, tis, c. 3. *a parent, father, mother, creator, author, inventor.*
- pareo, ēre, ui, itum, n. 2. *to obey.*
- paries, ētis, m. 3. *a wall.*
- pario, parēre, pepēri, partum & paritum, a. 3. *to bear, to cause, to produce, to gain; ovum, to lay an egg.*
- prior, pari, partus & paritus sum, pass. *to be brought forth.*
- Paris, īdis or idos, m. 3. *the son of Priam, king of Troy.*
- pariter, adv. *inlike manner, equally.*
- Parnassus, i, m. 2. *a mountain of Phocis.*
- paro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to prepare, to provide.*
- paror, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be prepared.*
- Paropamisus, i, m. 2. *a ridge of mountains in the north of India, called the Stony Girdle.*
- pars, tis, f. 3. *a part, a party; magnam partem, for the most part.*
- parsimonia, æ, f. 1. *frugality.*
- Parthus, i, m. 2. *an inhabitant of Parthia, a Parthian.*
- particŭla, æ, f. 1. *a particle.*
- partiendus, a, um, pt. *to be divided.*
- partim, adv. *partly, in part.*
- partior, īri, itus sum, d. 4. *to divide, to share.*
- partus, a, um, pt. (from pario) *gained, acquired.*
- partus, ūs, m. 4. *a birth.*
- parum, adv. (minŭs, minimè & -um) *little, too little.*
- parvŭlus, a, um, adj. *small, very small.*
- parvus, a, um, adj. (minor, minimus) *small, less, the least.*
- pascendus, a, um, pt. *to be fed.*
- pascens, tis, pt. *feeding, grazing.*
- pasco, scēre, vi, stum, a. 3. *to feed.*
- pascor, ci, tus sum, pass. *to be fed.*

- pascor, ci, tus sum, d. 3. *to feed, to graze.*
 passer, ěris, m. 3. *a sparrow.*
 passim, adv. *here and there, every where.*
 passūrus, a, um, pt. *about to suffer.*
 passus, a, um, pt. (from patior) *having suffered.*
 passus, a, um, pt. (from pandō) *stretched out, hung up, dried; uva passa, a raisin.*
 passus, ūs, m. 4. *a pace; mille passuum, a mile.*
 pastor, ōris, m. 3. *a shepherd.*
 patefācio, facĕre, fēcī, factum, a. 3. *to open, to detect.*
 patefio, fiĕri, factus sum, irr. *to be laid open or discovered.*
 patefactus, a, um, pt. *opened, discovered.*
 patens, tis, pt. & adj. *opened, open, clear.*
 pateo, ěre, ui, (sup. not used) n. 2. *to stand open, to extend.*
 pater, tris, m. 3. *a father; pater-familias, patris-familias, the master of a family.*
 paternus, a, um, adj. *paternal.*
 patientia, æ, f. 1. *patience.*
 patior, pati, passus sum, d. 3. *to suffer, to endure, to allow.*
 patria, æ, f. 1. *country, birth-place.*
 patrimonium, i, n. 2. *patrimony, inheritance.*
 patrocinium, i, n. 2. *patronage.*
 patrōnus, i, m. 2. *a patron, protector.*
 patruēlis, is, c. 3. *a cousin (by the father's side.)*
 pauci, æ, a, adj. pl. *few.*
 paulātim, adv. *gradually, little by little.*
 paulò or paullò, adv. *a little; paulò pòst, a little after.*
 paulūlum, adv. *a little.*
 Paullus or Paulus, i, m. 2. *the name of several Romans.*
 pauper, ěris, adj. (ior, rĭmus) *poor.*
 paveo, pavĕre, pavi, (sup. not used) n. 2. *to fear, to be afraid.*
 pavo, ōnis, c. 3. *a peacock.*
 pax, pacis, f. 3. *peace.*
 pecco, āre, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to sin, to commit a fault.*
 pecto, ctĕre, xi & xui, xum, a. 3. *to comb, to dress.*
 pector, cti, xus sum, pass. *to be combed.*
 pectus, ōris, n. 3. *the breast.*
 pecunia, æ, f. 1. *money.*
 pecus, ūdis, c. 3. *a beast, a sheep.*
 pecus, ōris, n. 3. *cattle.*
 pedes, ĭtis, c. 3. *one on foot, a foot-soldier.*
 pelāgus, i, n. 2. *the sea.*
 Peleus, i, m. 2. *the son of Æacus, and father of Achilles.*
 Pelias, æ, m. 1. *a king of Thessaly.*

- Peligni**, ōrum, m. pl. 2. *a people of Italy.*
- Pelion**, i, n. 2. *a high mountain in Thessaly.*
- pellicio**, icēre, exi, ectum, a. 3. (per & lacio) *to allure, to entice.*
- pellis**, is, f. 3. *the skin.*
- pello**, pellēre, pepūli, pulsum, a. 3. *to drive away, to banish.*
- pellor**, pelli, pulsus sum, pass. *to be driven away.*
- Peloponnēsus**, i, f. 2. *a celebrated peninsula, which comprehended the southern parts of Greece.*
- Pelusium**, i, n. 2. *a town of Egypt.*
- pendens**, tis, pt. *hanging.*
- pendeo**, pendēre, pependi, pensum, n. 2. *to hang.*
- pene**, adv. *almost.*
- penetrāle**, is, n. 3. *the inner part of a house.*
- penētrans**, tis, pt. *penetrating.*
- penētro**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to penetrate, to enter, to come in use.*
- Penēus**, i, m. 2. *a river of Thessaly, flowing between Ossa and Olympus.*
- peninsūla**, æ, f. 1. *a peninsula.*
- penna**, æ, f. 1. *a feather, a pen.*
- pensilis**, e, adj. *hanging, floating.*
- penuria**, æ, f. 1. *want.*
- per**, pr. *by, through.*
- pera**, æ, f. 1. *a wallet.*
- perāgro**, āre, āvi, ātum, n. 1. (per & ager) *to travel through, to go through.*
- percontor** & -cunctor, āri, ātus sum, d. 1. *to ask, to inquire.*
- percunctātus**, a, um, pt. *having asked.*
- percussor**, ōris, m. 3. *a murderer, one who has inflicted a wound.*
- percūtio**, cutēre, cussi, cussum, a. 3. (per & quatio) *to strike, to wound; secūri, to behead.*
- percutor**, cūti, cussus sum, pass. *to be struck.*
- perdītē**, adv. *very, vehemently; amāre, to love exceedingly.*
- perditus**, a, um, pt. & adj. *ruined, lost, undone, desperate.*
- perdix**, icis, f. 3. *a partridge.*
- perdo**, dēre, didi, dītum, a. 3. (per & do) *to ruin, to make unhappy, to lose.*
- perdor**, di, dītus sum, pass. *to be ruined.*
- perdūco**, cēre, xi, ctum, a. 3. (per & duco) *to lead to.*
- perdūcor**, ci, ctus sum, pass. *to be brought forth.*
- perductus**, a, um, pt. *brought forth or to.*
- peregrinatio**, ōnis, f. 3. *a journey.*
- peregrinus**, a, um, adj. *foreign, strange.*
- perennis**, e, adj. *continual, lasting, perennial.*

pereo, ire, ivi & ii, itum, irr.
n. *to perish.*

perfidia, æ, f. 1. *perfidy.*

perfidus, a, um, adj. (per & fides) *perfidious.*

Pergāmunum, i, n. 2. & -us, i, f. 2. pl. -a, ōrum, n. *the citadel of Troy; an inland city near Troas.*

pergo, gēre, rexi, rectum, n. 3. (per & rego) *to go forwards, to continue.*

Pericles, is, m. 3. *a wise statesman of Athens.*

periculōsus, a, um, adj. *dangerous.*

periculūm, i, } n. 2. *danger,*

periculum, i, } *peril.*

peritūrus, a, um, pt. *about to perish.*

peritus, a, um, adj. (ior, is-simus) *skilled, experienced.*

permeo, āre, āvi, ātum, n. 1. (per & meo) *to go through, to flow through.*

permisceo, miscēre, miscui, mistum & mixtum, a. 2. (per & misceo) *to mix.*

permisceor, miscēri, mistus & mixtus sum, pass. *to be mixed.*

permistus, a, um, pt. *mixed, confused.*

permitto, ittēre, isi, issum, a. 3. (per & mitto) *to commit, to intrust, to permit.*

permutatio, ōnis, f. 3. *exchange, change.*

permūto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. (per & muto) *to change, to exchange.*

permūtor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be changed.*

perniciēs, ei, f. 5. *destruction.*

perniciōsus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus) *pernicious.*

perpendo, dēre, di, sum, a. 3. (per & pendo) *to weigh, to consider.*

perpēram, adv. *rashly, unjustly, falsely.*

perpētior, pēti, pessus sum, d. 3. (per & patior) *to bear, to suffer.*

perpetuus, a, um, adj. *perpetual, constant.*

Persa, æ, m. 1. *an inhabitant of Persia.*

persecūtus or quūtus, a, um, pt. *having pursued.*

persēquor, qui, quūtus or cūtus sum, d. 3. (per & sequor) *to pursue, to follow, to persecute.*

Perseus, ei & eos, m. 2 & 3. *the son of Jupiter and Dānāe, a very celebrated hero; the last king of Macedon.*

Persicus, a, um, adj. *of Persia, Persian.*

perspicio, icēre, exi, ectum, a. 3. (per & specio) *to look through, to become acquainted with.*

persuādeo, dēre, si, sum, a. 2. (per & suadeo) *to persuade.*

perterreō, ēre, ui, itum, a. 2. (per & terreō) *to frighten greatly.*

perterreor, ēri, itus sum, pass. *to be frightened.*

- perterritus, a, um, pt. *af-frighted, discouraged.*
 pertinaciter, adv. (iūs, issimē) *obstinately, constantly.*
 pertinax, ācis, adj. (ior, issimus) *obstinate, wilful.*
 pertineo, ēre, ui, (sup. not used) n. 2. (per & teneo) *to extend, to reach to.*
 pervenio, venire, vēni, ventum, n. 4. (per & venio) *to come to, to arrive at.*
 pervenitur, pass. imp. *it is come, they come.*
 pervius, a, um, adj. *passable; spelunca pervia, a cave through which a man may pass.*
 pes, pedis, m. 3. *a foot.*
 pessum, adv. *down, under foot; pessum agi, to sink.*
 pestilentia, æ, f. 1. *a pestilence.*
 petens, tis, pt. *seeking, attacking.*
 petitio, ōnis, f. 3. *a petition.*
 petitus, a, um, pt. *sought.*
 peto, ēre, ivi, itum, a. 3. *to ask, to request, to attack, to go to, to seek, to go for; bello petere, to make war upon.*
 petor, i, itus sum, pass. *to be sought.*
 Petra, æ, f. 1. *the metropolis of Arabia Petraea.*
 Petræa, æ, f. 1. (Arabia) *Arabia Petraea, a part of Arabia, which was very rocky and barren.*
 petulantia, æ, f. 1. *petulance, mischievousness.*
 Phæax, ācis, m. 3. pl. -es, ium, *a people of Corfu, which island was famous for its choice fruit, and its people for luxury.*
 phalæra, f. pl. 1. *the trappings of a horse.*
 Pharos, i, f. 2. *a small island at the mouth of the Nile, on which was a tower, esteemed one of the seven wonders of the world.*
 Pharsālus, i, m. 2. *a town of Thessaly.*
 Pharnāces, is, m. 3. *a son of Mithridates, king of Pontus.*
 Phasis, ūdis & is, f. 3. *a town and river of Colchis.*
 Phidias, æ, m. 1. *a celebrated painter and statuary.*
 Philæni, ōrum, m. pl. 2. *two Carthaginians, who chose rather to be buried alive, than that their country should be deprived of its just bounds.*
 Philippi, ōrum, m. pl. 2. *a city of Macedon.*
 Philippicus, a, um, adj. *belonging to Philippi.*
 Philippides, æ, m. 1. *a comic poet.*
 Philippus, i, m. 2. *the father of Alexander; the son of Demetrius.*
 Philomēla, æ, f. 1. *Philomel, a nightingale.*
 philosophia, æ, f. 1. *philosophy.*

- philosōphus, i, m. 2. *a philosopher.*
- Phineus, i, m. 2. *a king of Arcadia.*
- Phocæi, ōrum, m. pl. 2. *the inhabitants of Phocæa, a city of Ionia.*
- Phocis, ūdis, f. 3. *a small country of Greece.*
- Phœnix, icis, m. 3. *a Phœnician, (people of Asia.)*
- Phryx, ygis, m. 3. *a Phrygian, (people of Asia.)*
- Picentes, ium, m. pl. 3. *the inhabitants of Picenum.*
- Picēnum, i, n. 2. *a district of Italy.*
- pictus, a, um, pt. (from pin-go) *painted, embroidered; picta tabūla, a picture.*
- piētas, ātis, f. 3. *piety, filial duty.*
- pignus, ōris, n. 3. *a pledge, a pawn.*
- pila, æ, f. 1. *a ball.*
- pileus, i, m. 2. *a hat, a cap.*
- pilus, i, m. 2. *the hair (upon the body.)*
- Pindārus, i, m. 2. *a very eminent Greek lyric poet.*
- pingo, pingēre, pinxi, pictum, a. 3. *to paint, to embroider.*
- pingor, pingi, pictus sum, pass. *to be painted.*
- pinguis, e, adj. *fat, fertile, rich.*
- pinna, æ, f. 1. *a fin.*
- Piræeus, eos, f. 3. *a port and arsenal of Athens.*
- pirāta, æ, m. 1. *a pirate.*
- piscātor, ōris, m. 3. *a fisherman.*
- piscis, is, m. 3. *a fish.*
- Pisistrātus, i, m. 2. *an eloquent and learned Athenian.*
- pistrinum, i, n. 2. *a mill.*
- Pius, i, m. 2. *a surname of Metellus.*
- pīus, a, um, adj. *pious, dutiful, or affectionate (as to parents), upright.*
- placeo, ēre, ui, itum, n. 2. *to please; sibi, to be vain of.*
- placet, uit, or itum est, imp. *it pleases, it is determined.*
- placīdus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus) *placid, still, tranquil, mild.*
- plaga, æ, f. 1. *a blow, a wound; plagæ, pl. nets.*
- planē, adv. *entirely, plainly.*
- planta, æ, f. 1. *a plant.*
- platānus, i, f. 2. *the plane-tree.*
- platēa, æ, f. 1. *a bird of an unknown species, a heron.*
- Plato, ōnis, m. 3. *an Athenian philosopher, the most learned and eloquent of all the Greeks.*
- plaustrum, i, n. 2. *a cart, a waggon.*
- plebs, is, } f. 3. *the people,*
plebes, is, } *the rabble.*
- plecto, ctēre, xi & xui, xum, a. 3. *to punish, to weave.*
- plerique, æque, āque, adj. pl. *the most, many.*

- plerumque, adv. *for the most part, sometimes.*
- Plinius, i, m. 2. *the name of two noble Italians, many of whose writings are still extant.*
- Plotinus, i, m. 2.—*See* Catienus.
- plumbeus, a, um, adj. *of lead.*
- plumbum, i, n. 2. *lead.*
- pluo, uere, ui, (sup. not used) n. 3. *to rain.*
- plurimus, a, um, adj. (sup. from multus) *very much, most, very many.*
- plus, ūris, adj. (n. in sing. comp. from multus) *more.*
- plūs, adv. (comp. from multum) *more, longer.*
- Pluto, ōnis, m. 3. *the brother of Jupiter, and king of the infernal regions.*
- poculum, i, n. 2. *a cup.*
- poëma, ātis, n. 3. *a poem.*
- pœna, æ, f. 1. *a punishment; pœnam dare, to be punished.*
- pœnitet, ēre, uit, imp. it repents, *I repent.*
- Pœnus, a, um, adj. *belonging to Carthage; subs. a Carthaginian.*
- poëta, æ, m. 1. *a poet.*
- pol, adv. *by Pollux, truly.*
- pollex, icis, m. 3. *the thumb, the great toe.*
- polliceor, ēri, itus sum, d. 2. *to promise.*
- pollicitus, a, um, pt. *having promised.*
- Pollux, ūcis, m. 3. *the son of Leda, twin brother of Castor.*
- Polyxēna, æ, f. 1. *the daughter of Priam, sacrificed at the tomb of Achilles.*
- pomifer, ěra, ěrum, adj. *bearing fruit; pomiferæ arbores, fruit-trees.*
- pompa, æ, f. 1. *a procession.*
- Pompējus, i, m. 2. (Cneius) *a distinguished Roman commander, surnamed the Great, on account of his valour and virtues.*
- Pompejānus, a, um, adj. *belonging to Pompey.*
- Pompilius, i, m. 2.—*See* Numa.
- pomum, i, n. 2. *an apple.*
- pondus, ěris, n. 3. *a weight.*
- pono, ponere, posui, positum, a. 3. *to set, to place.*
- ponor, poni, positus sum, pass. *to be placed.*
- pons, tis, m. 3. *a bridge.*
- Pontius, i, m. 2. (Thelesinus) *a Samnite general, who defeated the Romans.*
- Pontus, i, m. 2. *the Euxine or Black Sea; the kingdom Pontus, on the Euxine; com. subs. a sea.*
- populor, āri, ātus sum, d. 1. *to lay waste, to depopulate.*
- populus, i, m. 2. *the people, a nation, a tribe.*
- porrectus, a, um, pt. *extended, offered.*
- porriĝo, igere, exi, ectum, a. 3. (per & rego) *to reach out, to extend, to offer.*
- porriĝor, igi, ectus sum, pass. *to be extended.*

- Porsēna**, æ, m. 1. *a king of Etruria.*
- porta**, æ, f. 1. *a gate.*
- portans**, tis, pt. *carrying.*
- portendo**, dēre, di, tum, (*sel-dom sum*), a. 3. (*porrō & tendo*) *to portend, to betoken.*
- portendor**, di, tus sum, pass. *to be foretold or portended.*
- porticus**, ūs, f. 4. *a portico, a gallery.*
- porto**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to carry, to bear.*
- portus**, ūs, m. 4. *a harbour.*
- posco**, poscēre, poposci, (*sup. not used*) a. 3. *to demand.*
- positus**, a, um, pt. *placed, situated.*
- possessio**, ōnis, f. 3. *possession.*
- possessor**, oris, m. 3. *a possessor.*
- possideo**, sidēre, sēdi, sessum, a. 2. *to possess.*
- possum**, posse, potui, irr. n. (*potis & sum*) *to be able, I can.*
- post**, pr. *after*; adv. *afterwards*; aliquot annis pōst, *some years afterwards*; paulō pōst, *a little while afterwards.*
- postea**, adv. *afterwards.*
- poster & ĕrus**, ĕra, ĕrum, adj. (*erior, rēmus*) *succeeding, subsequent*; in postērum, *for the future*; postēro die, *the next day*; postēri, ōrum, *posterity.*
- postis**, is, m. 3. *a post.*
- postquam**, adv. *after that since.*
- postrēmō**, & -ūm, adv. *for the last time, at last.*
- postrēmus**, a, um, adj. (*sup. from postērus*) *the last*; ad postrēmum, *at last.*
- postūlo**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to ask, to demand.*
- Postumius**, i, m. 2. *the name of several Romans*; (*Spurius*) *a consul defeated by the Samnites.*
- potens**, tis, adj. (*ior, issimus*) *powerful.*
- potentia**, æ, f. 1. *power.*
- potestas**, ātis, f. 3. *power.*
- potio**, ōnis, f. 3. *a drink, a potion, a draught.*
- potior**, iri, itus sum, d. 4. *to possess, to obtain the control of.*
- potissimū**, adv. (*sup. from potiūs*) *principally, chiefly, especially.*
- potitus**, a, um, pt. *having obtained.*
- potiūs**, adv. (*comp. potissimū, sup.*; pos. not used) *rather.*
- poto**, tāre, tāvi, tātum or tum, a. 1. *to drink.*
- potus**, ūs, m. 4. *drink.*
- præ**, pr. *before, in comparison of, for.*
- præaltus**, a, um, adj. *very high, very deep.*
- præbeo**, ĕre, ui, itum, a. 2. (*præ & habeo*) *to offer, to afford*; specimen, *to have the appearance of.*

- præbeor, ēri, itus sum, pass.
to be offered.
- præcēdens, tis, pt. *preceding*.
- præcēdo, dēre, ssi, ssum, n. 3. (præ & cedo) to precede, to go before.
- præceptor, ōris, m. 3. a *preceptor*.
- præceptum, i, n. 2. a *precept, a doctrine*.
- præcido, dēre, di, sum, a. 3. (præ & cædo) to cut off.
- præcīpio, ipēre, ēpi, eptum, a. 3. (præ & capio) to prescribe, to command.
- præcipitans, tis, pt. *throwing forward or down violently*.
- præcipitātus, a, um, pt. *thrown headlong*.
- præcipito, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to throw forward, to throw down violently.
- præcipitor, āri, ātus sum, pass. to be thrown down.
- præcipuē, adv. *especially*.
- præcipuus, a, um, adj. *especial, distinguished, the chief*.
- præclārē, adv. *excellently, famously*.
- præclārus, a, um, adj. *famous*; quanto præclarius, *how much more glorious*.
- præclūdo, dēre, si, sum, a. 3. (præ & claudō) to close, to stop, to shut up.
- præco, ōnis, m. 3. a *herald*.
- præda, æ, f. 1. *booty, the prey*.
- prædico, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. (præ & dico) to praise, to assert, to affirm.
- prædico, cēre, xi, ctum, a. 3. (præ & dico) to predict, to foretell.
- prædicor, ci, ctus sum, pass. to be predicted.
- prædictus, a, um, pt. *foretold*.
- prædor, āri, ātus sum, d. 1. to plunder.
- præfāns, tis, pt. *fortelling, announcing*.
- præfāri, fātus, def. 1. (for, the first person, is not used) to foretell, to announce.
- præfero, ferre, tūli, lātum, irr. a. (præ & fero) to prefer, to bear before.
- præferor, ferri, lātus sum, pass. to be preferred.
- præfinio, ire, ivi, itum, a. 4. (præ & finio) to appoint, to determine.
- præfinior, iri, itus sum, pass. to be determined.
- præfinitus, a, um, pt. *appointed*.
- prælātus, a, um, pt. *preferred*.
- prælians, tis, pt. *engaging with*.
- præliātus, a, um, pt. *having fought with*.
- prælior, āri, ātus sum, d. 1. to give battle, to engage with, to be present at a battle.
- præmium, i, n. 2. a *reward*.
- præmitto, ittēre, isi, issum, a. 3. (præ & mitto) to send before.

Præneste, is, n. & -es, is, f. 3.
a city of Italy.

prænuntiandus, a, um, pt. to
be announced or told be-
forehand.

prænuntio, āre, āvi, ātum,
a. 1. (præ & nuntio) to an-
nounce, to tell beforehand.

prænuntior, āri, ātus sum,
pass. to be told beforehand.

præpāro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1.
(præ & paro) to prepare,
to make ready.

præpāror, āri, ātus sum, pass.
to be prepared.

præpōno, onēre, osui, ositum,
a. 3. (præ & pono) to set
before or over, to prefer.

præpōnor, ōni, ositus sum,
pass. to be placed over.

præsens, tis, pt. present.

præsēpe, is, n. 3. a crib.

præsidium, i, n. 2. a garri-
son, defence.

præstans, tis, pt. & adj. (ior,
issimus) performing, ren-
dering, excellent.

præstantia, æ, f. 1. superior-
ity, an advantage, a pre-em-
inence.

præsto, stāre, stīti, stitum &
stātum, n. & a. 1. (præ &
sto) to perform, to pay, to
render, to execute; sc. to
prove one's self; alicui &
aliquem aliquā re, to sur-
pass another in any thing;
præstat, it is better.

præsum, esse, fui, irr. n.
(præ & sum) to be over, to
be placed over.

prætendo, dēre, di, sum or
tum, a. 3. (præ & tendo)
to hold before, to stretch or
extend before, to pretend.

prætendor, di, sus or tus sum,
pass. to be held before.

præter, pr. besides, except.

præterēa, adv. besides, more-
over.

prætēreo, ire, ivi & ii, itum,
irr. a. & n. (præter & eo)
to pass over or by, to go
beyond.

prætereor, īri, itus sum, pass.
to be passed by.

prætereundus, a, um, pt. that
is to be passed over.

præteriens, euntis, pt. pass-
ing over or by.

præteritus, a, um, pt. past.

præterquam, adv. except, be-
sides.

prætorius, i, m. 2. (vir) a
man who has been a prætor.

pratium, i, n. 2. a meadow.

pravitas, ātis, f. 3. depravity.

pravus, a, um, adj. (ior, is-
simus) depraved, bad.

precātus, a, um, pt. having
prayed or entreated.

precī, -em, -e, f. 3. (prex
not used) a prayer.

precor, āri, ātus sum, d. 1.
to pray, to entreat.

premo, emēre, essi, essum,
a. 3. to press, to grieve, to
urge.

premor, mi, ssus sum, pass.
to be pressed down.

pretiosus, a, um, adj. (ior, is-
simus) precious, valuable.

pretium, i, n. 2. *a price.*

Priāmus, i, m. 2. *the king of Troy.*

pridie, adv. *the day before.*

Priēne, es, f. 1. *a maritime town of Asia Minor; the birth place of Bias.*

primò & -um, sup. adv. (pri-
us, comp.) *first, at first;*
quum primūm, *as soon as.*

primōris, e, adv. *the first, the foremost; dentes, the front teeth.*

primus, a, um, num. adj. *the first; primā nocte, in the beginning of the night.—See prior.*

princeps, ipis, adj. *the chief, the first; principes, the princes, the chiefs.*

principātus, ūs, m. 4. *a government, principality.*

Priscus, i, m. 2. *a name given to the first Tarquin at Rome.*

prior, us, adj. (sup. primus; the pos. not used) *the former.*

prius, adv. (sup. primò or -um; the pos. not used) *before, sooner than, first.*

priusquam, adv. *sooner than, before that, before.*

privātus, a, um, adj. *private, secret; subs. a private man.*

pro, pr. for, instead of.

probabilis, e, adj. *probable.*

proboscis, idis, f. 3. *the trunk or proboscis.*

Procas, æ, m. 1.—*See Silvius.*

procēdens, tis, pt. *going forward.*

procēdo, dēre, ssi, ssum, n. 3. (pro & cedo) *to proceed, to go forward, to go out.*

proceritas, ātis, f. 3. *tall stature, length.*

procērus, a, um, adj. *tall, long.*

proclāmo, āre, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to cry out, to proclaim.*

proconsul, ūlis, m. 3. (pro consule) *a proconsul.*

procreeo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to beget.*

procul, adv. *afar, far.*

procūro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to take care of, to manage.*

procurro, currere, curri & cucurri, cursum, n. 3. *to run before, to extend.*

prodigium, i, n. 2. *a prodigy.*

proditor, ōris, m. 3. *a traitor.*

proditus, a, um, pt. *betrayed, related.*

prodo, dēre, dīdi, dītum, a. 3. (pro & do) *to betray, to relate.*

prodor, di, dītus sum, pass. *to be betrayed, to be said.*

prælior, āri, ātus sum, d. 1. *to fight.*

prælium, i, n. 2. *a battle.*

profectus, a, um, pt. *having departed.*

proficiscens, tis, pt. *departing.*

proficiscor, icisci, ectus sum, d. 3. *to march, to travel, to depart.*

profiteor, itēri, essus sum,

- d. 2. (pro & fateor) *to say publicly, to assert, to profess; sapientiam, to profess wisdom, to make a trade, a profession, of wisdom.*
- profugio, ugere, ūgi, ugītum, n. 3. (pro & fugio) *to fly to, to take refuge.*
- profugus, a, um, adj. *flying; sub. a fugitive, an exile.*
- progrēdior, ēdi, essus sum, d. 3. (pro & gradior) *to march forwards, to advance.*
- progressus, a, um, pt. *having advanced.*
- prohibeo, ēre, ui, itum, a. 2. (pro & habeo) *to prohibit, to hinder, to forbid.*
- prohibeor, ēri, itus sum, pass. *to be prohibited or hindered.*
- prohibitus, a, um, pt. *prohibited, hindered.*
- projicio, icere, ēci, ectum, a. 3. (pro & jacio) *to throw away or down, to throw.*
- prolabor, bi, psus sum, d. 3. (pro & labor) *to fall down, to fall forward.*
- prolapsus, a, um, pt. *having fallen.*
- prolatandus, a, um, pt. *to be enlarged.*
- prolato, are, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to enlarge, to extend.*
- prolātor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be enlarged.*
- proles, is, f. 3. *a race, offspring.*
- Prometheus, i m. 2. *the son of Japetus.*
- promittens, tis, pt. *promising.*
- promitto, ittēre, īsi, issum, a. 3. (pro & mitto) *to promise.*
- promontorium, i, n. 2. *a promontory.*
- promoveo, ovēre, ōvi, ōtum, n. & a. 2. (pro & moveo) *to move forward, to advance, to enlarge.*
- propāgo, are, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to propagate.*
- prope, adv. & pr. (propius, proximē) *near at hand, near.*
- propēro, are, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to hasten.*
- propinquus, a, um, adj. *near, related; propinqui, relations.*
- propior, us, adj. (proximus, sup.; the pos. not used) *nearer.*
- propius, adv. *nearer.*—See prope.
- propōno, onēre, osui, ositum, a. 3. (pro & pono) *to set before, to propose.*
- propōnor, ōni, ositus sum, pass. *to be set before; propositum est mihi, I am determined.*
- Propontis, idis, f. 3. *the sea of Marmora.*
- propositus, a, um, pt. *placed before, proposed.*
- propriē, adv. *peculiarly, properly.*
- proprius, a, um, adj. *peculiar, proper, own.*
- propter, pr. for, *on account of.*

propulso, āre, āvi, ātum, freq. 1. *to drive away, to remove.*

propylæum, i, n. 2. *the porch of a temple, an entrance (the rows of columns leading to the Acropolis at Athens.)*

prora, æ, f. 1. *the prow of a ship.*

proscribo, bĕre, psi, ptum, a. 3. (pro & scribo) *to proscribe.*

prosecutus, a, um, pt. *having accompanied.*

prosequor, qui, quūtus & cūtus sum, d. 3. (pro & sequor) *to accompany, to attend; honoribus, to reward with honours.*

Proserpina, æ, f. 1. *the daughter of Ceres, and wife of Pluto.*

prospectus, ūs, m. 4. *a prospect, a distant view.*

prospĕrĕ, adv. *prosperously.*

prosterno, ternĕre, trāvi, trātum, a. 3. (pro & sterno) *to prostrate, to throw down.*

prosternor, terni, trātus sum, pass. *to be thrown down.*

prostrātus, a, um, pt. *prostrated, thrown down.*

prosum, desse, fui, irr. n. (pro & sum) *to do good, to profit.*

Protagōras, æ, m. 1. *a Greek philosopher.*

protĕnus, adv. *immediately.*

protĕro, terĕre, trīvi, trītum,

a. 3. (pro & tero) *to trample upon, to crush.*

protractus, a, um, pt. *protracted, prolonged.*

protrāho, hĕre, xi, ctum, a. 3. (pro & traho) *to protract, to prolong.*

protrāhor, hi, ctus sum, pass. *to be protracted.*

proveniēns, tis, pt. *coming forth.*

provĕnio, enīre, ĕni, entum, n. 4. (pro & venio) *to come forth.*

provincia, æ, f. 1. *a province.*

provocatio, ōnis, f. 3. *a provocation, a challenge.*

provōco, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. (pro & voco) *to call forth, to call out, to challenge; ad aliquem, to appeal to some one.*

proximĕ, adv. *nearest, next to.—See prope.*

proximus, a, um, adj. (sup. from propior) *nearest, next.*

prudens, tis, adj. (ior, is-simus) *prudent, wise, expert.*

prudentia, æ, f. 1. *prudence, knowledge.*

Pseudophilippus, i, m. 2.—*See Andriscus.*

psittācus, i, m. 2. *a parrot.*

Psophidius, a, um, adj. *of Psophis.*

Psophis, idis, f. 3. *a city of Arcadia.*

Ptolemæus, i, m. 2. *the name of several Egyptian kings.*

publicè, adv. *publicly, at the public expense.*

Publicola, æ, m. 1. *a name given to Pub. Valerius, on account of his great popularity.*

publicus, a um, adj. *public; ex publico, from public means.*

Publius, i, m. 2. *the prænomens of several Romans.*

pudibundus, a, um, adj. *ashamed.*

puer, eri, m. 2. *a boy; pueri*, pl. *children.*

puerilis, e, adj. *puerile, childish; ætas, boyhood.*

pueritia, æ, f. 1. *boyhood, childhood.*

pugna, æ, f. 1. *a fight, a battle.*

pugnans, tis, pt. *fighting, contending.*

pugnatus, a, um, pt. *fought.*

pugno, are, avi, atum, n. 1. *to fight.*

pugnatur, pass. imp. *it is fought.*

pulcher, ra, rum, adj. (ior, errimus) *fair, beautiful.*

pulchritudo, inis, f. 3. *fairness, beauty.*

pullus, i, m. 2. *the young of any animal.*

pulsus, a, um, pt. (from *pello*) *driven away, beaten, banished.*

Pulvillus, i, m. 2. (Horatius) *a Roman, who was made consul in the first year of the Roman republic, after the death of Lucretius.*

Punicus, a, um, adj. *Punic, belonging to Carthage.*

puniendus, a, um, pt. *to be punished.*

punio, ire, ivi, itum, a. 4. *to punish.*

punior, iri, itus sum, pass. *to be punished.*

puniturus, a, um, pt. *about to punish.*

punitus, a, um, pt. *punished.*

pupillus, i, m. 2. *a pupil.*

puppis, is, f. 3. *the stern of a ship.*

purgo, are, avi, atum, a. 1. *to purge, to purify, to excuse, to cleanse.*

purpura, æ, f. 1. *purple, the purple muscle.*

purpuratus, a, um, adj. *clad in purple; purpurati*, pl. *courtiers.*

purpureus, a, um, adj. *purple.*

pusillus, a, um, adj. *small.*

puteus, i, m. 2. *a well.*

puto, are, avi, atum, a. 1. *to think.*

putresco, escere, ui, inc. 3. *to rot, to decay.*

Pydna, æ, f. 1. *a town of Macedonia.*

Pygmæus, a, um, adj. *small, dwarfish; sub. m. 2. a Pygmy, a dwarf.*

pyra, æ, f. 1. *a funeral pile.*

pyramis, idis, f. 3. *a pyramid.*

Pyrenæi, orum, m. pl. 2. (montes) *the Pyrenees, mountains separating France from Spain.*

Pyrrhus, i, m. 2. *a king of Epirus, who waged an unsuccessful war with the Romans.*

Pythagōras, æ, m. 1. *a Grecian philosopher.*

Pythagorēus, i, m. 2. *a Pythagorean, a pupil of Pythagoras.*

Pythia, æ, f. 1. *the Pythian priestess.*

Pythias, æ, m. 1. *a soldier in the army of Philip, king of Macedon.*

Q.

Q. *stands for Quintus.*

quadragesimus, a, um, num. adj. *the fortieth.*

quadraginta, num. adj. pl. ind. *forty.*

quadrیدuum, i, n. 2. *the space of four days.*

quadriennium, i, n. 2. *the space of four years.*

quadriga, æ, f. 1. *a chariot drawn by four horses.*

quadrīngentesīmus, a, um, num. adj. *the four hundredth.*

quadrīngenti, æ, a, num. adj. pl. *four hundred.*

quadrūpes, pēdis, adj. *having four feet.*

quærens, tis, pt. *seeking.*

quæro, rēre, sivi, situm, a. 3. *to ask, to seek for, to inquire.*

quæror, ri, situs sum, pass.

to be sought ; quæritur, it is asked.

quæstio, ōnis, f. 3. *a question.*

quæstor, ōris, m. 3. *a quæstor.*
quæstus, ūs, m. 4. *gain, a trade.*

qualis, e, adj. *of what kind, as, such as.*

quàm, conj. & adv. *as, how, than.*

quamdū or **quandiu**, adv. *as long as.*

quamquam or **quanquam**, conj. *although, how much soever.*

quamvis, conj. *although.*

quando, adv. *when, since.*

quantò, adv. *how much ; quantò magis, the more.*

quantopere, adv. *how greatly, how much.*

quantū, adv. *how much, as much as.*

quantus, a, um, adj. *how great.*

quantuslibet, talibet, tumlibet, adj. *how great soever ; in quantalibet multitudīne, in the greatest crowd.*

quapropter, adv. *wherefore, why.*

quare, adv. *wherefore, whence, therefore.*

quartus, a, um, num. adj. *the fourth.*

quasi, adv. *as if, as.*

quatriduum, i, n. 2. *a space of four days.*

quatuor, num. adj. pl. ind. *four.*

quatuordēcim, num. adj. pl. ind. *fourteen*.

que, conj. *and, also*.

quēo, ire, ivi, itum, irr. *to be able, I can*.

quercus, ūs, f. 4. (partly of the second) *an oak*.

queror, ri, stus sum, d. 3. *to complain*.

questus, æ, um, pt. *having complained*.

qui, quæ, quod, pro. *who, which, what*.

quī, adv. *how, in what manner*.

quia, conj. *because*.

quicunque, quæcunque, quodcunque, pro. *whosoever, whatsoever, every one*.

quidam, quædam, quoddam & quiddam, pro. *a certain one; quidam homīnes, some men*.

quidem, adv. *indeed, truly, at least*.

quin, conj. *but, but that*.

Quinctius, i, m. 2. (T.) *a Roman general*.

quindēcim, num. adj. pl. ind. *fifteen*.

quingentesīmus, a, um, num. adj. *the five hundredth*.

quingenti, æ, a, num. adj. pl. *five hundred*.

quingagēni, æ, a, num. adj. pl. *every fifty; of fifty, fifty*.

quingagesīmus, a, um, num. adj. *fiftieth*.

quingaginta, num. adj. pl. ind. *fifty*.

quinque, num. adj. pl. ind. *five*.

quinq̄ies, num. adv. *five times*.

quintus, a, um, num. adj. *the fifth*.

Quintus, i, m. 2. *a surname among the Romans*.

quis, quæ, quod or quid, pro. *who? quid, what?*

quisnam, quænam, quodnam or quidnam, pro. *who, who then*.

quisquam, quæquam, quodquam or quidquam or quicquam, pro. *any one, any thing*.

quisque, quæque, quodque or quidque, pro. *whosoever, whatsoever; nec quisquam, and no one*.

*quisquis, quidquid or quicquid, pro. *whoever, whatever*.

quivis, quævis, quodvis or quidvis, pro. *whosoever, whatsoever*.

quò, adv. *that, to the end that, whither, by how much*.

quòd, conj. *that, because*.

quomīnūs, adv. *that...not*.

quomōdo, adv. *how, by what means*. [a time.

quondam, adv. *formerly, on*

quoniam, conj. *since, because*.

quoque, conj. *also*.

quot, adj. ind. pl. *how many*.

quotannis, adv. *annually, yearly*.

quotidie, adv. *daily*.

quòties, adv. *as often as, how often.*

quum, adv. *when*; conj. *since.*

R.

radius, i, m. 2. *a staff, a ray.*

radix, ícis, f. 3. *a root.*

ramus, i, m. 2. *a twig, a branch.*

rana, æ, f. 1. *a frog.*

rapîna, æ, f. 1. *rapine, plunder.*

rapio, pĕre, pui, ptum, a. 3. *to rob, to seize on.*

rapior, pi, ptus sum, pass. *to be robbed.*

raptor, ōris, m. 3. *a robber.*

raptûrus, a, um, pt. *about to seize.*

raptus, a, um, pt. (from rapio) *seized, robbed.*

raro, adv. *rarely, seldom.*

rarus, a, um, adj. *rare.*

ratio, ōnis, f. 3. *a reason.*

ratis, is, f. 3. *a ship, a boat.*

ratus, a, um, pt. (from reor) *having thought.*

rebello, âre, âvi, âtum, n. 1. (re & bello) *to renew a war, to rebel.*

recēdens, tis, pt. *yielding, retiring.*

recēdo, dĕre, ssi, ssum, n. 3. (re & cedo) *to recede, to yield, to retire.*

recens, tis, adj. *new, recent*; adv. *lately, newly*; recens nati, *new born children.*

receptus, a, um, pt. *received, taken back.*

receptûrus, a, um, pt. *about to receive.*

recessus, ūs, m. 4. *a recess, a corner.*

recipio, ipĕre, ĕpi, eptum, a. 3. (re & capio) *to receive, to take, to take back*; animam, *to come to one's self again*; se, *to withdraw.*

recipior, ĩpi, eptus sum, pass. *to be received.*

recognosco, noscĕre, nōvi, nĭtum, a. 3. (re & cognosco) *to recognise.*

recollĭgo, igĕre, ĕgi, ectum, a. 3. (re, con, & lego) *to gather up again, to recollect.*

reconditus, a, um, pt. *hidden, concealed.*

recondo, dĕre, dĭdi, dĭtum, a. 3. *to hide, to conceal.*

recondor, di, dĭtus sum, pass. *to be concealed.*

recreâtus, a, um, pt. *recovered, restored to life.*

recreo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. 1. (re & creo) *to restore, to bring to life again.*

recreor, âri, âtus sum, pass. *to be restored to life.*

rectè, adv. (iūs, issimè) *right, rightly.*

rectus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus) *right, straight, upright.*

recuperâtus, a, um, pt. *recovered, regained.*

recupĕro, âre, âvi, âtum, a. 1. *to recover, to regain.*

recup̄ror, āri, ātus sum,
pass. *to be recovered.*

redditūrus, a, um, pt. *about
to restore.*

redditus, a, um, pt. *restored.*

reddo, dēre, dīdi, dītum, a. 3.

(re & do) *to return, to give
back, to make, to cause;
verba, to repeat; ratiōnem,
to give a reason; animam,
to die.*

reddor, di, dītus sum, pass.
to be returned.

redeo, īre, īvi & ii, ītum, irr.
n. (re & eo) *to return, to
go back.*

rediens, euntis, pt. *returning.*

redigo, igēre, ēgi, actum, a. 3.

(re & ago) *to reduce, to
bring back; in potestātem,
to reduce to subjection.*

redimendus, a, um, pt. *to be
redeemed or ransomed.*

redīmo, imēre, ēmi, emptum
or emtum, a. 3. (re &
emo) *to buy back, to re-
deem, to ransom.*

redīmor, imi, emptus or em-
tus sum, pass. *to be re-
deemed.*

reducendus, a, um, pt. *to be
led back.*

redūco, cēre, xi, ctum, a. 3.
(re & duco) *to lead back;
in gratiam, to reconcile.*

redūcor, ci, ctus sum, pass.
to be led back.

refērens, tis, pt. *bringing back,
returning, referring.*

refēro, ferre, tūli, lātum, irr.
a. (re & fero) *to bring*

*back; gratiam, to show
gratitude; beneficium, to
requite a benefit; victori-
am, to gain a victory; ima-
ginem, to take a likeness;
ad aliquam rem, to refer to.*

refēror, ferri, lātus sum,
pass. *to be brought back,
to be reported.*

refluens, tis, pt. *flowing back.*

refluo, uēre, uxi, uxum, n. 3.

(re & fluo) *to flow back.*

refūgio, ugēre, ūgi, ugītum,
n. 3. (re & fugio) *to fly
back.*

regia, æ, f. 1. *a palace.*

regīna, æ, f. 1. *a queen.*

regio, ōnis, f. 3. *a district,
region, country.*

regius, a, um, adj. *royal.*

regnātūrus, a, um, pt. *about
to reign.*

regno, āre, āvi, ātum, n. 1.
to rule, to govern.

regnātur, pass. imp. *it is ruled.*

regnum, i, n. 2. *a kingdom,
government, rule.*

rego, gēre, xi, ctum, a. 3. *to
rule.*

regrēdior, ēdi, essus sum, d.
3. (re & gradior) *to turn
back, to return.*

regressus, a, um, pt. *having
returned.*

Regūlus, i, m. 2. *a Roman
general in the time of the
Punic war.*

relātus, a, um, pt. *brought
back, reported.*

relictūrus, a, um, pt. *about
to leave.*

- relictus, a, um, pt. *left, deserted.*
- religio, ōnis, f. 3. *religion.*
- relinquo, linquere, liqui, lic-
tum, a. 3. (re & linquo) *to leave, to desert, to leave behind.*
- relinquor, inqui, ictus sum, pass. *to be left.*
- reliquiæ, ārum, f. pl. 1. *the relics, the remains.*
- reliquus, a, um, adj. *the rest, that which remains.*
- remāneo, nēre, nsi, nsum, n. 2. (re & maneo) *to remain behind.*
- remedium, i, n. 2. *a remedy.*
- remitto, ittēre, isi, issum, a. 3. (re & mitto) *to send back, to remit.*
- remōveo, ovēre, ōvi, ōtum, a. 2. (re & moveo) *to remove.*
- remus, i, m. 2. *an oar.*
- Remus, i, m. 2. *the brother of Romulus.*
- renovātus, a, um, pt. *renewed.*
- renōvo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. (re & novo) *to make anew, to renew.*
- renōvor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be renewed.*
- renuntio, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. (re & nuntio) *to inform, to make known.*
- renuntior, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be informed.*
- reor, rēri, ratus sum, d. 2. *to believe, to think.*
- reparātus, a, um, pt. *renewed, repaired.*
- repāro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. (re & paro) *to renew, to repair.*
- repāror, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be repaired.*
- repentē, adv. *suddenly.*
- repērio, erire, ēri, ertum, a. 4. (re & pario) *to find, to discover.*
- repērior, eriri, ertus sum, pass. *to be found.*
- repertus, a, um, pt. *found, discovered.*
- repēto, ēre, īvi, itum, a. 3. (re & peto) *to demand back.*
- repleo, ēre, ēvi, etum, a. 2. (re & pleo) *to fill up, to replenish.*
- repōno, onēre, osui, ositum, a. 3. (re & pono) *to lay on again, to restore, to replace.*
- reporto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. (re & porto) *to bring back or off.*
- repræsentō, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to represent.*
- repudiātus, a, um, pt. *repudiated, rejected.*
- repudio, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to repudiate, to reject; uxōrem, to be divorced.*
- repudior, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be repudiated.*
- requiro, rēre, sīvi, situm, a. 3. (re & quæro) *to seek, to demand, to require.*
- res, rei, f. 5. *a thing, a subject; res gestæ, actions, exploits; res familiāris, domestic affairs, property.*

- reservans, tis, pt. *reserving, sparing.*
 reservo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. 1. *to reserve, to keep for a time, to spare.*
 resideo, idere, edi, (sup. seldom used) n. 2. (re & sedeo) *to sit, to sit down.*
 resimus, a, um, adj. *bent back.*
 resisto, sistere, stiti, stitum, n. 3. (re & sisto) *to resist, to withstand.*
 resolvo, vere, vi, utum, a. 3. (re & solvo) *to loosen, to unloose, to dissolve.*
 respondeo, dere, di, sum, n. 2. (re & spondeo) *to answer.*
 respondetur, pass. imp. it is answered.
 responsum, i, n. 2. *an answer.*
 respublica, reipublicæ, f. 1 & 5. *the commonwealth.*
 respuo, uere, ui, (sup. not used) a. 3. *to spit out, to reject.*
 restituo, uere, ui, utum, a. 3. (re & statuo) *to restore, to replace.*
 retineo, inere, inui, entum, a. 2. (re & teneo) *to hold back, to retain.*
 reverâ, adv. *truly, in very deed, in reality.*
 reverentia, æ, f. 1. *reverence.*
 reversus, a, um, pt. *having returned.*
 revento, tere, ti, sum, n. 3. (re & verto) *to turn back, to return.*
 revertor, ti, sus sum, d. 3. *to return.*
 reviresco, escere, ui, inc. 3. *to grow green again.*
 revoco, âre, âvi, âtum, a. 1. (re & voco) *to recall, to call back.*
 revolo, âre, âvi, âtum, n. 1. (re & volo) *to fly back.*
 rex, regi, m. 3. *a king.*
 Rhadamanthus, i, m. 2. *a lawgiver of Crete, represented by the poets as one of the three judges of Hades.*
 Rhea, æ, f. 1. (Silvia) *the mother of Romulus and Remus.*
 Rhenus, i, m. 2. *the river Rhine.*
 rhinoceros, otis, m. 3. *a rhinoceros.*
 Rhipæus, a, um, adj. *Rhipæan, Scythian; montes, mountains in the north of Scythia.*
 Rhodanus, i, m. 2. *the river Rhone.*
 Rhodius, i, m. 2. *a man of Rhodes, a Rhodian.*
 Rhodope, es, f. 1. *a high mountain in Thrace.*
 Rhodus, i, f. 2. *Rhodes, an island in the Mediterranean Sea.*
 Rhæti, orum, m. pl. 2. *the inhabitants of Rætia.*
 Rhætëum, i, n. 2. *a city of Phrygia.*

- Rhydācus**, i, m. 2. *a river of Asia.*
ridens, tis, pt. *smiling, laughing at.*
rideo, dēre, si, sum, n. & a. 2. *to laugh, to laugh at, to mock.*
rideor, dēri, sus sum, pass. *to be laughed at.*
rigātus, a, um, pt. *watered, bedewed, wet.*
rigeo, ēre, ui, (sup. wanting) n. 2. *to be cold.*
rigidus, a, um, adj. *severe.*
rigo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to water, to bedew.*
rigor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be watered.*
ripa, æ, f. 1. *a bank.*
risus, ūs, m. 4. *laughing, laughter.*
rixor, āri, ātus sum, d. 1. *to quarrel.*
robur, ōris, n. 3. *strength.*
rogātus, a, um, pt. *asked.*
rogo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to ask, to beg, to entreat.*
rogor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be asked.*
rogus, i, m. 2. *a funeral pile.*
Roma, æ, f. 1. *Rome, the chief city of Italy, and anciently of the whole world.*
Romānus, a, um, adj. *Roman.*
Romānus, i, m. 2. *a Roman.*
Romūlus, i, m. 2. *the first king and founder of Rome.*
rostrum, i, n. 2. *a beak, a snout.*
rota, æ, f. 1. *a wheel.*
rotundus, a, um, adj. *round.*
ruber, ra, rum, adj. (rior, er-rimus) *red.*
rudis, e, adj. (ior, issimus) *rude, uncultivated, new.*
ruīna, æ, f. 1. *ruin, a downfall.*
Rulliānus, i, m. 2. *a Roman, who was commander of the cavalry in a war with the Samnites.*
rumpo, rumpere, rūpi, ruptum, a. 3. *to break, to break off.*
rumpor, rumpi, ruptus sum, pass. *to be broken.*
ruo, uere, ui, uītum, n. 3. *to run headlong, to fall, to be ruined.*
rupes, is, f. 3. *a rock.*
ruptus, a, um, pt. *broken.*
rursus, adv. *again.*
rus, ruris, n. 3. *the country.*
rusticus, a, um, adj. *rustic, belonging to the country.*
rusticus, i, m. 2. *a countryman.*
Rutilius, i, m. 2. *a Roman consul in the time of Sulla.*

S.

- Sabīnus**, i, m. 2. *a Sabine, (a nation of Italy.)*
sacer, ra, rum, adj. (comp. not used; sup. errimus) *sacred, holy, divine.*
sacerdos, ōtis, c. 3. *a priest, a priestess.*
sacra, ōrum, n. pl. 2. *a sanctuary, religious service, sacrifice.*
sacrificans, tis, pt. *sacrificing.*

sacrificium, i, n. 2. *a sacrifice.*

sacrifico, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to sacrifice.*

sæpe, adv. (ius, issime) *often.*

sævio, ire, īvi & ii, itum, n. 4. *to rage.*

sævitas, ātis, f. 3. *cruelty, severity.*

sævus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus) *severe, cruel.*

saginātus, a, um, pt. *fattened.*

sagino, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to fatten.*

saginor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be fattened.*

sagitta, æ, f. 1. *an arrow.*

Saguntini, ōrum, m. pl. 2. *the inhabitants of Saguntum.*

Saguntum, i, n. 2. *a town of Spain.*

salio, lire, lii & lui, ltum, n. 4. *to spring, to leap.*

salsus, a, um, adj. *salt, sharp.*

salto, āre, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to dance.*

salūber, & -bris, bre, adj. (brior, berrimus) *wholesome, healthy, salubrious, sound.*

salubritas, ātis, f. 3. *salubrity.*

salum, i, n. 2. *the sea.*

salus, ūtis, f. 3. *safety, salvation, health.*

salūto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to salute.*

salvus, a, um, adj. *safe, preserved, unpunished.*

Samnītes, ium, m. pl. 3.

Samnites, a people of Italy.

sanctus, a, um, adj. *holy, blameless.*

sanguis, inis, m. 3. *blood.*

sapiens, tis, adj. (ior, issimus) *wise; subs. a sage.*

sapientia, æ, f. 1. *wisdom.*

sapio, ěre, ui, (sup. wanting) n. 3. *to be wise.*

sarcīna, æ, f. 1. *a pack.*

Sardinia, æ, f. 1. *a large island in the Mediterranean Sea.*

Sarmāta, æ, c. 1. *a Sarmatian.*

Sarpēdon, ōnis, m. 3. *the son of Jupiter and Europa.*

satelles, itis, m. 3. *a satellite, a guard.*

satiātus, a, um, pt. *satisfied, satiated.*

satio, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to satiate, to satisfy.*

sator, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be satiated.*

satis, adv. *enough, sufficiently.*

satur, ūra, ūrum, adj. (ior, sup. wanting) *satiated, satisfied, full.*

Saturnia, æ, f. 1. *a name given to Italy.*

Saturnus, i, m. 2. *the father of Jupiter.*

saucio, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to wound.*

saxum, i, n. 2. *a rock, a stone.*

Scævōla, æ, m. 1. *a brave Roman.*

scateo, ěre, (pret. & sup.

- wanting) n. 2. *to be full, to abound, to overflow.*
- Scamander, dri, m. 2. *a river near Troy.*
- Scaurus, i, m. 2. (M.) *a noble Roman.*
- scelestus, a, um, adj. *wicked.*
- scelus, ëris, n. 3. *wickedness, a crime.*
- scena, æ, f. 1. *a scene, a stage.*
- Schœneus, i, m. 2. *the king of Arcadia, and father of Atalanta.*
- Scheria, æ, f. 1. *an ancient name of the island Corfu.*
- scientia, æ, f. 1. *knowledge.*
- scio, ire, ivi, itum, a. 4. *to know.*
- Scipio, ònis, m. 3. *a family very distinguished at Rome; Scipiõnes, the Scipios.*
- scopulus, i, m. 2. *a cliff, a rock.*
- scorpio, ònis, m. 3. *a scorpion.*
- Scotia, æ, f. 1. *Scotland.*
- scriba, æ, m. 1. *a writer, a secretary.*
- scribo, bëre, psi, ptum, a. 3. *to write; leges, to give laws.*
- scribor, bi, ptus sum, pass. *to be written.*
- scriptor, òris, m. 3. *a writer, an author.*
- scripturus, a, um, pt. *about to write.*
- scriptus, a, um, pt. *written.*
- scrutor, ãri, âtus sum, d. 1. *to search into.*
- scutum, i, n. 2. *a shield.*
- Scylla, æ, f. 1. *the daughter of Nisus.*
- Scyros, i, f. 2. *an island in the Archipelägo, where Achilles concealed himself.*
- Scytha, æ, m. 1. *a inhabitant of Scythia, a Scythian.*
- Scythia, æ, f. 1. *a nation in the north of Europe and Asia.*
- Scythicus, a, um, adj. *Scythian.*
- seco, secäre, secui, sectum, a. 1. *to cut.*
- secëdo, dëre, ssi, ssum, n. 3. (se & cedo) *to secede, to step aside, to withdraw.*
- sectatus, a, um, pt. *having followed or attended.*
- sector, ãri, âtus sum, d. 1. *to follow, to accompany, to attend, to strive after.*
- secum, (the abl. of sui, and the prep. cum) *with himself, with herself, with itself.*
- secundus, a, um, adj. *the second, prosperous; res secundæ, prosperity.*
- securis, is, f. 3. *an axe.*
- sed, conj. *but.*
- sedëcim, num. adj. ind. pl. *sixteen.*
- sëdeo, sedëre, sëdi, sessum, n. 2. *to sit.*
- sedes, is, f. 3. *a seat; regni, the seat of government, the residence of the court.*
- seditio, ònis, f. 3. *sedition.*
- sedulus, a, um, adj. *diligent.*

seges, ĕtis, f. 3. *a crop, a harvest.*

segnis, e, adj. (ior, issĭmus) *slow, slothful.*

sejungo, gĕre, xi, ctum, a. 3. (se & jungo) *to divide, to separate.*

sĕjungor, gi, ctus sum, pass. *to be divided.*

Seleucia, æ, f. 1. *a town of Syria.*

semel, adv. *once.*

Semĕle, es, f. 1. *the daughter of Cadmus, and mother of Bacchus.*

Semirāmis, idis, f. 3. *a warlike queen of Assyria.*

semper, adv. *always.*

sempiternus, a, um, adj. *everlasting.*

Sempronius, i, m. 2. (Gracchus) *a Roman general.*

Sena, æ, f. 1. *a town of Italy.*

senātor, ōris, m. 3. *a senator.*

senātus, ūs & i, m. 4 & 2. *a senate.*

senecta, æ, f. 1. *old age.*

senectus, ūtis, f. 3. *old age.*

senescens, tis, pt. *growing old, waning.*

senesco, escĕre, ui, inc. 3. *to grow old, to wane (of the moon.)*

senex, is & icis, c. 3. *an old man or woman; adj. old; (comp. senior, sup. wanting) older.*

Senōnes, um, m. pl. 3. *a people of Gaul.*

sensus, ūs, m. 4. *sense, feeling.*

sententia, æ, f. 1. *an opinion, a proposition, a sentiment.*

sentio, tĭre, si, sum, a. 4. *to feel, to be sensible of, to observe, to suppose.*

sentior, tĭri, sus sum, pass. *to be perceived or thought.*

sepāro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. (se & paro) *to separate, to divide.*

sepĕlio, pelire, pelivi, pultum, a. 4. *to bury.*

sepelior, peliri, pultus sum, pass. *to be buried.*

sepes, is, f. 3. *a hedge.*

septem, num. adj. ind. pl. *seven.*

septentrio, ōnis, m. 3. *the north.*

septies, num. adv. *seven times.*

septĭmus, a, um, num. adj. *the seventh.*

septingentesĭmus, a, um, num. adj. *the seven hundredth.*

septuagesĭmus, a, um, num. adj. *the seventieth.*

septuaginta, num. adj. ind. pl. *seventy.*

sepulcrum or -chrum, i, n. 2. *a grave, a sepulchre.*

sepultūra, æ, f. 1. *burial.*

sepultus, a, um, pt. (from sepelio) *buried.*

Sequāna, æ, m. 1. *the river Seine in France.*

sequens, tis, pt. *following.*

sequor, qui, quĭtus or cŭtus, sum, d. 3. *to follow.*

sequĭtus or -cŭtus, a, um,

- pt. *having followed, following.*
- serēnus, a, um, adj. *serene, tranquil.*
- Sergius, i, m. 2. *the name of several Romans.*
- sermo, ōnis, m. 3. *speech, a discourse, conversation.*
- serò, adv. *late, too late.*
- sero, serēre, sevi, satum, a. 3. *to sow, to plant.*
- seror, seri, satus sum, pass. *to be planted.*
- serpens, tis, c. 3. *a serpent.*
- Sertorius, i, m. 2. *a noble Roman.*
- servans, tis, pt. *guarding, keeping.*
- servātus, a, um, pt. *preserved.*
- Servilius, i, m. 2. *the surname of Casca, one of those who slew Cæsar.*
- servio, ire, ivi, itum, n. 4. *to be a slave, to serve (as a slave.)*
- servitium, i, n. 2. *slavery.*
- servītus, ūtis, f. 3. *slavery.*
- Servius, i, m. 2. (Tullius) *the sixth king of Rome.*
- servo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to preserve, to guard, to watch, to keep.*
- servor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be guarded.*
- servus, i, m. 2. *a slave.*
- sese, pro. acc. *himself, herself, themselves.*
- sestertium, i, n. 2. *a sestertium.—See Adam's Grammar.*
- Sestos, i, or -us, i, f. 2. *a town of Thrace, opposite to Abydos.*
- seta, æ, f. 1. *a bristle.*
- Setinus, a, um, adj. *belonging to Setia, a city of Campania, famous for its wine.*
- sex, num. adj. ind. pl. *six.*
- sexagesīmus, a, um, num. adj. *the sixtieth.*
- sexaginta, num. adj. ind. pl. *sixty.*
- sexcentēsīmus, a, um, num. adj. *the six hundredth.*
- sextus, a, um, num. adj. *the sixth.*
- si, conj. *if; si quando, if at any time.*
- sic, adv. *so, thus, in such a manner.*
- Siccus, i, m. 2. (Dentātus) *a valiant soldier in the beginning of the consular government.*
- siccus, a, um, adj. *dry.*
- Sicilia, æ, f. 1. *Sicily, the largest island in the Mediterranean Sea.*
- Sicūlus, a, um, adj. *Sicilian.*
- sicūti & sicut, adv. *as, as if.*
- Sidon, ōnis, f. 3. *a city of Phœnicia.*
- Sidonius, a, um, adj. *belonging to Sidon, Sidonian.*
- sidus, ēris, n. 3. *a star.*
- significans, tis, pt. *designating.*
- significo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. (signum & facio) *to designate, to mark, to express, to signify.*

- signum, i, n. 2. *a sign, a statue, a standard, colours.*
 silens, tis, pt. *being silent.*
 silentium, i, n. 2. *silence.*
 Silēnus, i, m. 2. *the foster-father and instructor of Bacchus.*
 sileo, ēre, ui, (sup. wanting) n. & a. 2. *to be silent, to conceal.*
 silva or sylvā, æ, f. 1. *a forest.*
 Silvia, æ, f. 1. (Rhea) *the mother of Romulus.*
 Silvius, i, m. 2. (Procas) *a son of Ascanius, the second king of Alba.*
 • simia, æ, f. 1. *an ape.*
 similis, e, adj. (ior, limus) *similar, like.*
 similiter, adv. *in like manner.*
 simplex, icis, adj. *simple, plain, single.*
 Simōis, entos, m. 3. *a river flowing by Troy.*
 Simonīdes, is, m. 3. *a Greek philosopher and poet.*
 simul, adv. *at the same time, at once, together, as soon as.*
 simulācrum, i, n. 2. *an image.*
 sin, conj. *but if.*
 sine, pr. *without.*
 singulāris, e, adj. *singular, distinguished; certāmen singulāre, a single combat.*
 singŭli, æ, a, num. adj. pl. *each, one by one, one; singŭlis mensibus, every month; singŭlis singŭlas partes, to each a share.*
 sinister, ra, rum, adj. *left.*
 sino, sinēre, sivi & sii, situm, a. 3. *to permit.*
 sinor, sini, situs sum, pass. *to be permitted.*
 sinus, ūs, m. 4. *a bosom, a gulf.*
 siquis, qua, quod or quid, pro. *if any one or thing.*
 sitio, ire, ivi, itum, n. & a. 1. *to thirst, to be thirsty, to earnestly desire.*
 sitis, is, f. 3. *thirst.*
 situs, a, um, pt. *placed, set, situated, permitted.*
 sive, conj. *or, or if, whether.*
 sobrius, a, um, adj. *sober, temperate.*
 socer, ěri, m. 2. *a father-in-law.*
 sociālis, e, adj. *pertaining to allies; sociāle bellum, the social war.*
 sociētas, ātis, f. 3. *society, alliance; in societātem recipēre, to form an alliance with.*
 socius, i, m. 2. *an ally.*
 socordia, æ, f. 1. *negligence, sloth.*
 Socrātes, is, m. 3. *a very eminent Athenian philosopher.*
 sol, solis, m. 3. *the sun.*
 soleo, ēre, ūtus sum, n. p. 2. *to be wont, to be accustomed.*
 solŭdus, a, um, adj. *whole, solid, entire.*
 solitŭdo, ĩnis, f. 3. *solitude, a desert.*

solitus, a, um, pt. *accustomed, usual.*

sollers, tis, adj. *inventive, cunning, skilful.*

sollertia, æ, f. 1. *sagacity, skill.*

Solon, ōnis, m. 3. *the law-giver of Athens, and one of the seven wise men of Greece.*

solstitium, i, n. 2. *the solstice, the longest day.*

solum, i, n. 2. *the earth, the soil, land.*

solūm, adv. *alone, only.*

solus, a, um, adj. *alone.*

solūtus, a, um, pt. *dissolved; from*

solvo, solvĕre, solvi, solūtum, a. 3. *to dissolve, to melt, to answer.*

solvor, solvi, solūtus sum, pass. *to be dissolved.*

somnio, āre, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to dream.*

somnus, i, m. 2. *sleep.*

sonitus, ūs, m. 4. *a sound, a noise.*

sono, āre, ui, itum, n. 1. *to sound, to resound.*

sonus, i, m. 2. *a sound.*

soror, ōris, f. 3. *a sister.*

Sp. *stands for Spurius.*

spargo, gĕre, si, sum, a. 3. *to sprinkle, to strew.*

spargor, gi, sus sum, pass. *to be sprinkled.*

sparsus, a, um, pt. *sprinkled, scattered.*

Sparta, æ, f. 1. *Sparta or Lacedæmon, the capital of Laconia.*

Spartacus, i, m. 2. *the name of a gladiator.*

Spartanus, i, m. 2. *a Spartan man.*

Sparti, ōrum, m. pl. 2. *a name given to those men, who sprung from the teeth which Cadmus sowed.*

spartum, i, n. 2. *a plant, of which ropes were made, Spanish broom.*

spatiōsus, a, um, adj. *spacious.*

spatium, i, n. 2. *a space, room.*

species, ēi, f. 5. *an appearance.*

spectaculum, i, n. 2. *a spectacle, a show.*

specto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to behold, to see, to regard, to refer, to relate.*

spector, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be seen.*

specus, ūs, m. f. & n. 4. *a cave.*

spelunca, æ, f. 1. *a cave.*

spero, āre, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to hope.*

spes, ei, f. 5. *hope; præter spem, contrary to expectation.*

Speusippus, i, m. 2. *the nephew of Plato.*

Sphinx or **Sphynx**, ngis, f. 3. *a Sphinx, (a monster, half woman, half lion.)*

spina, æ, f. 1. *a thorn, a sting, a quill.*

spiritus, ūs, m. 4. *breath.*

spiro, āre, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to breathe.*

- splendéo, ēre, ui, (sup. not used) n. 2. *to shine*.
splendidus, a, um, adj. *splendid*.
splendor, ōris, m. 3. *brightness, splendour*.
spolio, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to despoil*.
spolium, i, n. 2. *spoils, booty*.
spondeo, spondere, sponendi, sponsum, a. 2. *to promise, to engage*.
sponsa, æ, f. 1. *a bride*.
spontis, gen. sponte, abl. sing. f. 3. (used only in these two cases) *of one's own accord, spontaneously*.
Spurius, i, m. 2. *a prænomen among the Romans*.
squama, æ, f. 1. *the scale of a fish*.
stabulum, i, n. 2. *a stall*.
stadium, i, n. 2. *a stadium, (a measure of 125 paces) the race-ground*.
stannum, i, n. 2. *tin*.
stans, stantis, pt. *standing*.
statim, adv. *immediately*.
statio, ōnis, f. 3. *a station; navium, an anchoring place*.
statua, æ, f. 1. *a statue*.
statuarius, i, m. 2. *a statuary, a sculptor*.
statuendus, a, um, pt. *to be placed, fixed, or determined*.
statuo, uere, ui, ūtum, a. 3. *to determine, to fix, to judge, to decide*.
statuor, ui, ūtus sum, pass. *to be determined*.
status, a, um, adj. *fixed, appointed, certain*.
statutus, a, um, pt. *placed, resolved*.
stella, æ, f. 1. *a star*.
sterilis, e, adj. *unfruitful, sterile*.
stertens, tis, pt. *snoring*.
sterto, ēre, ui, (sup. wanting) n. 3. *to snore*.
stipes, itis, m. 3. *a log, the trunk of a tree*.
stirps, is, f. 3. *a root, a stock, a race*.
sto, stare, steti, statum, n. 1. *to stand, to stop*.
Stoicus, i, m. 2. *a Stoic, a sect of Grecian philosophers*.
stoliditas, ātis, f. 3. *stupidity*.
stolidus, a, um, adj. *foolish, silly*.
strages, is, f. 3. *an overthrow*.
strangulātus, a, um, pt. *strangled*.
strangūlo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to strangle*.
strangūlor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be strangled*.
strenuē, adv. *strenuously*.
strenuus, a, um, adj. *bold, strenuous*.
Strophādes, um, f. pl. 3. *two islands in the Ionian Sea*.
struo, uere, uxi, uctum, a. 3. *to put together, to construct, to build; insidias, to prepare an ambush, to lie in wait for*.

struthiocamēlus, i, m. 2. an ostrich.

Strymon, ōnis, m. 3. a river between Macedonia and Thrace.

studeo, ēre, ui, (sup. not used) n. 2. to favour, to study; alicui rei, to study, to strive after.

studiōse, adv. studiously.

studium, i, n. 2. zeal, study, diligence.

stultitia, æ, f. 1. folly.

stultus, a, um, adj. (ior, is-simus) foolish.

stupeo, ēre, ui, (sup. wanting) n. 2. to be astonished at, to be amazed.

sturnus, i, m. 2. a starling.

suadendus, a, um, pt. to be persuaded.

suadens, tis, pt. persuading, advising.

suādeo, dēre, si, sum, a. & n. 2. to advise, to persuade.

suavitas, ātis, f. 3. sweetness, grace.

suaviter, adv. agreeably.

sub, pr. under, near to, at.

subdūco, cēre, xi, ctum, a. 3. (sub & duco) to withdraw, to take away.

subdūcor, ci, ctus sum, pass. to be taken away.

subductus, a, um, pt. taken away, withdrawn.

subeo, ire, ivi & ii, itum, irr. n. (sub & eo) to go under, to submit to; onus, to submit to a burden.

subigo, igēre, ēgi, actum,

a. 3. (sub & ago) to subject, to subdue.

subitō, adv. suddenly.

subitus, a, um, adj. sudden, unexpected.

sublātus, a, um, pt. (from tollo) taken away, lifted up.

sublimis, e, adj. sublime, high in the air.

submērgo, gēre, si, sum, a. 3. (sub & mergo) to overwhelm.

submergor, gi, sus sum, pass. to be overwhelmed, to sink, to perish.

submersus, a, um, pt. overwhelmed, sunk.

subrīdens, tis, pt. smiling at.

subrīdeo, dēre, si, sum, n. 2. (sub & rideo) to smile.

subsilio, ilire, ilui, ilii, & ilivi, ultum, n. 4. (sub & salio) to leap up.

substituto, uēre, ui, ūtum, a. 3. (sub & statuo) to put in one's place, to substitute.

substituto, ui, ūtus sum, pass. to be put in one's place.

subter, pr. under.

subterraneus, a, um, adj. subterranean.

subvēnio, venire, vēni, ventum, n. 4. (sub & venio) to come to the assistance of, to succour.

subvōlo, āre, āvi, ātum, n. 1. (sub & volo) to fly up.

succēdo, dēre, ssi, ssum, n. 3. (sub & cedo) to succeed.

successor, ōris, m. 3. *a successor.*

succus, i, m. 2. *juice.*

suffĕro, sufferre, sustŭli, sublātum, irr. a. (sub & fero) *to take away, to undertake, to bear.*

suffĕror, sufferri, sublātus sum, pass. *to be taken away.*

Suffĕtius, i, m. 2. *an Alban general, put to death by Tullus Hostilius, on account of his perfidy.*

sufficio, icĕre, ĕci, ectum, n. 3. (sub & facio) *to be sufficient.*

suffodio, fodĕre, fodi, fossum, a. 3. (sub & fodio) *to dig under, to undermine.*

suffodior, fodi, fossus sum, pass. *to be dug under.*

suffossus, a, um, pt. *dug under, undermined.*

suffragium, i, n. 2. *suffrage, choice.*

sui, pro. gen. *of himself, of herself, of itself.*

Sulla or Sylla, æ, m. 1. *a very brave Roman.*

Sulpicius, i, m. 2. (Gallus) *a celebrated astrologer.*

sum, esse, fui, irr. n. *to be, to serve for; terrōri esse, to excite terror.*

summus, a, um, adj. (see supĕrus) *the highest, greatest; in summā aquā, on the surface of the water.*

sumo, umĕre, umpsi or umsi,

umptum or umtum, a. 3. to take.

sumor, umi, umtus sum, pass. *to be taken.*

sumtŭrus, a, um, pt. *about to take.*

sumtus, a, um, pt. *taken.*

sumtus or sumptus, ūs, m. 4. *expense.*

supellex or -ectilis, ectilis, f. 3. *furniture.*

super, pr. *above, upon.*

superatŭrus, a, um, pt. *about to surpass or exceed.*

superātus, a, um, pt. *conquered, exceeded.*

superbĕ, adv. (iŭs, issimĕ) *proudly, haughtily.*

superbia, æ, f. 1. *pride.*

superbio, ire, ivi, itum, n. 4. *to be proud.*

superbus, a, um, adj. *proud; a name of Tarquin, the seventh king of Rome, the Proud.*

superflus, a, um, adj. *superfluous.*

superior, us, adj. (see supĕrus) *higher, the upper.*

superjacio, jacĕre, jĕci, jactum) a. 3. (super & jacio) *to throw or shoot over.*

superjaciōr, jāci, jactus sum, pass. *to be cast over.*

supĕro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to surpass, to conquer.*

supĕror, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be surpassed.*

superstitiōsus, a, um, adj. *superstitious.*

supersum, esse, fui, irr. n.

- (super & sum) *to remain, to survive.*
 sup̄erus, a, um, adj. (comp. superior; sup. sup̄remus or summus) *above, high.*
 supervacuus, a, um, adj. *superfluous.*
 superveniens, tis, pt. *assisting.*
 supervēnio, venire, vēni, ventum, n. 4. (super & venio) *to come upon, to come, to assist.*
 supervolans, tis, pt. *flying over.*
 supervolo, āre, āvi, ātum, n. 1. (super & volo) *to fly over.*
 supp̄eto, ēre, ivi, itum, n. 3. (sub & peto) *to suffice, to remain.*
 supplex, icis, adj. *suppliant.*
 supplicium, i, n. 2. *a punishment.*
 suppono, onēre, osui, ositum, a. 3. (sub & pono) *to lay under, to substitute.*
 supra, pr. & adv. *above, before.*
 Surēna, æ, m. 1. *a general of Orōdes, the king of Parthia.*
 surgo, surgēre, surrexi, surrectum, n. 3. *to rise.*
 sus, uis, c. 3. *swine, a hog.*
 susceptus, a, um, pt. *under-taken.*
 suscipio, ip̄ere, ēpi, eptum, a. 3. (sub & capio) *to undertake, to take upon.*
 suscipior, ipi, eptus sum, pass. *to be undertaken.*
 suspectus, a, um, pt. & adj. *suspected, mistrusted.*
 suspendo, dēre, di, sum, a. 3. (sub & pendo) *to suspend, to keep in suspense.*
 suspendor, di, sus sum, pass. *to be suspended.*
 suspensus, a, um, pt. *suspended, arched.*
 suspicio, icēre, exi, ectum, a. 3. *to suspect.*
 suspicior, ici, ectus sum, pass. *to be suspected.*
 suspicor, āri, ātus sum, d. 1. *to suspect, to surmise.*
 sustento, āre, āvi, ātum, freq. 1. *to sustain, to support.*
 sustineo, inēre, inui, entum, a. 2. (sub & teneo) *to bear, to sustain, to support.*
 suus, a, um, pro. *his, hers, its, theirs, one's own.*
 syllāba, æ, f. 1. *a syllable.*
 Syphax, ācis & ācis, m. 3. *a king of Numidia, taken by Scipio.*
 Syracūsæ, ārum, f. pl. 1. *Syracuse, a city in Sicily.*
 Syria, æ, f. 1. *a large and fertile country of Asia.*
 Syriacus, a, um, adj. *Syrian, belonging to Syria.*

T.

T. *stands for Titus.*

- tabesco, escēre, ui, inc. 3. *to consume, to pine away.*
 tabūla, æ, f. 1. *a table, a tablet; picta, a picture.*
 taceo, ēre, ui, itum, n. 2. *to be silent.*
 tactus, ūs, m. 4. *the touch.*
 tædet, tæduit, tæsum est, or

- pertæsum est, imp. *to be weary of*; vitæ me tædet, *I am weary of life.*
- Tænārus, i, m. 2. -a, ōrum, pl. n. 2. *a promontory in Laconia.*
- talentum, i, n. 2. *a talent, (a sum of about \$860.)*
- talis, e, adj. *such, this.*
- talpa, æ, c. 1. *a mole.*
- tam, adv. *so, so much*; tam diu, *as long as.*
- tamen, conj. *yet, notwithstanding, still.*
- Tanāis, is, m. 3. *a noted river, dividing Europe and Asia, now, the Don.*
- Tanāquil, īlis, f. 3. *a woman of high spirit, the wife of Tarquinius Priscus.*
- tandem, adv. *at length, finally.*
- tango, tangere, tetigi, tactum, a. 3. *to touch.*
- tanquam or tamquam, adv. *as well as, as, as if.*
- Tantālus, i, m. 2. *a son of Jupiter, and king of Lydia.*
- tantō, adv. *so much.*
- tantopĕre, adv. *so greatly.*
- tantūm, adv. *only, so much.*
- tantus, a, um, adj. *so great, such*; tanti est, *it is worth the pains.*
- tarde, adv. (iūs, issimè) *slowly.*
- tarditas, ātis, f. 3. *slowness, dullness.*
- tardo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to retard, to check, to stop.*
- tardus, a, um adj. *slow, dull.*
- Tarentinus, a, um, adj. *of or belonging to Tarentum*; Tarentini, *the inhabitants of Tarentum.*
- Tarentum, i, n. 2. *a celebrated city of Italy.*
- Tarpĕja, æ, f. 1. *the daughter of Tarpejus, a Roman*; she opened the gates of the citadel to the Sabines.
- Tarpĕjus, a, um, adj. *of or belonging to Tarpejus*; mons, *mount Tarpejus or Capitolinus.*
- Tarquīnii, ōrum, m. pl. 2. *an ancient city of Tuscany, from whence came the family of Tarquin.*
- Tarquīnius, i, m. 2. *the name of an illustrious family at Rome, of which two were kings*; Tarquīnii, ōrum, pl. *the Tarquins.*
- Tartārus, i, m. 2. -a, ōrum, pl. n. 2. *Tartarus, the lower world.*
- Taurīca, æ, f. 1. (Chersonesus) *a large peninsula of Europe, now, the Crimĕa.*
- Taurus, i, m. 2. *the highest mountain of Asia.*
- taurus, i, m. 2. *a bull.*
- Taÿgĕtus, i, m. 2. -a, ōrum, pl. n. 2. *a mountain of Laconia, sacred to Bacchus.*
- tectum, i, n. 2. *a roof, a house.*
- tectus, a, um, pt. *covered, defended.*
- tēgendus, a, um, pt. *to be covered.*

- teges, ĕtis, f. 3. *a mat, a rug.*
 tego, ġere, xi, ctum, a. 3. *to cover, to defend.*
 tegor, ġi, ctus sum, pass. *to be covered or defended.*
 tegumentum, i, n. 2. *a covering.*
 telum, i, n. 2. *a weapon, a dart, an arrow.*
 temĕrĕ, adv. *at random, accidentally, rashly.*
 Tempe, n. pl. 3. *a beautiful vale in Thessaly, through which the Peneus flows.*
 temperies, iĕi, f. 5. *temperateness, mildness.*
 tempestas, ātis, f. 3. *a storm, a tempest.*
 templum, i, n. 2. *a temple.*
 tempus, ōris, n. 3. *time; ad tempus, at the time appointed; ex tempore, without premeditation.*
 temulentus, a, um, adj. *drunken.*
 tenĕbræ, ārum, f. pl. 1. *darkness.*
 teneo, nĕre, nui, ntum, a. 2. *to hold, to have, to possess, to know, to hold by a garrison; portum, to reach the harbour.*
 teneor, nĕri, ntus sum, pass. *to be held.*
 tentātus, a, um, pt. *attempted.*
 tento, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to attempt, to try.*
 tentor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be tried.*
 Tentyritæ, ārum, c. pl. 3. *the inhabitants of Tentyra.*
 tepesco, escĕre, ui, inc. 3. *to grow warm.*
 ter, num. adv. *thrice.*
 Terentius, i, m. 2. *a prænomen among the Romans.*
 tergum, i, n. 2. *the back; a tergo, from behind; ad terga, behind.*
 termĭno, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to bound, to terminate.*
 termĭnor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be terminated.*
 termĭnus, i, m. 2. *a boundary, a limit, an end.*
 Termĭnus, i, m. 2. *the tutelar god of bounds.*
 terni, æ, a, num. adj. pl. *every three, three.*
 terra, æ, f. 1. *the earth, the land.*
 terreo, ĕre, ui, ĭtum, a. 2. *to terrify, to frighten.*
 terreor, ĕri, ĭtus sum, pass. *to be terrified.*
 terrestris, e, adj. *terrestrial.*
 terribĭlis, e, adj. *terrible.*
 terrĭto, āre, āvi, ātum, freq. 1. *to terrify, to affright.*
 territorium, i, n. 2. *territory.*
 terrĭtus, a, um, pt. *terrified.*
 terror, ōris, m. 3. *terror.*
 tertius, a, um, num. adj. *the third.*
 tertio, num. adv. *the third time.*
 testa, æ, f. 1. *an earthen vessel, a shell.*
 testamentum, i, n. 2. *a will.*
 testūdo, ĭnis, f. 3. *a tortoise.*
 Teutōnes, um, m. pl. 3. *an*

- ancient people, living near the Cimbri.
- texo, xēre, xui, xtum, a. 3. to weave, to interweave, to braid, to construct.
- texor, xi, xtus sum, pass. to be woven.
- thalāmus, i, m. 2. a chamber.
- Thales, ētis & is, m. 3. one of the seven wise men of Greece, born at Milētus.
- Thasus, i, f. 2. a small island on the coast of Thrace.
- theātrum, i, n. 2. a theatre.
- Thebæ, ārum, f. pl. 1. Thebes, a city in Greece.
- Thebānus, a, um, adj. Theban, belonging to Thebes.
- Thelesinus, i, m. 2.—See Pontius.
- Themistōcles, is, m. 3. a celebrated Athenian general.
- Theodōrus, i, m. 2. a philosopher of Cyrēna.
- Thermōdon, ontis, m. 3. a river of Cappadocia.
- Theseus, i, m. 2. a king of Athens, one of the most celebrated of the heroes of antiquity.
- Thessalia, æ, f. 1. Thessaly, a country of Greece.
- Thessālus, a, um, adj. belonging to Thessaly, Thessalian.
- Thestius, i, m. 2. the father of Althæa.
- Thetis, īdis & īdos, f. 3. one of the sea deities, the mother of Achilles.
- Theutobochus, i, m. 2. a king of the Cimbri.
- Thracia, æ, f. 1. Thrace, a large country in the eastern part of Europe.
- Thracius, a, um, adj. belonging to Thrace, Thracian.
- Thrasybūlus, i, m. 2. a celebrated Athenian general.
- thus, thuris, n. 3. frankincense.
- Tiber & -ēris, is, m. 3. a famous river of Italy.
- tibicen, īnis, m. 3. one who plays the flute.
- Ticinum, i, n. 2. a small town of Italy, where the Romans were defeated by Hannibal.
- Tigrānes, is, m. 3. a king of Armenia.
- Tigranocerta, æ, f. 1. the capital of Armenia.
- tigris, īdis, seldom is, f. 3. a tiger.
- Tigris, īdis & is, m. 3. a river in Asia.
- timens, tis, pt. fearing.
- timeo, ēre, ui, (sup. not used) n. & a. 2. to fear, to dread.
- timīdus, a, um, adj. timid.
- timor, ōris, m. 3. fear.
- tinnītus, ūs, m. 4. a tinkling.
- tintinnabūlum, i, n. 2. a bell.
- titio, ōnis, m. 3. a firebrand.
- Titus, i, m. 2. a prænōmen among the Romans.
- tolēro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to bear, to endure.
- tolēror, āri, ātus sum, pass. to be endured.

tollo, tollere, sustūli, sublātum, a. 3. *to raise, to raise up, to do away with.*

tollor, tolli, sublātus sum, pass. *to be raised up.*

tondeo, tondere, totondi, tonsum, a. 2. *to shave, shear.*

tondeor, dēri, sus sum, pass. *to be shaved, shorn.*

tonitru, u, n. 4. *thunder.*

tono, āre, ui, itum, n. 1. *thunder.*

tormentum, i, n. 2. *an engine to throw stones.*

Torquātus, i, m. 2. *a name given to T. Manlius, from a chain or collar (torquis) which he took from a Gaul, slain by him in battle: his descendants were called Torquati.*

torques or -is, is, d. 3. *a collar, a chain.*

tot, ind. adj. *so many.*

totidem, ind. adj. *just so many.*

totus, a, um, adj. *whole, entire.*

trabs, is, f. 3. *a beam.*

tractātus, a, um, pt. *treated, handled.*

tracto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to treat.*

tractor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be treated.*

tractus, ūs, m. 4. *a tract, a country.*

tractus, a, um, pt. *drawn, protracted.*

tradītus, a, um, pt. *delivered, related.*

trado, dēre, dīdi, dītum, a. 3.

(trans & do) *to deliver, to give up, to relate, to teach.*

trador, di, dītus sum, pass. *to be given up or over.*

tragicus, a, um, adj. *tragic; poēta, a tragic poet.*

tragœdia, æ, f. 1. *a tragedy.*

traho, hēre, xi, ctum, a. 3.

to draw; bellum, to protract the war; liquidas

aquas trahere, (of a river) to flow with a clear stream.

trahor, hi, ctus sum, pass. *to be drawn.*

trajicio, icere, eci, ectum, a. 3. (trans & jacio) *to convey over.*

trames, itis, m. 3. *a path, a way.*

trano, āre, āvi, ātum, n. 1. (trans & no) *to swim over.*

tranquillus, a, um, adj. *tranquil, calm.*

trans, pr. *over, beyond, on the other side.*

transactus, a, um, pt. *transacted, finished.*

transeo, ire, ivi & ii, itum, irr. n. (trans & eo) *to pass over, to go through or beyond.*

transfēro, ferre, tūli, lātum, irr. a. (trans & fero) *to transfer, to carry over; se ad aliquem, to go over to.*

transfēror, ferri, lātus sum, pass. *to be transferred.*

transfigo, gere, xi, xum, a. 3. (trans & figo) *to run through, to stab.*

- transfuga, æ, c. 1. *a deserter.*
 transgredior, edi, essus sum,
 d. 3. (trans & gradior) *to go over or beyond.*
 transgressus, a, um, pt. *having passed over.*
 transigo, igere, egi, actum,
 a. 3. (trans & ago) *to transact, to finish, to spend.*
 transigor, igi, actus sum,
 pass. *to be transacted.*
 transilio, ilire, ilui, ilii, &
 ilivi, ultum, n. 4. (trans
 & salio) *to leap over.*
 transiturus, a, um, pt. *about to pass over.*
 translatus, a, um, pt. *transferred, carried over.*
 transmarinus, a, um, adj. *beyond the sea.*
 transno.—See trano.
 transvehendus, a, um, pt. *to be carried over.*
 transvêho, hère, xi, ctum,
 a. 3. (trans & veho) *to carry over, to convey.*
 transvôlo, âre, âvi, âtum,
 n. 1. (trans & volo) *to fly over.*
 Trasimênus, i, m. 2. *a lake in Tuscany, famous for the defeat of the consul Flaminius by Hannibal.*
 Trebia, æ, f. 1. *a river of Cisalpine Gaul.*
 trecenti, æ, a, num. adj. pl. *three hundred.*
 trecentessimus, a, um, num. adj. *the three hundredth.*
 tredëcim, num. adj. pl. ind. *thirteen.*
 tres, tria, num. adj. pl. *three.*
 Treviri, orum, m. pl. 2. *a town and people of Belgium.*
 triangulâris, e, adj. *triangular.*
 tribûnus, i, m. 2. *a tribune.*
 tribuo, uère, ui, ûtum, a. 3. *to attribute, to give, to bestow.*
 tribuor, ui, ûtus sum, pass. *to be given.*
 tribûtum, i, n. 2. *tribute.*
 tribûtus, a, um, pt. *given.*
 tricesimus, a, um, num. adj. *the thirtieth.*
 triduum, i, n. 2. *the space of three days; per triduum, for three days.*
 triennium, i, n. 2. *a space of three years.*
 trigemini, orum, m. pl. 2. *three brothers.*
 triginta, num. adj. pl. ind. *thirty.*
 Trinacria, æ, f. 1. *one of the ancient names of Italy.*
 Triptolêmus, i, m. 2. *the son of Celeus, king of Eleusis; he was sent by Ceres through various countries, to teach the people to plough and sow.*
 triumphâlis, e, adj. *triumphal.*
 triumphans, tis, pt. *triumphing.*
 triumpho, âre, âvi, âtum, n. 1. *to triumph.*
 triumphus, i, m. 2. *a triumph, a triumphant procession.*

- triumvir, vīri, m. 2. *one of three officers, a triumvir.*
Troas, ādis & ādos, f. 3. *a country of Asia Minor.*
trochilus, i, m. 2. *a wren.*
Troglođytæ, ārum, c. pl. 1. *a people of Æthiopia, who dwell in caves.*
Troja, æ, f. 1. *Troy, a city of Asia Minor.*
Trojānus, a, um, adj. *Trojan.*
trux, ucis, adj. *savage, cruel.*
tu, pro. *thou or you.*
tuba, æ, f. 1. *a trumpet.*
tuber, ěris, n. 3. *a bunch on the back.*
tubicen, ĩnis, m. 3. *a trumpeter.*
tueor, tuēri, tuĩtus or tutus sum, d. 2. *to defend, to protect.*
tugurium, i, n. 2. *a hut.*
Tullia, æ, f. 1. *the name of several Roman ladies; the daughter of Servius Tullius.*
Tullius, i, m. 2. *the name of a Roman family, to which Cicero belonged.*
Tullus, i, m. 2. *the name of two Roman kings.*
tum, adv. *then; tum demum, then first.*
tumultus, ūs, m. 4. *a noise, a tumult.*
tūlus, i, m. 2. *a mound, a tomb.*
tunica, æ, f. 1. *a tunic, (the under garment of the Romans.)*
turbātus, a, um, pt. *disturbed, confused.*
turbo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to disturb, to throw into confusion.*
turbor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be disturbed.*
turma, æ, f. 1. *a troop, a company.*
turpis, e, adj. *base, disgraceful.*
turpitūdo, ĩnis, f. 3. *baseness, ugliness.*
turre, is, f. 3. *a tower.*
Tuscia, æ, f. 1. *a large country west of Rome, the same as Etruria.*
Tuscūlum, i, n. 2. *a city of Italy.*
Tusculus, a, um, adj. *belonging to Tuscany.*
tutor, ōris, m. 3. *a tutor, a guardian.*
tutus, a, um, adj. (ior, is-simulus) *safe.*
tuus, a, um, adj. pro. *thy, thine.*
tyrannis, ĩdis & ĩdos, f. 3. *tyranny, unlimited rule.*
tyrannus, i, m. 2. *a tyrant, an usurper, a king.*
Tyrius, a, um, adj. *Tyrian; Tyrii, inhabitants of Tyre.*
Tyrrhēnus, a, um, adj. *belonging to Tuscany.*
Tyrus, i, f. 2. *a celebrated city of Phœnicia.*

U.

- uber, ěris, n. 3. *an udder, a teat.*
ubertas, ātis, f. 3. *fruitfulness.*

- ubi, adv. *where, when, as soon as.*
- ubique, adv. *every where.*
- ulciscor, cisci, tus sum, d. 3. *to revenge.*
- ullus, a, um, adj. *any, any one.*
- ulterior, us, adj. (sup. *ul-* *tīmus*; pos. not used) *further.*
- ulterius, adv. *further, beyond.*
- ultimus, a, um, adj. (sup.) *the last.*—See *ulterior.*
- ultra, pr. *beyond*; adv. *besides, moreover, further.*
- ultus, a, um, pt. (from *ul-* *ciscor*) *having avenged or revenged.*
- Ulysses, is, m. 3. *the king of Ithaca, a prudent and valiant warrior.*
- umbra, æ, f. 1. *a shade.*
- unā, adv. *together.*
- unde, adv. *whence.*
- undēcim, num. adj. pl. ind. *eleven.*
- undenonagesimus, a, um, num. adj. *the eighty-ninth.*
- undequinquaginta, num. adj. pl. ind. *forty-nine.*
- undetricesimus, a, um, num. adj. *the twenty-ninth.*
- undevicesimus, a, um, num. adj. *the nineteenth.*
- undique, adv. *on all sides.*
- unguis, is, m. 3. *a claw, a talon, a nail.*
- ungula, æ, f. 1. *a claw, a hoof.*
- unicus, a, um, adj. *one alone, the only, distinguished.*
- urnio, ōnis, m. 3. *a pearl.*
- universus, a, um, adj. *whole, universal.*
- unquam, adv. *ever*; nec unquam, *and never.*
- unus, a, um, num. adj. *one, alone.*
- unusquisque, unaquæque, unumquodque, adj. *each one.*
- urbs, is, f. 3. *a city, the chief city (Rome.)*
- uro, urere, ussi, ustum, a. 3. *to burn.*
- uror, uri, ustus sum, pass. *to be burned.*
- ursus, i, m. 2. *a bear.*
- usque, adv. *till, until*; usque ad, *even to.*
- usus, a, um, pt. *using, having used.*
- usus, ūs, m. 4. *use, custom.*
- ut, conj. *that, in order that, so that, as.*
- utcumque, adv. *howsoever, as well as it can, in some degree.*
- uter; tra, trum, adj. *which of the two.*
- uterque, traque, trumque, adj. *both, each of the two.*
- utilis, e, adj. *useful.*
- Utica, æ, f. 1. *a city of Africa, on the coast of the Mediterranean.*
- utor, uti, usus sum, d. 3. *use, to make use of.*
- utrinque, adv. *on both sides.*
- utrūm, adv. *whether.*
- uva, æ, f. 1. *a grape*; passa, *a raisin.*
- uxor, ōris, f. 3. *a wife.*

V.

- vaco**, āre, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to be free from.*
vacuus, a, um, adj. *empty, vacant, free.*
vadōsus, a, um, adj. *fordable, shallow.*
vadum, i, n. 2. *a ford, a shallow.*
vagans, tis, pt. *wandering about.*
vagina, æ, f. 1. *a scabbard, a sheath.*
vagitus, ūs, m. 4. *weeping.*
vagor, āri, ātus sum, d. 1. *to wander about.*
valeo, ēre, ui, (sup. not used) n. 2. *to be strong, to avail, to have power to; vale, farewell; to excel.**
Valerius, i, m. 2. *the name of several Romans.*
vallis, is, f. 3. *a valley.*
variētas, ātis, f. 3. *variety, change.*
vario, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to change, to vary.*
varius, a, um, adj. *changing, various.*
Varro, ōnis, m. 3. (Marcus) *a very learned Roman, and author of many works; (P. Terentius) a consul who was sent against Hannibal, and defeated by him.*
vasto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to lay waste.*
vastus, a, um, adj. *wide, vast, great.*
vates, is, m. 3. *a poet.*
ve, conj. or.
vecordia, æ, f. 1. *madness.*
vectus, a, um, pt. *carried.*
vehēmens, tis, adj. (ior, issimus) *vehement.*
vehementer, adv. (iūs, issimè) *vehemently, very; vehementiūs, too much.*
veho, hēre, xi, ctum, a. 3. *to bear, to carry.*
vehor, hi, ctus sum, pass. *to be carried; curru, to drive; equo, to ride.*
Veiens, tis, m. 3. *an inhabitant of Veji.*
Vejentāni, ōrum, m. pl. 2. *the inhabitants of Veji.*
Veji, ōrum, m. pl. 2. *a city of Tuscany, memorable for the defeat of the Fabian family.*
vel, conj. or, also, even; *vel lecta, even if only read; vel...vel, either...or.*
vello, vellēre, velli or vulsi, vulsum, a. 3. *to pluck.*
vellor, velli, vulsus sum, pass. *to be plucked.*
vellus, ěris, n. 3. *a fleece.*
velox, ōcis, adj. (ior, issimus) *swift, rapid; velocissima venēna, the quickest poisons.*
velum, i, n. 2. *a sail.*
velut & velūti, adv. *as, as if.*
venālis, e, adj. *venal.*
venans, tis, pt. *hunting.*
venaticus, a, um, adj. *belonging to the chase; canis, a hound.*
venātor, ōris, m. 3. *a huntsman.*

- vendīto, āre, āvi, ātum, freq.
 1. *to sell.*
 vendo, dēre, dīdi, dītum, a.
 3. (venum & do) *to sell.*
 venenātus, a, um, adj. *poisoned, poisonous.*
 venēnum, i, n. 2. *poison.*
 veneo, īre, ii, (sup. not used)
 irr. n. (venum & eo) *to be for sale, to be sold.*
 Venētus, i, m. 2. *a lake through which the Rhine passes, now, lake Constance.*
 veniens, tis, pt. *coming.*
 venio, venīre, veni, ventum,
 n. 4. *to come.*
 venor, āri, ātus sum, d. 1.
to hunt.
 venter, tris, m. 3. *the belly.*
 ventus, i, m. 2. *a wind.*
 Venus, ēris, f. 3. *the goddess of love and beauty.*
 ver, veris, n. 3. *the spring.*
 verber, ēris, n. 3. *a blow.*
 verbēro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1.
to strike.
 verbēror, āri, ātus sum, pass.
to be beaten or scourged.
 verbum, i, n. 2. *a word.*
 verē, adv. *truly.*
 vereor, ēri, ītus sum, d. 2. *to fear, to be concerned for.*
 vergo, gēre, (the pret. and sup. are not used) n. 3. *to tend to, to incline, to verge towards.*
 verisimilis, e, adj. *probable.*
 verītus, a, um, pt. *fearing.*
 verō, conj. *but*; adv. *indeed, truly.*
 Verōna, æ, f. 1. *Verona, a city of Italy.*
 versātus, a, um, pt. *turned, dwelling.*
 versor, āri, ātus sum, d. 1.
to turn, to revolve, to dwell.
 versus, a, um, pt. *turned.*
 versus, pr. *towards.*
 vertex, īcis, m. 3. *the top, the crown of the head.*
 verto, tēre, ti, sum, a. 3. *to turn, to change.*
 vector, ti, sus sum, pass. *to be turned.*
 veru, u, n. 4. *a spit.*
 verūm, conj. *but, but yet.*
 verus, a, um, adj. *true.*
 vescor, i, d. 3. *to live upon, to eat, to devour.*
 vespēri or -ē, adv. *at evening; tam vespēri, so late.*
 Vesta, æ, f. 1. *a goddess, in honour of whom Numa erected a temple.*
 Vestālis, is, f. 3. (virgo) *a Vestal virgin, a priestess consecrated to the service of Vesta.*
 vestibūlum, i, n. 2. *the porch.*
 vestigium, i, n. 2. *a footstep, a vestige.*
 vestio, īre, īvi, itum, a. 4.
to clothe.
 vestior, īri, ītus sum, pass.
to be clothed.
 vestis, is, f. 3. *a garment.*
 Vesūlus, i, m. 2. *a high mountain of Liguria.*
 veterānus, a, um, adj. *old, miles, a veteran.*

- veto, āre, ui, itum, a. 1. *to forbid, to prohibit.*
 vetor, āri, itus sum, pass. *to be forbidden.*
 Veturia, æ, f. 1. *a Roman lady, the mother of Coriolanus.*
 Veturius, i, m. 2. (Titus) *a Roman consul, defeated by the Samnites.*
 vetus, ĕris, adj. *ancient, old.*
 vetustas, ātis, f. 3. *antiquity, age.*
 vetustus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus) *old, ancient.*
 via, æ, f. 1. *a way.*
 viātor, ōris, m. 3. *a wanderer, a traveller.*
 vicēni, æ, a, num. adj. pl. *every twenty, twenty.*
 vicesimus, a, um, num. adj. *the twentieth.*
 vices, num. adv. *twenty times.*
 vicinitas, ātis, f. 3. *the neighbourhood.*
 vicinus, a, um, adj. *neighbouring, near.*
 vicis, gen. f. 3. *change, reverse, a place; heu miseram vicem, oh, how sad a reverse!*
 victima, æ, f. 1. *a victim, a sacrifice; humanæ victimæ, human sacrifices.*
 victor, ōris, m. 3. *a conqueror.*
 victoria, æ, f. 1. *a victory.*
 victurus, a, um, pt. (from vivo) *about to live.*
 victus, a, um, pt. (from vinco) *conquered.*
 vicus, i, m. 2. *a village.*
- videndus, a, um, pt. *to be seen.*
 videns, tis, pt. *seeing.*
 video, dēre, di, sum, a. 2. *to see, to behold.*
 videor, dēri, sus sum, pass. *to be seen, to seem.*
 viduus, a, um, adj. *bereaved, widowed; mulier vidua, a widow.*
 vigil, ĩlis, m. 3. *a watchman.*
 vigilans, tis, adj. (ior, issimus) *watchful, vigilant.*
 vigilia, æ, f. 1. *a watching; pl. the watch.*
 viginti, num. adj. pl. ind. *twenty.*
 vilis, e, adj. *vile, bad, mean.*
 villa, æ, f. 1. *a country-house, a villa.*
 villicus, i, m. 2. *an overseer of an estate, a steward.*
 villus, i, m. 2. *long hair, coarse hair.*
 vincendus, a, um, pt. *to be overcome.*
 vincio, vincire, vinxi, vinctum, a. 4. *to bind.*
 vincior, cīri, ctus sum, pass. *to be bound.*
 vinco, vincere, vici, victum, a. 3. *to conquer.*
 vincor, vinci, victus sum, pass. *to be conquered, to fail of one's aim.*
 vinctus, a, um, pt. (from vincio) *bound.*
 vinculum, i, n. 2. *a chain; in vincula conjicere, to throw into prison.*
 vindex, ĩcis, c. 3. *an avenger, a protector, a defender.*

vindicans, tis, pt. *avenging, claiming.*

vindicaturus, a, um, pt. *about to avenge or claim.*

vindico, âre, âvi, âtum, a. 1. *to claim, to avenge.*

vindicta, æ, f. 1. *vengeance, punishment.*

vinum, i, n. 2. *wine.*

viola, æ, f. 1. *a violet.*

violans, tis, pt. *violating.*

violo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. 1. *to violate, to pollute, to corrupt.*

violor, âri, âtus sum, pass. *to be violated.*

vir, viri, m. 2. *a man.*

vireo, ère, ui, (sup. not used) n. 2. *to be green, to flourish.*

virga, æ, f. 1. *a rod, a small staff.*

Virgilius, i, m. 2. *the prince of the Latin poets.*

Virginia, æ, f. 1. *the daughter of Virginius.*

Virginus, i, m. 2. *a Roman centurion, who was made tribune after the expulsion of the decemvirs.*

virgo, inis, f. 3. *a virgin, a girl.*

virgula, æ, f. 1. *a rod.*

Viriathus, i, m. 2. *a Spaniard, who, after he had been a shepherd, a robber, and a soldier, was made a general, and routed several Roman commanders; he fell at last by domestic treachery.*

Viridomârus, i, m. 2. *a king of the Gauls, slain by Marcellus.*

virtus, ūtis, f. 3. *virtue, power, prosperity, valour.*

vis, vis, f. 3. *power, strength, force; vis hominum, a multitude of men; vim facere, to do violence to.*

viscus, ěris, n. 3. *an entrail; viscera, pl. the bowels.*

Vistula, æ, f. 1. *a river, which was the eastern boundary of ancient Germany.*

Visurgis, is, m. 3. *a large river of Germany.*

visus, a, um, pt. (from video) *seen.*

visus, ūs, m. 4. *the sight.*

vita, æ, f. 1. *life.*

vitandus, a, um, pt. *to be avoided.*

vitifer, ěra, ěrum, adj. *bearing grapes.*

vitis, is, f. 3. *a vine.*

vito, âre, âvi, âtum, a. 1. *to shun, to avoid.*

vitor, âri, âtus sum, pass. *to be avoided.*

vitupěro, âre, âvi, âtum, a. 1. *to find fault with, to blame.*

vitupěror, âri, âtus sum, pass. *to be blamed.*

vividus, a, um, adj. *lively, vivid.*

vivo, vivere, vixi, victum, n. 3. *to live.*

vivus, a, um, adj. *living, alive.*

vix, adv. *scarcely.*

vocâtus, a, um, pt. *called.*

voco, âre, âvi, âtum, a. 1. *to call, to invite, to name.*

vocor, âri, âtus sum, pass. *to be called.*

volo, āre, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to fly.*

volo, velle, volui, irr. n. *to be willing.*

Volsci, ōrum, m. pl. 2. *a people of Latium.*

volūcris, e, adj. *winged*; sub. *a bird.*

Volumnia, æ, f. 1. *the wife of Coriolānus.*

voluntas, ātis, f. 3. *the will.*

voluptas, ātis, f. 3. *pleasure.*

volutātus, a, um, pt. *having rolled.*

volūto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to roll.*

volūtor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be rolled.*

volvo, vēre, vi, ūtum, a. 3. *to turn.*

volvō, vi, ūtus sum, pass. *to be turned.*

votum, i, n. 2. *a wish, a vow.*

vox, vocis, f. 5. *a voice, a word, an expression.*

Vulcānus, i, m. 2. *the son of Jupiter and Juno.*

vulgus, i, m. or n. 2. *the people, the populace.*

vulnerātus, a, um, pt. *wounded.*

vulnēro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to wound.*

vulnēror, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be wounded.*

vulnus, ěris, n. 3. *a wound.*

fulpecūla, æ, f. 1. *a little fox.*

vulpes & vulpis, is, f. 3. *a fox.*

vultur, ūris, m. 3. *a vulture.*

vultus, ūs, m. 4. *the countenance, the look.*

X.

Xanthippe, es, f. 1. *the wife of Socrates.*

Xanthippus, i, m. 2. *a Lacedæmonian general, sent to assist the Carthaginians against the Romans: the Romans were defeated by him in several battles, and Regulus, their commander, taken prisoner.*

Xenocrātes, is, m. 3. *a philosopher of Chalcedon.*

Xerxes, is, m. 3. *a king of Persia, very haughty, and, at the same time, very weak and unsuccessful.*

Z.

Zama, æ, f. 1. *a town of Numidia.*

Zeno, ōnis, m. 3. *a philosopher of Cyprus, and founder of the sect of the Stoics.*

Zetes, is, m. 3. *the son of Boreas.*

zona, æ, f. 1. *a girdle, a zone.*

Zone, es, f. 1. *a city of Thrace, where the woods are said to have followed the strains of Orpheus.*



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